













REPORT  
ON THE  
POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES  
OF THE  
BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1886.

BY  
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# REPORT.



1. I officiated for Mr. Lyall throughout the year, except during my absence on privilege leave from the 10th July to the 13th October when my place was filled by Mr. Stack, Deputy Inspector-General.

2. The dates of receipt of the Commissioners' reports are given in the margin; it will be seen that five out of the nine reached me in good time, but I can make no real beginning till they are

all in, and the Patna and Chota Nagpore ones were again the two last.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police, excluding railway police and temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, is shown below:—

Sanctioned strength of district police.	Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
	District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	41
	Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	160
	Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	900
	Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,352
	Constables	...	...	...	...	...	19,234
	European constables	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	22,681

The details of the railway police will be found in paragraph 25. Including them, the total sanctioned strength was 23,312.

4. A net increase of one Sub-Inspector and a net decrease of 17 head-constables and 360 constables has been made in the total sanctioned strength of the regular police force for the reasons noted in the table below.

The men set at liberty by the abolition of a number of unions could have been well and usefully employed in strengthening the force in some of our under-policed districts, but unfortunately financial reasons operated to prevent it:—

INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Establishment of Assensole Municipality in the district of Burdwan. ...	.....	.....	1	21
Dacca State Railway treasure guard. ...	.....	.....	1	8
Three head-constables given to Mymensingh for general police work by the saving caused in consequence of the reduction of ten constables from the Chogdah union in the district of Nuddea. ...	... ..	.....	3	.....
Establishment of Netrokonah Municipality in the district of Mymensingh. ...	.....	.....	1	10
Two constables given to Tipperah by the reduction of the Madaripore reserve in the district of Furreedpore. ...	.....	.....	.....	2
Gya town police. ...	.....	.....	.....	2
Conversion of the Belsand outpost in the district of Mozufforpore into a police-station. ...	.....	.....	1	.....
Two Sub-Inspectors increased by the reduction of a 1st grade Sub-Inspector in order to provide a Sub-Inspector for the town of Durbhunga. ...	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	7	43



INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
DEDUCT DECREASE.				
Abolition of unions in several districts ...	.....	.....	23	397
Reduced from the Madaripore reserve in the district of Furreedpore and transferred to Tipperah ...	.....	.....	.....	2
Abolition of treasure guards from Durbhunga supplied to the Executive Engineer, Tirhoot State Railway ...	.....	.....	1	4
One first grade Sub-Inspector abolished from Durbhunga. In his place two lower grade Sub-Inspectors were sanctioned in order to provide one for the better supervision of the town police..	.....	1	...	...
Total ...	.....	1	24	403
Net increase ...	.....	1	...	.....
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	17	360

5. The district force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by 27 Sub-Inspectors, 31 head-constables, and 411 constables. The vacancies in the two upper ranks were generally due to delay in promotion caused by their being filled by men on probation, who are not confirmed till they have shown their fitness.

6. The police budget grant apart from the Chittagong Hill Tracts for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 42,90,738 distributed as follows:—

Budget grants.	Rs.
Regular police ... ..	42,90,738

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 6,01,974. The grant for the force, together with the grants under the following heads, was distributed as under:—

Fixed boat establishment ... ..	Rs. 73,986
Good conduct pay ... ..	20,000
Travelling allowance of officers and men ... ..	1,00,000
Cost of medical stores ... ..	500
Batta allowance ... ..	15,000
Cost of police guards ... ..	10,000
	Rs.
Burdwan Division ... ..	4,39,190
Presidency " ... ..	5,01,829
Rajshahye " ... ..	3,62,382
Dacca " ... ..	3,46,902
Chittagong " ... ..	1,82,919
Patna " ... ..	5,41,477
Bhagulpore " ... ..	2,93,139
Orissa " ... ..	2,27,511
Chota Nagpore " ... ..	2,22,034
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district) ... ..	17,101
Total ... ..	31,34,484

The total grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for A and B contingencies was retained in hand, and the grant of Rs. 1,98,200 for contract contingencies, together with Rs. 23,000 for country stationery, was distributed as follows:—

Burdwan Division ... ..	Rs. 22,720
Presidency " ... ..	34,844
Rajshahye " ... ..	24,494
Dacca " ... ..	23,756
Chittagong " ... ..	12,484
Patna " ... ..	31,618
Bhagulpore " ... ..	16,404
Orissa " ... ..	12,793
Chota Nagpore " ... ..	12,574
Total ... ..	1,91,687

The balance of Rs. 29,513 was kept in hand as a reserve for additional grants to adjust excesses.

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1886-87 under each of the different heads as compared with the estimate is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants from 1886-87.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting of agency ... ..	1,16,574	1,19,032	3,358	.....
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ... ..	4,85,400	4,70,335	.....	14,805
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay and batta allowance ... ..	29,60,498	27,90,369	.....	1,74,129
4. Travelling allowance ... ..	1,00,000	88,709	.....	11,291
5. Fixed boat establishment ... ..	73,986	63,417	.....	10,569
6. A and B contingencies ... ..	2,30,000	2,05,025	.....	44,975
7. C. contingencies ... ..	2,21,200	2,16,591	.....	4,609
8. Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police ... ..	83,080	83,080	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,90,718	40,33,658	3,358	2,60,438

8. The cost of the force employed in purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,00,711, or 7·5 pies per head of population, and was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Bengal ... ..	15,40,401
Behar ... ..	7,08,301
Orissa ... ..	1,66,144
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,85,865

The decrease in expenditure amounts to Rs. 21,775, and is due to the causes detailed in paragraph 4.

9. The distribution of the sanctioned force, including the Howrah municipal police, is as follows:—

<i>Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve)				156
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Service) ...				1
Special police for Arms Act ...				1
Special reserve ...				2
				160
<i>Sub-Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including two for drugging)				885
Revenue Department (salt eight, opium one) ...				9
Arms Act Police ...				2
Special reserve (three) and frontier guard, Noakholly (one) ...				4
				900
<i>Head-constables.</i> —General duties ...				2,108
Hajut guards ...				10
Reserve duties (treasure 159, salt 38, opium 14) ...				211
Special reserve and frontier guards ...				23
				2,252
<i>Constables.</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve and water police)				17,763
Hajut guards ...				70
Revenue duties (treasuries 808,* salt 172, opium 146) ...				1,126
Special reserve and frontier guards ...				275
				19,234
European constables ...				3
Mounted ditto ...				32

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

Force employed on purely police work.

PROVINCES	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ... ..	11,001	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·9	1 to 3,003
Behar ... ..	5,915	44,189	23,137,104	1 to 7·4	1 to 3,910
Orissa ... ..	1,418	9,763	3,789,694	1 to 6·8	1 to 2,072
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,384	26,066	4,225,980	1 to 19·4	1 to 3,053
Total ...	20,707	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·3	1 to 3,185

\* Four constables from the Jessore and 4 constables from the Rajshahye treasury guards were reduced and transferred to their district reserves, as they were in excess of the strength required.

11. Batta allowance of a rupee a month is now given in twelve districts; usually to constables of the two lowest grades employed on town duty, in the reserves, or on guards. There is no doubt about its being the only way of getting recruits or of keeping them when got in the districts for which it has been sanctioned, and what would probably be the result of its withdrawal is shown by the number of resignations in the Howrah town police, 58 out of 309. In Jessore there were more, and in the 24-Pergunnahs fewer, resignations, but in these sickly districts with heavy night duty fluctuations are always to be expected.

12. In the Burdwan Division the police are said to have worked fairly well on the whole. In Burdwan itself the system of boats and reliefs has been taken up and reorganized—a course which might with advantage be followed elsewhere. In most districts there are too many men on day duty, and as a result the hours allotted to night duty are unduly long whilst another mistake made is that the latter begins much too early. The report mentions the want of dark lanterns, but District Superintendents should provide these themselves by degrees out of the sum given them for contract contingencies. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom has been asked by the Commissioner to see that the bye-law requiring carts to carry lights after dark is not made a source of revenue to the municipality of Sooree at the expense of outsiders who happen to be merely passing through. From the other districts there are complaints that more men are wanted, which need not be the case if the existing strength is turned to full advantage.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division approves of the suggestion that in villages linked together for municipal purposes the chowkidari system should be reverted to as being cheaper and more effective. The statement in the report that there are no town police in Jessore is incorrect, but I have not been able to find how it originated.

In the Rajshahye Division, which contains, with the exception of Serajgunge, hardly a single town properly so called, every district appears to have its own system, and as long as the work is done fairly well it would be a mistake to interfere. Except that the duty is unpopular no complaints are made, and there is nothing in the report which calls for notice.

In the eastern districts the work is said to be done as well as can be expected, considering that the town police are overworked, underpaid, and insufficient in number. The Commissioner refers especially to the case of Goalundo, noticed by me last year, where the police are in charge of watch and ward over six square miles of country, and he mentions too Perozapore, where the municipal boundaries include hamlets and rice-fields four or five miles away from the small bazar forming the nucleus. In Dacca 23 men were rewarded for good conduct whilst in Backergunge 36 were punished for general carelessness and inefficiency, but the latter number is not excessive.

The Commissioner of Chittagong agrees too in thinking that the chowkidari system might well be introduced in the rural parts of municipalities, and he is even of opinion that it would lead to greater security and better reporting. I do not myself go as far as that, but I do say that we are attempting a task which cannot be performed properly except at a cost out of all proportion to the end in view, and that a local police as opposed to a district one is quite good enough for all but purely urban areas. By the change advocated there would be a saving both in the number of men and the rate of pay, but it is not to be expected that any proposals in this direction will be welcome in the localities concerned to any one but police officers who alone feel the pinch, and before anything can be done a great mass of detailed information will have to be collected and analyzed. This, however, is a task I have received permission to undertake, and I hope before long to be able to show the probable results, departmentally, of the change advocated.

In the Patna Division the work generally is considered unsatisfactory, and the town of Gya is said to be underpoliced. There are many receivers in Gya, men in influential positions against whom the police are well nigh powerless, and the number of blind lanes and narrow alleys is all against a really efficient patrol.

In Arrah a series of daring burglaries was probably the work of one gang, no doubt local bad characters, which was not broken up.

Purneah and Kishengunge are both striking examples of the way in which municipalities include purely rural areas which might be equally well looked after by a cheaper agency. In this, the Bhagulpore Division, very little has been done as regards street lighting, and in one municipality it seems to be thought that the police should make up for this by finding their own lanterns. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reports that the substitution of chowkidars for regular police in Raguhnathpore and Jhalda has so far been followed by satisfactory results.

The Commissioner of Orissa is opposed to any return to a system of local police or chowkidars, partly because such a step would be retrogressive, and partly because the men so appointed would abuse their powers when their friends and relations were concerned. The Magistrate of Cuttack however, whose remarks he is examining, has failed to notice the distinction between urban and rural areas, and that it is not proposed to make any change in respect of the former.

#### *Street lighting.*

13. Additional lights have been put up in a few towns, and in Commilla a good deal should have been done with the Dacca Nawab's munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 for this special purpose, but I have no detailed information as to what has become of it. In Chittagong the municipality had purchased some lamps but had not put them up at the close of the year, and generally poverty is alleged as the reason for not doing anything. The subject has not hitherto attracted the attention it deserves, and it seems as if a certain amount of pressure might be applied with advantage.

#### *Rural Police.*

14. In the Burdwan Division whilst Act VI chowkidars are said to have done well the men as a body are complained of as being irregular in attendance, as failing to report crime at once, and as being in league with bad characters.

Burdwan Division.

In Bancoorah the District Superintendent would deal with the ghatwali difficulty by turning the men into chowkidars—a suggestion accepted by the Magistrate. The Commissioner rejects this view as “totally erroneous, and adopted apparently without reflection.” He points out that in the ghatwals we are brought face to face with a relic of a state of things which has entirely passed away, and that nothing can be done until the survey of their lands has been completed.

In Beerbhoom, as a result of the scarcity in 1884, many chowkidars left their homes, and others having taken employment as day labourers became slack in their attendance at the thana. Still by this time things should have returned to their usual condition.

15. In the 24-Pergunnahs, where the attendance is stated to be indifferent and reporting faulty to a degree, the District Superintendent rightly points out that no improvement can be expected as long as the men are so entirely independent of him as they are at present. It certainly seems to me a misnomer to call them police whilst this Department is refused the right to exercise any control over them, and there is no doubt that the new system of co-operation between districts is seriously hampered by our impotence in this respect.

Presidency Division.

Matters in Moorshedabad would appear to be in a somewhat chaotic state. The Magistrate reports that he has continued to carry out his plan of preventing Act VI men from working in the day-time, and that, (as a consequence, I conclude), in one thana a Sub-Inspector has on his own responsibility made all the punchayets raise the pay to Rs. 4. Then duffadars, one for every twenty chowkidars, have been appointed without being relieved of their own duties; whilst as regards remuneration for extra work, the report merely states that the Sub-Inspectors have been instructed how to make the appointments of real value without at the same time causing any additional taxation. The report goes on to say that Mr. Anderson had intended that the chowkidars should be paid by

the police, but that his *locum tenens*, Mr. Skrine, directed that this should only be done in exceptional instances. Mr. Skrine is too said to have refused to allow Subdivisional Officers to punish chowkidars as hitherto and now every case must be reported by the District Superintendent to the District Magistrate, the result of course being that there are very few punishments.

There is nothing to notice in connection with other districts.

16. In Dinagepore Mr. Beadon, who has taken much trouble in connection with this subject, reports that the Act hitherto has never been perfectly understood or properly worked, but does not touch on the subject of the conduct of the chowkidars.

From the Pubna report I find that the police have been employed to serve chowkidari notices and to assist the punchayets in making distrainments—irregularities which will have to be discontinued. In Darjeeling efforts were being made to get the planters to appoint chowkidars, the police as in most tea districts having little means of knowing what goes on around them in the gardens. The new Act is well spoken of so far as it has been introduced.

17. Chowkidars here are said to have done fairly good service. In Mymensingh the average rate of pay seems to be a matter of caprice, for it is shown as Rs. 48, against Rs. 54 last year, without any explanation being given. The Commissioner remarks that the figures do not seem very trustworthy.

18. I quote at length from Mr. Lyall's remarks on the new Act. He is, it will be seen, at one with me as to the necessity for a closer connection between the police and the chowkidars, and his special experience in this department cannot but lend weight to his opinion—

"I fear the amended Act will not be found to effect much improvement. It has the main fault of the previous Act, as it practically leaves all to the Magistrate who works it. No universal rule regarding payment has been laid down, and it has been left to the option of every Magistrate to have a different means of payment. I tried to get over this in this Division by issuing orders directing a uniform system to be adopted; but even under these circumstances much depends on the spirit in which a Magistrate carries out such orders, and I regret much that the law did not lay down the procedure for payment.

It is, however, yet early to write with any finality regarding the effect of the amendment.

I think it much to be regretted that the Legislative Council did not accept more fully the recommendations of the Chowkidari Commission, and I feel sure we shall never deal satisfactorily with crime, and still less prevent it, until the chowkidars are legally recognised as part of, and the foundation of, the regular police."

There had been an improvement in payment, but I have recently had to complain of the station police in Noacolly being required to take the charge of large sums and keep up additional accounts. In Chittagong the absence of village boundaries and the large area given to each punchayet are serious obstacles to good administration.

19. Work is improving and the men are better paid. In Mozufferpore an attempt is being made to raise the pay of the zillahdars, each of whom has charge of twenty chowkidars, with a view to attracting men of better caste than the Dosads and Ahirs, who themselves belong to the criminal classes.

20. Except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the Act is not in force, and where a sirdar chowkidar with a hundred beeghas of land was lately found to be connected with criminals, reports generally are satisfactory.

21. The Commissioner reports that the status of the chowkidars is much in need of improvement and that he has lately addressed Government on the gradual introduction of the Act. There can, therefore, be no necessity for my reviewing the subject here.

22. In Manbhoom the ghatwals have been giving trouble by way of expressing their discontent with some matters arising out of the recent settlement, and the Deputy Commissioner takes advantage of this to point out the necessity for a permanent ghatwali inspector. An inspector lent from my reserve for the

ghatwali survey has been doing special duty in Manbhoom for some time back, but he can ill be spared,—and even were it otherwise some other arrangement should be made for meeting a charge which does not properly belong to this Department. Chowkidars in Hazaribagh appear to be overworked and underpaid, and it is therefore impossible to get a good class of men. In Lohardugga collections improved; in Palamow much is anticipated from the operation of the new Act.

23. As the amending Act came into force in June, things ought to have improved, instead of which the number of chowkidars in arrears for more than three months at the end of December was 9,002, which represents an increase on the year of over 1,506. Purneah is the worst district with 1,431 men out of 3,940 so in arrears, Chumpanun comes next with 1,088, and the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Mymensingh all have over 500. The last-named, however, has made a great improvement, whilst I know of no reason for the first two occupying the place they do. The police submit monthly statements of arrears so that there can never be any doubt as to how things are progressing, and the matter then passes into the hands of the Magistrate.

By a circular issued in October I called on all District Superintendents to report in April to what extent the police had been employed up to 31st March in the disbursement of chowkidars' pay, and though the information supplied is not as complete as I could have wished, it still goes far enough to show that but little has yet been done in this direction. Only in Burdwan, Khulna, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, and the districts of the Chittagong Division are the police employed as a matter of course and made responsible for the money disbursed. In a few other districts they are used now and again as occasion requires, but in most of these it is only to witness the payment and therefore so far things are much as they were.

As stated elsewhere, I have had to address the Commissioner of Chittagong on the responsibility thrown upon the police by requiring them to receive and hold large sums of money until they can be made over to the chowkidars concerned, and the evil is one so easily avoidable by making the punchayet appear with the chowkidar when the money is brought that there ought to be no difficulty about remedying it. What it is likely to grow to if measures are not taken to stop it is shown by nearly Rs. 3,500 being paid to the police in a single thana in Mozufferpore in a little over a month; and I feel so certain that it was never intended that we should be treasurers as well as pay-masters that I have no hesitation in noticing the matter here. That the police should pay the money, or see it paid, is from a departmental point of view very desirable though the majority of Magistrates do not think it necessary, as bringing us into touch with the chowkidar; but I look on this advantage as purchased at a price out of all proportion to its value when such sums as I have mentioned are liable to be left in charge of a writer-constable.

24. There continue to be great diversities under this head, though the provincial total is remarkably steady: 12,452 against 11,669. Coming to districts, we find Nuddea with 672 against 1,620 in 1885, Rajshahye with 555 against 1,081, Rungpore with 648 against 1,427, Pubna with 1,079 against 73; whilst in Pooree there were no punishments at all, and in Balasore only six. Punishments are awarded by magisterial officers and it is clear there is a great want of continuity of attention to this subject.

25. With the saving accruing from the reduction of a European constable at Howrah, an increase was made to the number of higher grade head-constables,—*vide* Government order No. 2399, dated the 30th July 1886.

East Indian Railway Police,  
including Tarkessur and Nullahi  
State Railways.

1 Assistant Inspector-General.  
5 Inspectors.  
8 Sub-Inspectors.  
6 European constables.  
45 Head-constables.  
187 Constables.

252

*Tirhoot State Railway.*

1 Inspector.  
2 Sub-Inspectors.  
14 Head-constables.  
45 Constables.

62

An addition of one Sub-Inspector, seven head-constables, and nineteen constables has been made in consequence of the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mozufferpore to Hajipore, and the opening of the Bengal and North-Western line from the 1st July. These lines are being supervised by the Assistant Inspector-General of the East Indian Railway, the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent for the purpose being still in abeyance. The police force provisionally sanctioned for the Tirhoot State Railway for one year has since been made permanent, and one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables and sixteen constables

*Police for the Eastern Bengal  
Railway system.*

1 Assistant Inspector-General.  
4 Inspectors.  
12 Sub-Inspectors.  
1 European constable.  
43 Head-constables.  
184 Constables.

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245

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26. No alteration has

Road patrols.

been made in the strength of these. That on the Darjeeling-Nepaul frontier is not nearly strong enough for the work in hand but a proposal to obtain the men wanted by doing away with the cart road patrol, thus leaving the main thoroughfare of the district absolutely unprotected, has been generally, and rightly, disapproved of.

The sirdars and digwars in Hazareebagh are reported to have done fairly well on the whole, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks it would improve their tone and position if they were more freely recruited from for the regular police. It is in the power of the local officers to try the experiment, but the result is, I fear, more likely to be a levelling down than a levelling up.

27. The Mymensingh establishment, which had hitherto been very deficient, was reorganized at an additional monthly cost of Rs. 1,515, and some minor alterations not

worth mentioning in detail were carried out in other districts.

28. Besides the three parties stationed in Backergunge, one of which has been in the village with a brief interval for the past ten years, a head-constable and five men

were sent to Krokir chur in Dacca for seven months, and another of a head-constable and six men to a village in the Tipperah district where there had been some agrarian disturbances culminating in a riot with murder.

The Commissioner of Dacca is opposed to the use of this remedy on the ground that it is often applied for in a mere perfunctory way to save trouble, and I have myself pointed out that it is a mistake to suppose it means any punishment to the inhabitants who must be, as a consequence of the disputes, paying as little rent as they like, or none at all. The real sufferers are the landlords, who are entirely in the hands of interested advisers.

29. A detachment was sent from Bhagulpore to escort the Maharanee of Nepaul from Segowli to the frontier, as there was some possibility of complications, and the whole force was moved to Durbhunga on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy at the end of March. I have had occasion to object to some irregularities, which will not, I trust, be repeated, in connection with the use of the Dumka and Dacca reserves.

30. The police maintained orders at 171 fairs, attended by over three and-a-half millions of people. Only 146 cases, none of them of a serious nature, were reported, and convictions were obtained in 91 of these; the value of property stolen being Rs. 2,403-9-3, and of that recovered Rs. 1,243-3-1.

Education.

31. The number and percentage of educated men is given below.

The variations call for no remark, but experience shows that for night work and guard or escort duty an illiterate head-constable is much more to be depended on than one who can read or write. A Bengali for instance, and very few of the illiterate men are Bengalis, is not only unfit for any such duty which generally places him in command of up-countrymen, but he considers himself disgraced by being put on it:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	169 or 99.4
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	901 or 97.7
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,881 or 78.6
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	4,861 or 24.9

32. As regards the drill of the force, the position is much the same as it was when I reported on the subject last year.

Drill.

Owing to the paucity of men in the reserves it is impossible to provide for such regular and continuous instruction as is absolutely necessary in order to ensure men being thoroughly and efficiently drilled, and the instructors consequently work under considerable difficulty. Inspection reports however show that the subject has been properly attended to and that there is no marked falling off.







exactly the same. Howrah, Hooghly, Nuddea, and Bogra come first, and the Dacca Special Reserve was especially sickly with the high percentage of 6·3. I have introduced a system of periodical relief for this reserve, which is not of course in favour outside Dacca but was absolutely necessary under the circumstances of the case.

Admission into hospital.  
Percentages of admission into  
hospital to the total strength of  
force.

Gurjhat	...	150·9
Khulna	...	133·6
Burdwan	...	118·3
Dinagopore	...	102·5
Farjeeling	...	98·3
Singbhoom	...	96·2

36. The six worst districts are shown in the margin, all but two of them, Khulna and Singbhoom, having appeared similarly last year. The rate of admissions in the Dacca and Dumka special reserves, however, (185·4 and 171·8) far exceeded any thing in the district police, and in the latter is out of all proportion to a death-rate of 3·6: as last year the two healthiest districts are Durbhunga and Mozufferpore.

37. A charge of torture brought by the accused in a burglary case in Jessore against a Sub-Inspector came to nothing, as the Deputy Magistrate trying it altered it to one of common assault and it was thereupon compounded. The Sub-Inspector was dismissed, and the District Magistrate remarked that his subordinate was not justified in acting as he did.

In Bhagulpore a Sub-Inspector with eighteen years' service, who had acted as Inspector, was convicted of ill using two bad characters to compel them to give information and fined Rs. 120. The case came to light quite accidentally on the District Superintendent's going out to enquire about some thefts which had not been reported, and both he and the trying Magistrate noticed the marked sympathy with the defendant shown by the villagers and the apathy of the persons beaten, as showing that bad characters are ill-treated as a matter of course. The following extract from the Judge's decision on appeal will too be found instructive:—

“It has been urged before me that the rough treatment of some bad characters in this way does not justify a conviction and sentence under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. ‘There is something to be said to palliate the conduct of the appellant when there are repeated thefts in a locality. The public opinion of the place demands that the bad characters of the neighbourhood shall be intimidated. The police officer, who came to the place and was satisfied with putting questions to the men of bad repute, would be generally regarded as inefficient and careless in his duty. For an omelette eggs must be broken, and for the suppression of burglaries the reputed thieves of the neighbourhood must take some rough handling as of course.’ There is some practical common sense in these views; and I am prepared to say that, having regard to the actual condition of this country, courts should not be disposed to look with too curious eyes on every small excess committed by an investigating officer of police.”

It would seem that in this matter we are not only in advance of public opinion, but that even the courts are not disposed to be more than lukewarm. The Sub-Inspector was allowed to return to duty—an act of leniency with which I did not consider it necessary to interfere.

A Cuttack case, in which a head-constable and constable were charged with using split bamboos, broke down at the sessions, but it had been pending before a Magistrate for nearly three months and therefore had hardly a fair chance.

In Beerbhoom a constable was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for beating the accused in a case of theft, one of whom, a woman, had her wrist broken; the Sub-Inspector conducting the investigation was also sent up but was acquitted. As the circumstances were most suspicious, and as he had at all events falsified his diaries, the Magistrate dismissed him, but the order was set aside on appeal by the Commissioner who reduced him to the rank of head-constable. He has since retired on medical certificate having refused to accept the degradation.

In the Gurjhat a constable sent to arrest a man for stealing a bullock beat the accused and another, the first man's father-in-law, so severely that they died on the road. The case, which was reported to Government at the time, ended in a conviction, the constable and two ‘pan-sirdars’ by whom he was assisted being sentenced to transportation for life.

This constitutes the record of real or possible torture cases for the year, and it can hardly, I think, be called an excessive one whether as regards number or heinousness.

Extortion. 38. Cases of extortion occurred in the following districts :—

Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furrcepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

These cases are all petty and undeserving of special notice.

Punishment. 39. The table of punishments and percentages are given in the usual form :—

	Judicial punishment.		Departmental.	
	Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined, de-graded, &c.	Dismissed.
Inspectors	...	...	8	1
Sub-Inspectors	8	1	462	10
Head-constables	28	9	1,129	40
Constables	282	197	2,905	540
Total	318	207	4,504	591
Total in 1885	323	241	4,832	650

YEAR.	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.			Under Act V.			Departmental.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1884	385	1.4	1.6	243	.5	1.1	5,815	49.	21.7
1885	323	1.2	1.4	211	.5	1.1	5,482	48.1	19.0
1886	318	1.0	1.4	207	.2	1.0	5,095	46.5	17.6

There is a considerable decrease under the heads of both judicial and departmental punishments, but it is not easy to say how far this is due to a real improvement and how far to offences being overlooked. All that can be done is to carefully watch the force returns and so to check at once any tendency to undue severity.

40. At the close of the year under report 11,042 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are given below :—

More than three stripes	...	...	...	...	714
Three stripes	...	...	...	...	2,130
Two ditto	...	...	...	...	2,367
One stripe	...	...	...	...	5,831
Total	...	...	...	...	11,042

The 2 is thus an increase of 472. The register is carefully gone through at inspections and any omission to award stripes is at once noticed.

I budgetted, as I did the year before, for Rs. 22,755, being the full amount required to pay good conduct allowance to the sanctioned limit of 10 per cent. of the force of constables, and the figures were passed by the Accountant-General, but reduced by Government to Rs. 20,000; the difference has been provided from the amount placed at my disposal for contract contingencies.

41. Money rewards were received by 1,440 officers and men, and 71 more were promoted. The following deserve special commendation :—

Inspectors J. Samuels of Howrah, Rohini Coomar Bose of Hooghly, Shanto Nath Bhattacharjee of Julpigorce, Kasim Ali of Sarun, Digamber Adhicary of Tipperah, Basanta Kumar Mitter of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Indu Bhushan Bose of Beerbhoom. Sub-Inspectors Khadim Hossein of Sarun, Bunwari Lall Singh of Beerbhoom, Nibaran Chandra Mozumdar of Howrah,

Mohammed Isaq of Hooghly, Mokunda Murari Mukerjee of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pran Kissen Bose of Tipperah, and Khetter Mohun Banerjee, special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases. Head-constables Nobu Buksh Khan, Altapuddin Chowdhry, and Soshi Bhushan Mukerjee of Howrah, Joy Nath Chowdhry of Julpigoree, and Salik Ram Sahai of Sarun. Constables Modun Ali, Sudun Sheik, and Nassul Singh of Howrah, and Narain Lal of Sarun.

42. Two constables were dismissed in Burdwan. One of them failed to account for ten annas given him to pay a chamar, but I have no details of the other case.

Embezzlement.

The Court Sub-Inspector of Bogra, Troilokhyo Nath Banerjee, received on three convictions sentences amounting to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine; the total amount embezzled being ascertained to be Rs. 480, most of which was fine money. This man was well connected and as a consequence much sympathy was expressed for him. The Magistrate reports that the whole town was on his side; the local bar combined to oppose the prosecution; the assessors at once declared him not guilty without waiting to hear a word of the defence; and that the case was a success is due to the exertions of Inspector Keshub Lal Bose, who deserves credit for putting duty before popularity, and who has no doubt had to suffer socially for having done so.

A head constable in Balasore was dismissed on being convicted of embezzling postal money. This case was not specially reported, as it should have been, and I am unable to give the actual circumstances.

43. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1886:—

Religion and castes.					Officers.	Men.
Christians	...	...	...	...	3·8	·4
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	23·6	28·3
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	21·2	16·8
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	...	...	...	6·2	20·7
Goorkhas and Nepalis	...	...	...	...	·7	·8
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	·8	·2
High caste Soodras	...	...	...	...	28·7	12·8
Low caste ditto	...	...	...	...	3·2	4·3
Hillman ditto	...	...	...	...	...	·1
Hindoos of all other castes	...	...	...	...	11·1	13·3
Other religions	...	...	...	...	·7	2·3

44. There were altogether 197 from police custody in 1886. Of these 5 were from lock-ups, 58 from police buildings, 64 from other places, and 70 were made during transit.

Escapes.

Ninety-four or 47 per cent. of the escaped persons were recaptured. Most of the escapes the circumstances of which have come under my notice were the result of carelessness, and I have had to warn several districts for failing to attend to the rule that they are to be specially reported.

The escapes from the custody of warders were 15 from jails, and 14 from lock-ups; eight of the former and ten of the latter, or 62 per cent., being recaptured.

45. The following table shows the strength of the police escorts furnished during the year:—

Escorts.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c. ...	2	41	1,478	9,383	2	10,906
Prisoners and lunatics ...	10	3	1,062	11,611	3	12,689
Miscellaneous ...	10	17	270	3,105	...	3,405
Total ...	22	61	2,810	24,102	4	26,999

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1886 was Rs. 7,84,09,300-13-9, distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal ...	5,41,74,126	15	3
Behar ...	1,91,15,015	0	5
Orissa ...	30,17,811	10	11
Chota Nagpore ...	21,02,347	3	2
Total ...	7,84,09,300	13	9

or a decrease of Rs. 2,71,91,830-5-5 when compared with the figures of 1885. No treasure was lost. The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 15,758, or an increase of 485, as compared with the previous year.

46. Deaths by suicide have decreased from 2,712 to 2,600, a difference of 112. The following districts return over a hundred cases: Jessore 179, Nuddea 169. Dacca 148, Cuttack 137, Gya 121, 24-Pergunnahs 119, Patna 104. All these districts have been noticed in this manner for four years running except Patna. In Jessore there were nine cases of suicide of children.

47. Cases of accidental death have decreased by 565, as shown below. There is an increase under 'drowning', 'snake-bite,' and 'wild beasts,' and a considerable decrease under other heads :—

				1885.	1886.
By drowning	...	...	...	13,623	14,303
" snake-bite	...	...	...	9,932	9,979
" wild beasts	...	...	...	1,659	1,669
" fall of buildings	...	...	...	982	672
" other causes	...	...	...	5,152	4,159
Total	...	...	...	31,347	30,782

Eighteen cases reported as accidental deaths or suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or cases of culpable homicide.

48. With the exception of Palamow, an assistant's charge and a district for police purposes only, the books of which were brought into Ranchoo, all the districts have been inspected and the following 27 sub-divisions, whilst in addition the books kept by the sub-divisional court sub-inspectors were sent for and examined wherever practicable, one or more thanas too were visited in each district :—Bhud-druck, Raneeunge, Culna, Naraingunge, Munshigunge, Kurseong, Goa-lundo, Madaripore, Giridhi, Narail, Magura, Bagirghat, Tunlook, Begu-serai, Lalbagh, Hajipore, Jamalpore, Tangail, Khoorda, Scrajunge, Nattore, Buxar, Deoghur, Rajmehal, Baraset, Barrackpore, and Diamond Harbour. Under the revised rules introduced since the close of the year, Deputy Inspectors-General are required to visit at least one sub-division of each district inspected, and a good deal more will therefore be done in this direction.

49. As stated elsewhere the time required to be spent on this has been considerably curtailed, and the submission of tour diaries affords a useful check on the journeys made. The divisional reports contain nothing of any importance under this head and in only two of them is it mentioned at all.

50. The following District and Assistant Superintendents deserve favourable notice :—

Merits of officers.		
District Superintendents.		Assistant Superintendents.
Colonel Skinner.		Mr. Orr.
Mr. Giles.		" Tucker.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson.		" Plowden.
Mr. Pratt.		" Walker.
" Wilcox.		
" Harris.		
" Knyvett.		
" Dawson.		
" Pughe.		

50A. I have to record the deaths of Mr. Wilkins, one of our best officers, who was at the time acting as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta; and, since I have commenced this report, of Mr. Keown, a young assistant of considerable promise.

51. By far the most important subject noticed during the year was co-operation upon which I have remarked separately. In addition to this the conviction and case registers for the last fifteen years were gone through with, as a result, large additions to the thana registers of released convicts; a modified system of volunteering from the special reserves to the district police was introduced; and the orders requiring outlying stations and outposts to be inspected quarterly were withdrawn.

52. This is a subject of sufficient importance to merit notice by itself, and I take it up here instead of under the criminal section of the report, because it is one which has not hitherto attracted the attention of magisterial officers. The want of co-operation as essential to a proper control over bad characters was remarked on by Mr. Monro in a circular issued so far back as 1876, but the question slumbered from then until the autumn of 1885 when, as noticed in my last report, a conference of officers employed in Northern Bengal was held at Darjeeling under the presidency of Mr. Stack, Deputy Inspector-General, as a result of which rules have now been drawn up and the system may be said to be in working order.

The object of these rules is three-fold :—(a) to group neighbouring districts into circles; (b) to ensure half-yearly conferences of District Superintendents and monthly meetings of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; (c) to arrange temporary exchanges of station officers and their subordinates serving in border thanas.

Four circles comprising twenty districts have been already formed, and the system so far promises to have the best results. The constant interchange of information and suggestions cannot but have a most beneficial effect in breaking down local jealousies; and the most experienced officers in the force are agreed that they have now at their disposal a mass of information which could never have been accumulated under the old plan of allowing each district to consider itself an independent unit.

Messrs. Stack and A. V. Knyvett have taken a lively interest in this matter, and I have to thank both officers for many valuable suggestions.

## CRIME.

53. I give as last year the comparative figures for other provinces, and need merely remark that Bengal employs fewer policemen, and has less serious crime in proportion to its population, than any other part of India for which we have statistics.

PROVINCE.	Police	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police man.	Persons.	Police man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	32,528	43,268,590	153,277	1	to 1,330	1	to 4.7	1	to 28.1
Punjab	20,190	18,842,284	68,502	1	" 932	1	" 3.3	1	" 275
Central Provinces	8,744	9,836,791	21,535	1	" 1,125	1	" 2.4	1	" 466
Bombay, including Sind	19,110	15,877,450	40,890	1	" 820	1	" 2.1	1	" 83
Madras	22,200	30,868,601	129,835*	1	" 1,390	1	" 5.8	1	" 237
† Assam, including Hill Districts	4,458	5,960,918	10,031	1	" 1,339	1	" 2.2	1	" 595
Bengal	24,020	65,964,160	107,410	1	" 2,745	1	" 4.4	1	" 614

\* Special and local laws were not included in the table for the last year.

† Hill Districts were not included in the table for the last year.

Taking the divisions Burdwan and the Presidency are the two heaviest; Chota Nagpore and Dacca the two lowest; but the last named is certainly not entitled to the place it occupies, there being no part of the Lower Provinces where the people are more turbulent or where serious offences against the person are more numerous. Then too, the two divisions first mentioned contain a large urban population and so return more than their share of nuisance cases and the like for acts which are not offences in a rural community, whilst for the same reason they are not so under-policed as the less advanced parts.

54. I give as usual the percentages prescribed by the Government of India for employment as tests of police work. They vary so little from year to year that they are of more use in comparing provincial than divisional results, and in practice these latter are superseded by the detailed figures for districts; the district and not the division being the real unit for police purposes.

## (a) Cases—

1. Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.
2. Percentage of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided.
3. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.
4. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.

## (b) Persons—

1. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.
2. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.
3. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.

## (c) Property—

1. Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
2. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Rhagnipore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
CLASS I.									
Test (a) 1	80.6	88.	76.1	80.4	60.5	85.1	84.7	68.3	87.8
(a) 2	07.5	64.4	58.8	66.8	60.7	63.1	59.7	57.	75.3
(a) 3	63.3	58.8	40.8	54.1	67.3	50.5	50.7	52.6	69.4
(a) 4	74.	65.2	65.2	66.3	74.	67.	59.4	67.5	77.2
(b) 1	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.4	4.7	2.4	2.2	1.7
(b) 2	68.	60.7	62.2	51.1	60.5	49.3	63.4	62.6	70.4
(b) 3	62.3	56.6	59.6	51.5	65.9	46.4	53.9	50.2	62.9

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagul-pore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
<b>CLASS II.</b>									
Test (a) 1	73.7	85.8	81.6	73.5	75.6	90.2	84.9	83.7	80.9
(a) 2	48.0	51.7	40.7	52.2	48.4	60.5	45.9	46.7	49.1
(a) 3	41.1	45.7	41.1	45.2	40.7	43.1	32.2	32.9	38.8
(a) 4	52.7	54.9	54.7	57.3	52.7	62.4	45.1	46.3	53.6
(b) 1	3.1	1.9	1.7	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.7	7.2	2.6
(b) 2	38.4	45.3	42.5	45.9	40.5	51.4	35.3	34.3	43.1
(b) 3	37.7	41.3	39.4	42.9	39.1	51.0	36.3	37.7	41.6
(c) 1	67.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.7	.....	100	.....
(c) 2	75.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.6	.....	100	.....
<b>CLASS III—Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37.</b>									
Test (a) 1	80.8	87.7	82.6	80.7	82.1	90.7	84.9	83.5	82.7
(a) 2	52.5	49.6	43.9	37.3	32.2	65.3	55.7	52.7	50.7
(a) 3	28.4	26.1	20.3	15.1	11.1	38.7	31.6	29.3	24.2
(a) 4	57.4	51.8	48.5	43.1	36.1	65.0	55.8	59.4	53.1
(b) 1	18.5	14.2	5.7	7.2	10.2	8.3	12.4	5.7	1.1
(b) 2	39.3	33.2	28.7	31.8	41.8	45.9	36.0	57.1	47.8
(b) 3	40.7	35.9	25.6	33.6	43.1	46.2	38.4	51.1	42.3
(c) 1	19.3	8.9	7.6	1.6	14.9	61.4	3.8	13.6	28.9
(c) 2	44.8	41.0	31.2	50.7	55.5	62.8	65.2	60.0	60.7
<b>CLASS IV.</b>									
Test (a) 1	44.5	61.2	58.8	40.7	42.5	50.6	60.3	35.3	60.3
(a) 2	27.5	34.7	31.1	31.7	35.4	33.1	34.7	39.0	41.8
(a) 3	26.6	30.7	20.7	20.7	20.5	17.6	22.5	2.1	22.7
(a) 4	38.1	40.6	35.1	36.5	37.7	38.8	41.7	35.8	43.0
(b) 1	1.0	.9	1.5	3.9	6.4	2.8	.....	10.2	2.4
(b) 2	37.7	39.4	30.3	36.9	40.7	31.4	40.6	24.8	34.2
(b) 3	37.7	36.9	29.5	37.7	41.5	32.3	38.4	29.8	37.8
<b>CLASS V—Including serial Nos. 36 and 37.</b>									
Test (a) 1	70.3	82.2	80.5	76.7	58.2	85.7	82.8	75.7	81.3
(a) 2	50.7	56.0	56.9	60.8	52.2	61.2	55.7	55.5	64.3
(a) 3	28.4	25.6	25.3	20.1	30.2	24.7	18.7	32.3	31.3
(a) 4	61.8	64.4	60.7	72.8	66.4	73.1	69.3	65.5	69.4
(b) 1	7.9	5.2	4.7	8.9	8.6	6.7	3.2	3.3	1.6
(b) 2	51.0	56.0	57.1	64.4	51.7	61.5	61.5	67.5	65.6
(b) 3	53.1	57.3	57.4	67.5	64.5	63.2	59.5	55.1	62.1
(c) 1	30.9	23.7	32.8	17.7	44.1	57.7	20.5	30.7	20.2
(c) 2	55.1	44.7	35.8	27.8	46.3	46.5	35.4	50.2	51.2
(a) 1	71.7	81.7	77.1	69.9	61.9	80.3	80.7	71.0	82.4
(a) 2	40.3	51.1	48.7	40.6	47.5	57.2	51.2	50.7	56.1
(a) 3	37.5	37.2	31.4	31.7	33.9	34.7	31.7	34.6	37.2
(a) 4	57.4	55.3	54.5	55.2	53.1	61.3	53.7	51.9	59.4
(b) 1	7.4	4.7	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.3	7.6	7.5	1.8
(b) 2	46.7	47.1	44.1	46.6	48.8	47.9	47.2	53.2	54.2
(b) 3	46.7	45.5	42.3	46.5	48.8	47.7	45.1	46.5	40.3
(c) 1	39.3	16.3	20.2	9.6	29.5	37.3	17.1	51.1	28.7
(c) 2	55.3	43.1	35.7	38.9	50.9	55.4	50.3	74.2	53.6
<b>Average on the five classes.</b>									

Test (a) 1 shows, as it did last year, that police agency is not as freely employed in Eastern Bengal, and more particularly in the Chittagong Division, as it is elsewhere. I have noticed below the apparent failure in Chittagong to sift complaints properly, and I have no doubt that this failure is in a considerable measure the result of the system noted. Cases which if investigated would be returned in C form false are accepted under the section selected by the complainant's mukhtar, and appear as true cases in statement A because their real history is never disclosed. Test (a) 4 has been amended in accordance with my suggestions. Judicial results are poor everywhere: Patna coming first with 61.3 and Chittagong last with 53.1. In 1885 Chittagong was second with 61.5 and the lowest percentage was 46.7, so that the provincial average has improved, but it is still very far from being satisfactory and unfortunately there is little hope of any permanent improvement. Test (b) 1 continues to be as far as ever from indicating the real state of things. The twenty-four hours' rule, under which a formal arrest is more likely than not to spoil the case by necessitating the transmission of the accused to the Magistrate, is of course the main reason for this, but another is that local officers do not sufficiently notice that B form is only exceptionally used, although the fact is brought prominently before them at least twice a year in the working statement.

55. A fair decrease in cognizable was, as the figures below show, not sufficient to make up for a very considerable increase in non-cognizable crime; so that to the casual observer it would appear that since the large decrease in 1885, things have changed for the worse, and that we have lost most of the ground then gained. But in point of fact this is not the case and the increase is merely the sign of general prosperity, people having more money to spend on litigation and bringing into court cases which they would otherwise have settled among themselves. The propensity may be regretted but it is apparently ineradicable,

and there are too many persons making a living by it to render it at all likely that it will ever diminish. It is thus a curious fact that a year of high prices, and consequently of some little distress, like 1884 and a year of bumper crops like 1886 show the same result—an increase in crime generally—brought about in different ways and due to exactly opposite causes :—

				1885.	1886.
Cognizable	...	...	...	107,410	105,793
Non-cognizable	...	...	...	105,996	112,664
		Total	...	213,406	218,457
Decrease in cognizable cases	...	...	...	...	1,617
Increase in non-cognizable cases...	...	...	...	...	6,668
		Net increase	...	...	5,051

56. The Patna Division is the only one in Bengal and Behar which returns fewer cases, and it is too the only one in the two provinces which shows a decrease—one of no real importance—in non-cognizable crime. Orissa and Chota Nagpore both have fewer cases, and with these exceptions there is an increase all round, the rise being greatest in Burdwan (3,257), Chittagong (2,264), and Dacca (1,789). Cognizable crime increased in all three of these divisions to the extent and for the reasons given in my remarks dealing with the different classes.

57. The percentage of non-cognizable crime is now 3·2 in excess of cognizable, ranging as in 1885 from a maximum of 82·7 in Noakhally, which the Commissioner rightly characterizes as abnormal, to a minimum of 23·8 in Darjeeling. From facts mentioned in the report, which will be referred to again further on, it is plain that in Chittagong vexatious and frivolous litigation is not repressed, if indeed it is not encouraged, and the result of not sifting complaints is that the division occupies a place of its own. Another remarkable fact is that the same tendency is noticeable even in such a jungly and backward district as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the number of non-cognizable cases is 91 against 64 cognizable, giving a percentage of 58·7. In the Rajshahye Division Dinagepore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling all return percentages below even the low general average of 42·1, but no attempt is made to explain the circumstance. Darjeeling of course is exceptionally situated and therefore not a fair subject for comparison, but there must be something wrong when a district like Dinagepore returns the low percentage of 28·9, against 54·8 in Pubna, 53·2 in Bogra, and 50·6 in Rungpore. The absence of sub-divisions has no doubt a good deal to say to it, but there cannot but be other causes at work too :—

		Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable
Burdwan Division	...	14,742	21,088	35,830	41·1	58·9
Presidency "	...	14,699	18,167	32,866	44·7	55·3
Rajshahye "	...	12,891	9,386	22,277	57·9	42·1
Dacca "	...	11,400	16,255	27,655	41·2	58·8
Chittagong "	...	4,954	13,105	18,059	27·1	72·6
Total for Bengal	...	58,686	78,001	136,687	43·	57·
Patna Division	...	22,642	14,486	37,128	61·	39·
Bhagulpore "	...	13,642	11,468	25,110	54·3	45·7
Total for Behar	...	36,284	25,954	62,238	58·3	41·7
Orissa Division	...	5,743	6,040	11,783	48·7	51·3
Chota Nagpore "	...	5,080	2,669	7,749	65·6	34·4
GRAND TOTAL	...	105,793	112,664	218,457	48·4	51·6



## 58. Cognizable offences reported.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	Decrease as compared with 1895.	Decrease as compared with 1894.	Increase as compared with 1895.	Increase as compared with 1894.
Cases against property ...	72,625	71,746	67,550	4,196	5,075	.....	.....
.. .. the person ..	8,178	7,756	8,024	.....	150	272	.....
.. .. public tranquillity	3,005	3,004	3,129	.....	.....	125	124
Other cases ... ..	28,557	21,904	27,096	.....	1,471	2,182	.....
Total ...	112,565	107,410	105,703	4,196	6,606	2,579	124
Net ...	.....	.....	.....	1,617	6,572	.....	.....

NOTE.—If we exclude the 61 cases reported of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the total of cases for 1892, (the cases of that district not being included in the figures for 1894 and 1895), the net decrease as compared with 1895 and 1894 comes to 1,681 and 6,636 respectively.

There is a further and satisfactory decrease of 4,196 in “offences against property” and the only increase worth noticing, 2,182 under “other cases” evidences nothing more than greater attention to conservancy in municipalities. There was a decrease in 1895 under this head of 3,653 indicating that spasmodic vigour succeeded by pauses of inaction which is quite as likely to do harm as good.

## 59. False cases.

DIVISION.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Burdwan ...	15,225	15,645	13,800	14,712	1,086	1,019	923	833	14,139	14,626	12,877	13,009	7.1	6.5	6.6	5.6
Presidency ...	15,154	16,847	15,916	14,639	919	658	556	510	14,235	16,189	15,360	14,159	6.0	3.9	3.6	3.6
Rajshahye ...	11,758	15,880	13,225	12,801	748	822	773	579	11,010	15,058	12,452	12,222	6.3	5.2	5.9	4.4
Dacca ...	11,695	11,689	10,549	11,100	1,154	888	654	673	10,541	10,801	9,895	10,427	9.9	8.0	6.2	5.3
Chittagong ...	4,403	4,372	4,572	4,954	359	281	259	350	4,044	4,091	4,313	4,604	8.1	6.4	5.6	7.2
Total for Bengal	58,175	61,930	58,062	59,686	4,266	3,668	3,195	2,924	53,909	58,171	54,907	55,782	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.9
Patna ...	23,023	25,324	24,050	22,642	1,747	1,936	1,986	1,760	21,276	23,388	22,064	20,882	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.7
Bhagalpore ...	11,416	13,390	13,453	13,612	516	692	608	682	10,900	12,698	12,845	12,930	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.9
Total for Behar	35,342	38,714	37,483	36,254	2,263	2,628	2,594	2,442	33,079	36,086	34,909	33,812	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.7
Orissa ...	6,034	6,009	5,242	5,743	540	391	280	238	5,494	5,618	4,962	5,505	8.9	6.5	4.4	4.06
Chota Nagpore	4,903	5,803	5,623	5,080	375	383	383	209	4,528	5,420	5,240	4,871	8.1	6.6	6.9	5.1
GRAND TOTAL	104,454	112,703	107,410	105,793	7,404	7,070	6,462	5,352	97,000	105,296	100,948	98,941	7.1	6.3	6.0	5.5

The number of these shows a further decrease of a little over 600, the percentage being now as low as 5.5 against 6.0 in 1895, 8.1 in 1890, and 13.4 in 1877, the year in which the circular defining and classifying false cases was first issued. The principal factor in the diminution is of course the attention now given to prosecutions, and no doubt this makes the institution of a false case a mode of revenge more risky, and therefore less resorted to, than it was. At the same time allowance must be made for another result, the increased unwillingness to declare a case false; and I much doubt if the number of either prosecutions or convictions is as yet such as to exercise much of a deterrent effect. The annexed results, it is to be remarked, show a decreased percentage in every division but two, Bhagalpore in which it is only microscopic, and Chittagong in which it has risen from 5.6 to 7.2, almost as high as it was in Patna which is again first.

The percentages in the Burdwan Division vary from 2.1 in Howrah and 2.7 in Burdwan to 10.2 in Midnapore and 10.6 in Beerbhoom. The report does not examine these differences which are the more inexplicable as Burdwan did less than any other district in the way of prosecuting. In Howrah more attention was shown and the results obtained were markedly good, so that the figures there are much more likely to be correct.

In the Presidency Division the 24-Pergunnahs sets an example to the other districts, all of which exhibit an increase.

The Dacca Division exhibits a general decrease, the percentage ranging from the very high one of 9.0 in Dacca to 3.5 in Mymensingh. The figures are not explained but, as is often the case under such circumstances, prosecutions for false complaint were much too sparingly instituted in the former district.

In the Rajshahye Division the percentage was higher in Dinagepore and lower in all other districts, a state of things not accounted for though there were such violent oscillations as from 10.5 to 5.7 in Pubna, 7.9 to 2.9 in Bogra, and 7.1 to 3.1 in Julpigoree. The Magistrate of Bogra thinks that the police now send up cases as true because they know they will not be declared false

without the strongest evidence, but in saying this he forgets that it is the classification of the Magistrates, not the classification of the police, which produces the results under discussion.

The Magistrate of Pubna is not more successful. He assigns as a reason "the increasing endeavour to prevent the police taking up all and every charge, however obviously false, reported to them." As a matter of fact, however, whatever endeavour there was in his district was utterly futile since the police enquired into 1,818 cases out of 1,819 reported to them, and too it would not be easy to declare a case obviously false on merely hearing the first information.

The Magistrate of Rajshahy seems to hesitate between his District Superintendent's theory that many false cases are declared true to save trouble and his own belief that there is generally an element of truth in every case, and that the witnesses called to prove a case false often show themselves hostile.

The Commissioner quotes these opinions without making any remark, but a reference to the figures of 1884 shows that in Bogra and Pubna some disturbing cause has been removed and that things have merely returned to their old level.

In the Patna Division Chumparun has outdone itself, the percentage having risen from 17.3 to 17.6 which is far in advance of any other district, whilst the percentage of cases in which the complainants were prosecuted was as low as 6.6. Upon this eminently unsatisfactory state of things, the divisional report may be quoted at length:—

"Mr. Worsley, the Magistrate of Chumparun, reports that it has been the practice with him to withhold sanction to prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code, unless there were reasonable grounds for believing—

- (1) that a complaint was false;
- (2) that it was known or believed by the complainant to be false; and
- (3) that these two points could be established by credible evidence.

It is necessary always to remember, he says, that an investigating police officer can without much difficulty give such a complexion to the facts and evidence in a true case that a Magistrate has no alternative but to declare it false for the purposes of police return, and that indolent sub-inspectors and head-constables are directly interested in discouraging complaints of theft cases in which the property stolen is unlikely to be recovered. So long as the number of cases reported in C form false varies in different and sometimes adjoining police-stations of this district from 15 to 40 per cent. of the total number of cognizable cases, and so long as the great majority of C forms false relate to theft cases, in which class of offences the proportion of stolen property recovered has long formed one of the tests of successful police administration, it is necessary to act with extreme caution in regard to the instituting of prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Worsley is of opinion that the more trustworthy and efficient a police officer is, the fewer cases will be reported in form C false. No doubt false cases are deliberately instituted every year, but it cannot be believed that the true number of such cases is nearly so high as reported by the police.

In this view I concur."

It would seem from this that in Chumparun a Magistrate disposing of C forms is content to act as registrar, and that for a true case to be declared false is considered a matter of minor importance the responsibility for which must be borne by the police. The Magistrate makes the further mistake of supposing that the proportion of stolen property recovered is given undue weight as a test of successful police administration, and it is not clear why, knowing the existence of the malpractices he describes and that true cases are habitually suppressed or misrepresented, he did not actively interfere instead of merely contenting himself with seeing that the complainants aggrieved were not also prosecuted.

In connection with this subject it is to be noted that the explanation given last year was that the inhabitants of Chumparun were specially addicted to bringing false charges, a theory not so much as mentioned on the present occasion. The truth seems to be that except when the figures have to be accounted for things are left pretty much to look after themselves.

The only other variations worth noticing in this division occurred in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, in both of which there was a very considerable decrease. Durbhunga instituted more and Mozufferpore fewer prosecutions, but the subject is better attended to in these districts than it is elsewhere, and I have no doubt the decrease is genuine.

In the Bhagulpore Division Maldah shows badly on paper with an increase from 1.3 to 3.1, but I have no doubt this is still behind the real state of things.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs has come down still further from 1·8 to 1·5, but the district is an exceptional one and of no use for purposes of comparison.

The Chota Nagpore return exhibits some oscillations which seem to show that there is, to say the least, a want of uniformity in the way in which cases are disposed of. Hazaribagh has 2·4 against 5·9 in 1885 and 11·3 in 1884, Manbhoom 6·5 against 10·8, and Palamow 11·6 against 5·0. Except that the Deputy Magistrate of Palamow is said not to have understood the rules on the subject no explanation is attempted in the report.

Of the Orissa districts Balasore comes first with a percentage of 6·7 against 11·8 in 1885 and 8·1 in 1884; but in a district where, as remarked last year, B and C forms are left to accumulate and then worked off at a rate which cannot leave time for consideration the result must be to some extent a matter of chance.

The Chittagong percentage is 7·2, which is higher than that of any other division in Bengal and is mainly due to Tipperah where it was 9·2. The Commissioner attributes the rise to ordinary fluctuation.

In the Burdwan Division Beerbhoom and Midnapore are again much in advance of the other districts, returning 10·6 and 10·2 against 2·7 in Burdwan and 2·1 in Howrah. Difference in procedure is the only possible mode of accounting for variations which are not noticed in the report.

60. Backergunge with 950 and Furreedpore with 666 continue to show figures far in excess of those of any other district. Cases excluded as false and removed to non-cognizable. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that 637, that is as nearly as possible two-thirds, of these cases were charges of theft or criminal trespass, and were properly excluded because originating in disputes amongst co-sharers who *bonâ fide* believed themselves to be in the right, and the Commissioner expresses his entire concurrence in this opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out last year, (*vide* paragraph 12 of the Resolution), that the existence of a dispute is not to be too readily accepted as an indication of *bona fides*, so that it is practically certain that cases of this description are being wrongly excluded. I would observe too, and the remark is one of general application, that an unduly large number of these cases denotes a want of ordinary care and intelligence in recording first informations which should have attracted the attention of the local officers. A police investigation should not be a thing to be had, as it is so often to be had, for the asking; it is always a public inconvenience because interfering more or less with the work of the village where it is held, and when a few well-directed questions would have shown it to be absolutely unnecessary the failure to put them should not be passed over.

It is to be observed in connection with these remarks that the number of refusals to enquire in these two districts was 16 in Backergunge and 2 only in Furreedpore. As indicating how the word 'mistake' must be stretched so as to include charges many of which are no doubt simply frivolous or vexatious I would point out that it is just in the backward districts, where 'mistakes' should *primâ facie* be of frequent occurrence, that they are least often met with. Palamow shows 17, the Gurjats 6, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts none at all, the people there having yet to learn that law and the police can be advantageously utilized as engines of annoyance.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	Names of Districts.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	Names of Districts.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan ... ..	166	Rajahmundry Division	Dinapore ... ..	148
	Bankura ... ..	162		Rajahmundry ... ..	179
	Beerbhoom ... ..	156		Kungpore ... ..	129
	Midnapore ... ..	258		Bogra ... ..	45
	Hoochly ... ..	173		Pubna ... ..	58
	Howrah ... ..	128		Darjeeling ... ..	128
	Total ... ..	1,043		Julpaigoree ... ..	94
Presidency Division	24 Pergunnahs ... ..	243	Dacca Division	Total ... ..	781
	Nudda ... ..	241		Dacca ... ..	285
	Jessore ... ..	145		Furreedpore ... ..	666
	Khulna ... ..	215		Backergunge ... ..	950
	Moorshedabad ... ..	172		Myneensingh ... ..	248
	Total ... ..	1,016		Total ... ..	2,149

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	Names of Districts.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	Names of Districts.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.
Chittagong Division	Chittagong ... ..	131	Orissa Division	Cuttack ... ..	358
	Noakhali ... ..	102		Pooree ... ..	288
	Tippurah ... ..	202		Balasore ... ..	113
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....		Gurjhat ... ..	.....
	Total ... ..	435		Total ... ..	765
Patna Division	Patna ... ..	141	Chota Nagpore Division	Hazaribagh ... ..	86
	Gya ... ..	209		Lohardugga ... ..	43
	Shahabad ... ..	172		Palamow ... ..	17
	Mozufferpore ... ..	237		Singbhoom ... ..	36
	Durbhunga ... ..	249		Manbhoom ... ..	127
	Sarun ... ..	168		Total ... ..	349
	Chumparun ... ..	127		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	8,716
	Total ... ..	1,323			
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr ... ..	139			
	Bhagulpore ... ..	112			
	Purneah ... ..	108			
	Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	300			
	Maldah ... ..	100			
	Total ... ..	856			

The number of charges originally laid under cognizable sections, but which were decided to be non-cognizable and are shown under Part II of statement A, is 4,021.

61. Cases sent up as false by the police, but declared to be true

The four worst districts are—

Hazaribagh ... ..	35.2	Dinagepore ... ..	30.8
Balasore ... ..	32.8	Bogra ... ..	29.2

And the four best—

Chittagong ... ..	0.6	Dacca ... ..	1.8
Chumparun ... ..	1.6	Palamow ... ..	1.9

The provincial percentage is 9.8 against 8.5 last year.

Of these last, Dacca, Chumparun and Chittagong were similarly noticed last year in the order given.

I have constantly to complain when inspecting of the failure to recognize the fact that an order of this sort amounts to a grave imputation on the investigating officer, who is in effect charged with being either corrupt or incompetent. No doubt there may often be room for a difference of opinion but when the District Superintendent adopts that of his subordinate, the order notwithstanding, it seems to me that it is for the District Magistrate either to emphasize or remove the stigma.

62. Prosecutions in false cases.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases—vide column 18 of statement A (Part I).	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases—vide column 18 of statement A (Part I).	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.
Burdwan ... ..	62	.....	.....	.....	Patna ... ..	337	25	11	11
Bankura ... ..	40	8	3	3	Gya ... ..	221	33	9	9
Barbhoom ... ..	170	23	5	5	Shahabad ... ..	217	25	4	4
Midnapore ... ..	251	27	8	8	Mozufferpore ... ..	207	60	12	12
Noakhali ... ..	235	34	10	10	Durbhunga ... ..	185	44	11	11
Howrah ... ..	75	21	10	10	Sarun ... ..	177	33	21	21
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	151	113	60	60	Chumparun ... ..	436	29	10	10
Nuddes ... ..	101	37	15	15	Monghyr ... ..	307	69	23	23
Jessore ... ..	119	31	9	9	Bhagulpore ... ..	141	43	9	9
Khulna ... ..	112	24	7	7	Purneah ... ..	132	24	6	6
Moorsheadabad ... ..	67	23	5	5	Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	51	30	14	15
Dinapore ... ..	117	26	12	12	Maldah ... ..	61	11	.....	.....
Rajshahye ... ..	118	18	5	5					
Bungpore ... ..	137	16	3	3	Total for Behar ... ..	2,432	458	130	131
Bogra ... ..	34	6	.....	.....					
Pubna ... ..	104	25	.....	.....	Cuttack ... ..	74	27	8	8
Dajelding ... ..	32	13	6	6	Pooree ... ..	60	35	21	21
Jalpigoree ... ..	39	17	2	2	Balasore ... ..	81	19	9	9
Dacca ... ..	224	15	2	2	Gurjhat ... ..	9	6	5	5
Farradpore ... ..	77	20	8	8					
Hackerrunge ... ..	133	77	10	10	Total ... ..	253	90	43	43
Mymensingh ... ..	176	48	15	15					
Chittagong ... ..	113	10	3	3	Hazaribagh ... ..	32	17	5	5
Noakhali ... ..	64	18	5	5	Lohardugga ... ..	82	35	13	13
Tippurah ... ..	175	17	5	5	Palamow ... ..	57	7	2	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	2	2	1	1	Singbhoom ... ..	8	2	1	1
					Manbhoom ... ..	74	49	8	8
					Total ... ..	263	110	29	29
Total for Bengal ... ..	2,024	726	210	214	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	5,852	1,384	412	417

			Percentage of convictions.				
			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Burdwan	...	...	25.3	22.7	16.9	20.1	28.8
Presidency	...	...	28.9	29.9	35.1	23.8	42.6
Rajshahye	...	...	30.5	19.3	19.6	22.	27.7
Dacca	...	...	25.3	27.6	14.5	14.2	15.7
Chittagong	...	...	32.	33.7	21.0	28.	25.5
Patna	...	...	50.	41.8	37.4	32.2	30.5
Bhagnpore	...	...	47.3	35.6	35.4	25.7	25.6
Orissa	...	...	39.7	38.3	34.1	25.9	47.7
Chota Nagpore	...	...	39.3	48.3	38.6	38.7	26.3

The percentage of false cases prosecuted is slightly better, 23.6 against 21.7, as is also that of convictions, 29.7 against 25.1. Amongst the divisions Orissa and the Presidency are first and second, and Dacca is a bad last as it has been since 1884.

The Commissioner of Burdwan remarks that in Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore, (he might have added Hooghly), prosecutions were very sparingly instituted, that no reason is assigned, and that the only one assignable is the very strict proof required for conviction, in support of which he quotes from the Magistrate of Beerbhoom whose percentage of convictions is as low as 15.1. Yet that the difficulties are apt to be over-estimated is shown by Howrah, the figures for which are not noticed, where a larger proportion of cases was prosecuted with a percentage of convictions as high as 47.6.

Coming to the Presidency Division, the 24-Pergunnahs presents a striking example of what can be done, if difficulties are only faced and not shrunk from. With a considerably smaller number than in 1885 of cases declared false, the number of prosecutions rose from 71 to 113, and that of convictions from 17 to 60. This is creditable to all concerned, and in marked contrast to other districts in the division where the percentage of prosecutions fell as low as 18.7 in Khulna, and that of convictions to 21.5 in Moorshedabad. The report does not quote from any of the district officers.

In the Rajshahye Division prosecutions generally were much too few and results were bad in every district but Dinagepore and Darjeeling, a not unusual accompaniment. Bogra with 34 false cases, 6 prosecutions, and no convictions shows worst, but Rungpore and Julpigoree are not far behind and the report admits that the subject has been only indifferently dealt with.

I have noticed above a remark by the Magistrate of Bogra that cases there are only declared false on the strongest evidence, and it would seem that the same unwillingness must extend to convicting.

The Magistrate of Rajshahye thinks that delay in instituting proceedings is a frequent cause of their ultimate break down and in this he is no doubt right, but with proper supervision delay is so easily preventible that the excuse is apt to become a damaging one.

The Commissioner is of opinion that our present difficulties will continue till there is an improvement in the character of the people as regards truthfulness, which seems to me only another way of saying that the case is not a particularly hopeful one. Still in a matter like this punishment is undoubtedly better than precept, and increased attention would lead to its being less a rarity than it is at present.

With the exception of Furreedpore, which has 77 cases declared false, 20 prosecutions, and 6 convictions, results in the Dacca Division are bad all round, except that in Backergunge and Mymensingh prosecution was freely resorted to with conviction percentages as low as 12.9 and 15.3. The Commissioner remarks that results in Mymensingh are better than in 1885, which is true as they were even worse then, and endorses a complaint that Subordinate Magistrates do not go into their cases as they should and are far too chary in ordering prosecution. Except in Cuttack, judicial results in Orissa have been decidedly good, the percentage of convictions ranging from 83.3 in the Gurjats, (of course an exceptional district), to 47.3 in Balasore, and as it is the first-named district must be credited with a very marked improvement from 10.3 to 29.6. In this way and as a result of the general rise the divisional percentage is the highest of any, and would still be even if the Gurjhat figures were left out of account.

The Magistrate of Pooree remarks on the difficulty occasioned by the first information being often so loosely worded as not to bind the complainant to

any particular charge, and goes on to repeat the suggestion before made that there should be a third class of cases, to be shown as "doubtful;" the answer to which is that in practice the new class would probably be found to absorb the majority of true cases in which there was not enough evidence for a conviction and nearly all the false ones. We should lose our last check over timid and indolent officers if cases could be got rid of in this manner, and if they were excused the trouble of coming to any definite conclusion on the evidence.

Mr. Bolton, the late Magistrate of Cuttack, states that he does not order a prosecution unless there is a distinct chance of success, but his results are for all this distinctly below par, and this is due, the Commissioner thinks, to his not scrutinizing the police reports himself instead of taking the facts at second-hand as the outcome of a preliminary enquiry held by any inexperienced subordinate. I do not understand him, however, to make any reference to the reports, and I know from experience that passing orders on them is a duty he always retained in his own hands. In all probability the weak point consists in the way the preliminary enquiry was held, and the length of time it and the subsequent prosecution were allowed to occupy. Supervision to be efficient must be continuous, and it is a mistake to suppose that the police are the only persons whose proceedings require it.

The Commissioner further comments on the fact that no notice has been taken of the conduct of the police with regard to 17 cases sent up in A form, and declared to be false by the Magistrates trying them. A further report has been called for by him on the matter but in practice omissions like this are of common occurrence, the truth not unfrequently being that condemnation has been pronounced on insufficient grounds, and that the police, who have no right of reply, continue to retain their own opinions.

Mr. Tute, the present Magistrate of Balasore, observes that under his predecessor out of 797 cases reported, (the correct number is 1,197), no fewer than 546 were reported as false and yet only 19 were prosecuted. He has however overlooked the fact that the comparison has to be made with cases declared false by the Magistrate, of which there were only 81, not with cases reported false by the police, and as in addition to this only 113 cases are shown as excluded as false through mistake of law or fact, I fail to see how the number 546 has been arrived at.

In connection with this subject the Commissioner expresses his surprise at learning from Mr. Tute that police reports in Balasore used to be disposed of in batches and not as they came in, a system he justly describes as reprehensible. I first made the discovery when inspecting there in 1885, and the fact is specially mentioned in paragraph 62 of my last year's report besides having been reported to the Commissioner in April 1886, so that the practice has certainly not been ignored by this Department.

The Chittagong Division with a high percentage of cases declared false continues to show badly as regards both prosecutions and convictions. Tipperah had 175 such cases, with 17 prosecutions and 5 convictions, and the figures for Chittagong are even worse—118, 10, 3. The Commissioner repeats the remark he made last year that the staff is not strong enough, and it is added that the courts object to sanction prosecutions on account of the formalities which have to be gone through. This, however, would not apply to cases reported in C form, unless it is meant that all such cases are tried out before being declared false; and when that is done the Magistrate plays into the complainant's hands by subjecting the accused to all the worry and expense of being put on his trial.

I make the following quotation from the report:—

"What is wanted is a summary jurisdiction similar to that given in section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in petty cases. I would not ask for higher powers or higher punishment, as I feel convinced that the power given by that section is sufficient. In fact, I believe that the limited scope of that section has a good deal to do with the exaggeration of crime."

"A man who has a true charge of assault to bring is tempted to add theft to it, as by doing so he escapes the action of section 250 in case the court should disbelieve his case. If this section were extended to all classes of crime and made applicable also to exaggerated charges, much good would ensue."

"Full power of appeal should be given in every case. The result would, I feel certain, be a much larger percentage of real justice than is obtained by the present system, and we should get rid of that passive resistance to the institution of charges which is usually embodied in the order—'There is not evidence for a prosecution under section 211.'"

Something in this direction has been done for Presidency towns by section 552, Criminal Procedure Code, and it has been ruled that an award of compensation is not a bar to a prosecution for making a false complaint, though there is of course the danger that it would take its place. At the same time though the weakness of the staff may operate to lessen the number of prosecutions it affords no excuse for bad judicial results when only the easiest cases had been selected. The passive resistance spoken of, too, is a resistance by lukewarm or indolent subordinates, and therefore only requires to be faced to disappear.

In the Bhagulpore Division prosecutions have been more freely instituted, but the results are slightly worse owing to a wholesale and unexplained failure in Maldah where 11 cases, all that were instituted, ended unsuccessfully. The Sonthal Pergunnahs has done well, but not so well as in 1885 when it had an exceptionally good return.

In the Patna Division Mozufferpore is the only district in which anything like a fair proportion of cases was prosecuted, Gya, Shahabad, Patna, and Chumparun all showing remarkably badly with percentages of 14·9, 11·5, 7·4, and 6·6 respectively. The Magistrate of Patna got convictions in 11 cases out of 25 prosecuted; but it is to be observed that this is due, as shown above, to only the worst cases being picked out, though his declared principle is to prosecute whenever there is a reasonable prospect of a conviction. He states, too, that he occasionally employed the Government mukhtar—a step which might be copied with advantage in other districts.

The Commissioner joins issue with Mr. Clay, the late Magistrate of Sarun, who thinks that perseverance in prosecuting without regard to results can hardly fail to do good, and that to be discouraged by failure is a fatal mistake. This principle was not, however, acted up to in Sarun, the percentage of prosecutions being only 18·6 with the excellent percentage of 63·8 cases convicted.

On the state of things in Chumparun I have remarked already. If figures are to be trusted there is no district in the Lower Provinces where this form of crime is so much resorted to, and there are certainly few where it can be practised with more impunity.

Of the Chota Nagpore districts, Manbhoom had at once the most prosecutions and the worst results, only 8 convictions out of 49 prosecutions with 74 cases declared false—a sure proof of carelessness and inattention. The figures for the rest of the division call for no remark.

63. There is nothing of importance to notice under this head. The proportion of cases instituted before, police investigated 88,039 cognizable cases out of and enquired into by, the police, a total of 107,245, of which 22,065 were instituted direct and 1,452 belonged to the year 1885. They were therefore employed in 82·1 per cent. of cognizable crime, against 83·2 in 1885.

64. Cases in which enquiry was refused.

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Burdwan ... ..	15,225	15,645	13,800	14,742	68	41	17	23	·3	·2	·1	·1
Presidency ... ..	15,154	16,847	15,916	14,639	68	127	109	26	·4	·7	·6	·1
Rajshahye ... ..	11,784	13,886	13,226	12,861	100	37	41	71	·8	·2	·3	·5
Dacca ... ..	11,005	11,489	10,649	11,400	158	243	318	178	1·3	2·1	8·	1·5
Chittagong ... ..	4,465	4,372	4,572	4,454	30	11	17	19	·6	·2	·3	·3
Patna ... ..	23,026	25,324	24,030	22,612	70	10	62	41	·2	·3	·2	·1
Bhagulpore ... ..	11,410	13,380	13,453	14,612	83	43	57	58	·7	·3	·4	·4
Orissa ... ..	6,034	6,069	6,212	5,743	69	50	104	49	1·1	·8	1·6	·8
Chota Nagpore ... ..	4,903	5,503	5,623	5,080	69	81	77	58	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·1
GRAND TOTAL ...	101,454	112,365	107,410	105,719	704	732	792	623	·6	·8	·7	·4

The Dacca Division continues to take the lead, but with a reduction of over fifty per cent. on its figures for 1885 and it is not now much in excess of Chota Nagpore, 1·5 against 1·1; while three divisions, Burdwan, Patna, and the Presidency have a percentage as low as ·1 each.

The Commissioner of Burdwan attributes an increase of six refusals in his division to the remarks made in the resolution on my report for 1885, but the increase is trifling and the resolution was published so late in the year that the connection is not very obvious, whilst it is to be observed that in two of



his six districts there were no refusals at all and in a third there was a decrease.

The following remarks bearing on this subject are by the Magistrate of Howrah, and are quoted by the Commissioner as evidencing that officers in charge of police-stations are hardly fit to be trusted with a discretion.

“Mr. Westmacott writes:—

I have reason to believe that numerous petty cases are actually refused, because the police consider the cognizable portion of the charge untrue. I frequently receive statements that a charge of theft was laid at the thana and refused, while the police deny it and say that the charge was only a non-cognizable one of assault, or the like. It is not easy to ascertain the truth as to the complaint actually made.”

I do not think this establishes, or is intended to establish, the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner, but that the Magistrate is right is certain enough, and there can be no doubt that there is a belief abroad that refusal to enquire is like the use of form B discouraged, so that the figures submitted are no index to the real state of things, except in so far as we know that there are constantly instances in which the discretion might and should have been exercised though it was not. Taking the figures for this division alone, it is impossible to believe that in the whole of a large district like Midnapore, not a single case was refused in the year, or that in Bankoora there have been no refusals since 1882, when charges of hurt ceased to be cognizable. The truth is that as long as refusals are looked on as something suspicious and to be apologized for they will continue to be as rare as they are at present, and their place will be taken by ambiguous entries in the station diary.

In the Presidency Division there is no trace of the influence suspected by Mr. Beames; on the contrary refusals fell in Nuddea from 58 to 11, and in Moorshedabad from 38 to 9. The continuance of the fall in Nuddea was foreseen last year, in Moorshedabad a change of officers is the probable solution.

In the Rajshahye Division Bogra has 35 refusals against 17 in 1885 and Rungpore 25 against 15, so that these two districts between them account for 60 refusals against only 11 in the other five districts. The District Superintendent of Rajshahye is stated not to allow refusals at all, and these figures probably represent little more than the views of the District Superintendent in charge for the time being, his subordinates being well able to comply with either policy.

Mymensingh has a decrease from 286 to 150, but the Magistrate seems to think this has been overdone, for he complains that the police have been wasting their time over petty cases. The rest of the division had only 28, 16 of which were in Backergunge. The number of refusals in Mymensingh is just 3 per cent. on the number of cognizable cases reported there; it is not therefore as excessive as it looks at first sight, and I do not think it should be objected to considering how the district is under-manned.

In the Patna Division the Patna district has again none, whilst Mozufferpore has also none and Sarun only four, the divisional total being as low as 41, which means a decrease of 21. The Commissioner considers that the action of the police was on the whole judicious, but one cannot help concluding that they must have investigated very many cases of the smallest importance.

Purneah continues to return nearly all the refusals, 46 out of 58, in the Bhagulpore Division. It is explained that the cases not enquired into in Purneah were chiefly attempts at burglary and very petty thefts of grain, and although the Commissioner considers the figures unfavourable, the District Superintendent would seem to have convinced the Magistrate as there is nothing said about any conflict of opinion.

In Orissa Pooree is responsible for 32 refusals out of 49, although the Magistrate is of opinion that section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, should not be enforced. This, however, is a salutary reduction from 95, the number noticed last year.

The District Superintendent of Hazaribagh excuses a total of 27 refusals by saying that 25 of the cases were attempts at house-breaking, in which the inmates did not even know when the burglars entered. This may be, but it is a strange confusion of ideas to call such cases attempts, and the refusal to enquire under such circumstances is indefensible. By giving way to his



subordinates' laziness the District Superintendent encourages them to still further neglect their duty, and he deliberately deprives himself of the knowledge whether the affair was the work of beginners or of old hands.

Of the 19 refusals in the Chittagong Division 14 were in Chittagong and 5 in Tipperah whilst Noakhally had none, facts evidencing considerable dissimilarity in procedure.

65. 105,793 cases were reported in 1886, and to these are to be added

General analysis of crime. 1,452 of the previous year brought under enquiry, making a total of 107,245 cases. 523 of these

were refused by the police but out of them enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate in 67, leaving only 456 not enquired into, to which are to be added 5,852 declared to be false. Deducting these, there remain 100,937, of which the police enquired into 84,657 *suo motu*, and took up 3,382 more by order of the Magistrate, making a total of 88,039. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases is 38·8, against 38·3 in 1885 and 39·8 in 1884.

66. The total number of persons arrested by the police was 76,487, of whom 52,187 were convicted, a percentage of 68·2 against 68·8 last year.

Persons arrested.

Results are almost the same as regards persons. A table showing the results of trials of persons by districts is given below.

[illegible]

The six best and the six worst districts are given below—

Best.			Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Worst.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.		
Darjeeling	...	...	80·6	Pubna	...	...	39·3
Howrah	...	...	80·2	Backergunge	...	...	48·8
Patna	...	...	79·2	Rungpore	...	...	50·3
Gurjhat	...	...	78·6	Khulna	...	...	51·2
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	73·6	Purneah	...	...	53·8
Palamow	...	...	70·2	Noakhally	...	...	54·3

Any district in which a large number of conservancy cases is instituted is so sure to take a high place in this return that it might be as well to consider if all such cases, or rather class VI cases generally, should not be excluded for the purposes of this comparison. They require, as a rule, neither ability in detecting nor skill in prosecuting, and as the defence is nearly always a simple denial unsupported by any evidence conviction follows as a matter of course. The Gurjhat, Darjeeling, and Palamow are obviously not fitted for comparison with ordinary Bengal districts with which they do not compete upon equal terms.

Amongst the six best districts, the 24-Pergunnahs has taken the place of Dinagopore, where the percentage has fallen from 70·0 to 61·3, whilst Pubna is steadily going from bad to worse, and has now been at the bottom of the list for two years running. Khulna, Backergunge (for the third time), and Purneah too, all gained unfavourable notice last year.

In the Burdwan Division a point to notice is the remarkably poor percentage of convictions, as low as 17·0, in cases in which the police were not employed.

The excuse given for Pubna is that its percentage last year, when too it did worse than any other district, was unduly favourable; 102 cases having been wrongly excluded as mentioned in paragraph 58 of the report. This, however, would not affect the figures under discussion, since in the cases mentioned no one was brought to trial, and so we are told in addition that there were 42 cases compounded, and that the results in direct cases were very poor. It appears to me that the subject has not received the attention it deserves. It does not at all follow that the few cases compounded would have ended in conviction, and the fact remains that the district is not only 22·3 below the provincial average, but 9·5 worse than the one next to it on the list.

The Commissioner of Chittagong gives as one reason for the falling off in his division the greater number of persons summoned by the Magistrates directly, but for our present purposes these are included. Probably he means that the chance of conviction is less in direct than it is in police cases.

The improvement in the Gurjhat is due to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals having secured for the police increased powers in the case of persons absconding to places outside our territory, their arrest formerly having been a matter of time and circumlocution which of course told against a conviction.

In the districts and divisions not specially mentioned, there is nothing in connection with this subject which calls for notice.

#### 67. Result of trial of persons by classes.

				I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests ... ..				1884 52·8 1885 53·3 1886 55·1	37·0 40·2 50·1	43·8 45·7 42·7	29·2 31·6 33·2	50·6 50·9 48·6	67·5 68·0 67·6
Ditto ditto to persons brought to trial {				1884 51·8 1885 54·1 1886 56·4	38·1 41·4 40·4	46·9 48·6 46·8	29·9 32·4 34·0	52·5 52·7 50·4	67·8 69·3 68·1
Ditto ditto to persons actually tried ... {				1884 59·6 1885 60·1 1886 62·3	42·5 46·3 45·0	50·0 52·2 51·4	31·2 31·7 35·3	54·9 55·2 52·7	68·6 69·1 69·0

Except in classes I and IV there is a falling off all round, though not one of any real importance; still our results are far from being good enough to allow anything like a margin for fluctuations in the wrong direction.

68. I have omitted altogether the table given in paragraph 68 of last year's report, as practically the same percentages are given, though for divisions not districts, in paragraph 54 as tests 3 (a) and 3 (b). The district percentages of persons convicted to persons brought to trial have been given in paragraph 66, and it seems inadvisable to take up space with statistics of little or no practical use which consume much time in preparation. This report already goes into points of detail in a manner not attempted in other Provinces, and its compilation is a work of so much labour that repetition and unnecessary *minutiae* are on every account to be avoided.

69. Result of Sessions Trials.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Total number of acquittals.	Percentage to the number tried at the Sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Bankoora ... ..	10	20	6	6	.....	3	.....	35	77.7
Jessore ... ..	19	6	24	11	.....	5	.....	50	73.5
Burdwan ... ..	5	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	11	68.7
Khulna ... ..	14	1	11	10	.....	2	.....	30	68.2
Pooree ... ..	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8	66.6
Durbhunga ... ..	4	.....	3	9	4	.....	.....	16	66.6
Nuddea ... ..	32	17	21	10	.....	3	.....	51	61.4
Monghyr ... ..	21	13	9	3	.....	7	.....	32	60.3
Cuttack ... ..	12	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	18	60.0
Beerbhoom ... ..	14	.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	24	67.1
Purneah ... ..	22	1	7	30	.....	1	.....	39	56.8
Noakholly ... ..	12	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	13	62.0
Moorshedabad ... ..	26	.....	10	1	.....	14	.....	28	61.8
Maldah ... ..	16	.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	15	50.0
Tipperah ... ..	41	8	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	48.1
Mozufferpore ... ..	10	.....	5	4	.....	8	.....	17	47.2
Buckergunge ... ..	11	1	28	4	.....	.....	.....	36	40.7
Midnapore ... ..	49	6	29	4	.....	5	.....	43	40.7
Rungpore ... ..	14	.....	5	4	.....	3	.....	12	47.1
Mymensingh ... ..	64	12	31	7	.....	1	.....	51	44.3
Farrukpore ... ..	23	6	12	1	.....	.....	.....	14	43.9
Singbhoom ... ..	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	42.8
Hooghly ... ..	23	.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	16	41.0
Jalpigoree ... ..	19	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	13	40.6
Patna ... ..	43	2	12	5	.....	8	.....	27	39.1
Dacca ... ..	53	1	24	7	.....	.....	.....	32	37.6
Dunagpore ... ..	33	.....	11	6	.....	3	.....	19	36.5
Palmow ... ..	18	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	10	35.7
Manbhoom ... ..	13	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	35.0
Rajshahye ... ..	29	1	9	5	.....	.....	.....	15	34.1
Balassore ... ..	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	33.3
Gurjhat ... ..	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33.3
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33.3
Chittagong ... ..	18	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	33.3
Bhagulpore ... ..	23	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	10	30.5
Hazaribagh ... ..	26	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	8	23.5
Bogra ... ..	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23.0
Shahabad ... ..	44	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	12	21.4
Palna ... ..	32	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8	20.0
Sarun ... ..	33	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	8	19.5
Howrah ... ..	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19.3
Gya ... ..	65	1	8	3	.....	3	.....	15	18.7
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	71	1	12	2	.....	1	.....	16	18.4
Chumpanun ... ..	30	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	16.6
Lohardugga ... ..	44	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15.7
Darjeeling ... ..	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6.0
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,153	90	443	209	4	88	.....	843	42.2

The percentage of acquittals to convictions of persons tried at the Sessions, though slightly better, is still far below what it should be considering that every case has stood the test of a preliminary enquiry, and there is no doubt that it represents a serious number of failures of justice. Bankoora is the worst on the list, a position it occupied too in 1885, for it is not necessary to notice a district like the Gurjhat, with the high percentage of 77.7, and it is followed at no great interval by Jessore with 73.5 against 41.2 the year before, whilst the other districts in which acquittals were more plentiful than convictions are Burdwan, Khulna, Pooree, Durbhunga, Nuddea, Monghyr, Cuttack, Beerbhoom, Purneah, Noakholly, and Moorshedabad in the order given. Of these only the first, the fifth, and the last are jury districts, but Khulna is for sessions purposes linked with Jessore and Pooree with Cuttack, whilst cases at Bankoora are tried by an assistant judge; all perhaps facts not wholly without relevance.

The Commissioner of Burdwan must have misread the figures, for he couples Bankoora with Howrah, a district with the excellent percentage of 19.3, as comparing favourably with the rest of the division. As many as 20 out of 35 persons acquitted at Bankoora were charged under class I, and the cases calling for notice will be found mentioned in their proper place. Some of the

Burdwan acquittals were referred to Government with a view to appeal, but the verdict of the jury having been unanimous no action was taken.

In Hooghly the Judge is stated to have disagreed with several verdicts but to have referred only two, a conviction following in each instance. His refusal to refer in other cases has, the Commissioner states, since been brought to the notice of Government with reference to the remarks made in paragraph 22 of the last Resolution—remarks which were duly brought to his notice. Mr. Beames observes that the best and most successful pleaders are retained for the defence in Sessions trials, and that the cross examination to which the witnesses for the prosecution are subjected is so severe that it is no wonder that cases should now and then break down. For all this, percentages like 18·4 in the 24-Pergunnahs and 19·3 in Howrah compare very unfavourably with 68·7 in Burdwan and 41·0 in Hooghly, and show that even in jury districts much still depends on the presiding Judge.

In the Presidency Division no explanation is attempted of the bad results in either Jessore or Khulna, although in the latter district they are becoming normal. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad thinks that his percentage, 51·8, 'is not bad in a Presidency district—' a remark which merely shows that he has not taken the trouble to find out how other districts have done. In Nuddca 18 persons were acquitted in two cases of rioting attended with loss of life, and the return as originally submitted was found to be incorrect. The excellent out-turn in the 24-Pergunnahs has been already noticed.

There has been a marked improvement in Dacca, from 55·9 to 37·6, but Backergunge and Furreedpore are both worse, the failure in the former district being as usual in cases of murder and culpable homicide. The Commissioner remarks as follows:—

"This was commented on in last year's report, and there is no use in going over the same ground again. One stock argument for the defence before the Sessions Court is that the witnesses were ill-used and tutored by the police. In several cases the Judge unreservedly accepted imputations against the police which subsequent investigation showed to be really unfounded. Another favourite *modus operandi* for the defence pleaders is to make the witnesses contradict all that they said before the Magistrate. This has been done in several cases with such marked impunity that it is likely to be adopted more largely in future."

The Magistrate of Furreedpore thinks that results there have been on the whole not unsatisfactory and takes no notice of the falling off, whilst for Dacca and Mymensingh no remarks are quoted.

Results are distinctly better in Chittagong, 33·3 against 55·5, where in only three cases were all the accused acquitted. The Commissioner thinks this may be to a certain extent due to a change of Judges in the middle of the year.

In Tipperah 30 out of the 38 persons acquitted were charged with offences under class II, and not a single conviction could be obtained for murder. In this district mukhtars are said to be constantly selected to sit as assessors.

The Purneah percentage shows a rise of 27·1, from 29·7 to 56·8, and Moughyr is again very bad with 60·3 but no explanation has been attempted.

Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and perhaps Patna, a jury district, excepted the Behar districts, have all done well, Chumparun with 16·6 being the best of all the regulation districts, but the figures have not been examined by the local officers.

Of the eight persons acquitted in Pooree, six were in one case, and two others were released on appeal by the High Court. Cuttack again did badly, but no details are given.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye remarks on the figures for Pubna as being very unsatisfactory, but in this and two other districts in the division the mistake has been made of including persons acquitted on appeal. The percentage of acquittals in Pubna was therefore 20·0, and not 60·9 as shown by the local officers.

## 70. Property stolen and recovered.

PROVINCE.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
BARDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	571	558	59.1	10,065	3,735	18.7
	Bankoora ...	243	125	51.4	4,280	1,367	31.6
	Beerbhoom ...	302	281	71.6	16,458	5,891	32.7
	Midnapore ...	683	365	53.4	30,844	9,030	31.2
	Hoochly ...	619	229	36.9	27,051	7,845	28.9
	Howrah ...	616	307	49.8	17,151	6,647	38.0
	Total ...	3,154	1,733	55.0	1,15,759	34,043	29.0
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,342	776	57.8	40,424	12,157	30.1
	Nuddon ...	1,877	640	40.4	20,091	7,622	21.2
	Jessore ...	844	287	33.2	27,261	5,170	18.9
	Khulna ...	541	177	32.7	15,977	2,608	16.3
	Moorshedabad ...	1,182	404	41.7	30,174	5,735	19.0
	Total ...	5,366	2,374	44.7	1,42,937	33,292	23.3
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagepore ...	1,067	266	24.9	41,944	3,779	9.0
	Rajshahye ...	810	311	38.7	23,154	4,368	18.9
	Rungpore ...	1,100	414	37.6	52,017	3,352	6.4
	Bogra ...	445	178	39.9	16,807	3,302	19.6
	Pubna ...	770	236	30.6	29,711	3,433	11.5
	Darjeeling ...	645	388	60.1	23,987	10,893	45.4
	Jalpigoree ...	623	100	16.0	9,073	2,047	22.5
	Total ...	5,461	1,956	35.8	1,97,853	63,784	32.2
DACCA ...	Dacca ...	891	453	50.8	50,136	8,628	17.2
	Furzedpore ...	777	237	30.5	28,578	7,089	24.8
	Backerkunge ...	673	280	41.6	37,490	7,789	20.7
	Mymensingh ...	2,740	443	16.1	83,617	12,903	15.3
	Total ...	5,081	1,413	27.9	2,04,081	30,309	14.8
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	313	179	57.1	25,793	6,850	26.5
	Nonkholy ...	247	153	61.9	6,862	2,679	39.0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	46	24	52.1	3,311	509	15.3
	Tipperah ...	614	210	34.2	40,193	23,632	58.8
	Total ...	1,220	566	46.3	76,159	33,670	44.0
PATNA ...	Patna ...	1,162	408	34.9	39,089	18,612	47.6
	Gya ...	1,217	472	38.8	46,116	10,777	23.3
	Shahabad ...	800	438	54.7	23,872	6,364	26.6
	Mozufferpore ...	635	382	60.1	12,257	4,232	34.5
	Durbhanga ...	1,100	400	36.4	31,293	18,073	57.7
	Saran ...	676	388	57.3	7,576	3,058	40.1
	Chumparun ...	1,211	609	50.3	23,733	8,938	37.6
	Total ...	6,969	2,247	32.2	182,936	70,094	38.3
BHAGULPORE ...	Monghyr ...	1,287	552	42.9	30,875	6,250	20.2
	Blugulpore ...	1,057	326	30.8	44,002	6,793	15.4
	Parneah ...	991	380	38.2	24,780	4,727	19.0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,973	636	32.2	19,077	4,962	26.0
	Maidah ...	608	242	39.8	10,096	5,907	58.5
	Total ...	5,916	2,136	36.1	1,39,830	28,644	20.4
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	773	464	60.0	17,216	6,301	36.6
	Poorce ...	909	497	54.6	9,043	3,034	33.5
	Balasore ...	408	228	55.8	7,725	3,013	39.0
	Gurjhat ...	270	140	51.8	2,207	1,084	49.1
	Total ...	2,360	1,329	56.3	36,191	13,492	37.2
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hasaribagh ...	683	403	59.1	16,070	5,086	31.6
	Lohardugga ...	400	190	47.5	8,081	3,509	43.4
	Palamow ...	144	94	65.3	2,933	2,366	77.3
	Singbhoom ...	147	72	48.9	2,138	702	32.8
	Maubhoom ...	420	179	42.6	11,968	3,011	25.1
	Total ...	1,845	947	51.3	40,280	13,574	33.7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	37,310	15,678	42.0	1,180,840	3,20,403	26.9

I attach so little value to this as a test, and it is so apt to be misleading that I should not be sorry to see it discontinued altogether. The percentages are however compiled in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and it becomes necessary to notice anything which appears to call for explanation.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost was highest, 71.6, in Beerbhoom and lowest, 16.1, in Mymensingh. Mymensingh was last too, in 1885, and shows badly under the connected test, c. 1. The police there have more work to do than they can do properly,

and I doubt if anything short of the addition I have proposed to their numbers will produce an improvement.

For Hooghly the proximity of French Chandernagore is said to have a very injurious effect, as by the time a case is reported the property stolen can be removed out of reach. Assuming that the principal receivers are known or suspected it ought to be possible to induce the French authorities to make a descent upon them, but Hooghly last year had figures rather above the average, and if there were much in this difficulty it would have been heard of before.

But few remarks by District Officers are quoted, and most of the few are to the effect that the figures are of little use for practical purposes. I certainly never myself notice them when inspecting, as they illustrate neither ability in detection nor judicial results. Test c. 1 in particular seems to rest on one of two very doubtful hypotheses, either that a complainant can be depended on to estimate correctly and give correctly the value of the property which has been taken, or that when he misstates it the police can by some intuition not only detect the fact but supply the right figures.

A return called for shows that professional receivers are but little interfered with, nor can the police be much blamed for not interfering as in many instances the suspects are effectually protected by their own respectability. Only 59 search warrants under section 98, Criminal Procedure Code, were issued altogether, and in 29 out of the 47 districts there were none at all whilst in no instance did any noticeable result follow. The reports do not show how many of these warrants were issued upon general belief and without reference to any specific case, but probably any such were only a small minority, and it is no easy matter to get a warrant granted and made over without all concerned being put on their guard

#### 71. Analysis of crime by classes.

		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class	I ...	2,840	2,639	2,427	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891
"	II ...	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542
"	III ...	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,221	24,103	22,803
"	IV ...	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682
"	V ...	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301	37,690	42,630	42,206	40,020
"	VI ...	18,694	24,086	24,056	27,181	29,551	28,477	24,819	27,003

The information conveyed by these figures has been to a great extent anticipated by the details given above in paragraph 58. Though the decrease in offences against property, (classes III and V), has been maintained the figures are still higher than they were in any of the four years 1880-83, but better reporting has unquestionably had a good deal to say to this. Class VI is so much made up of nuisance cases that the decrease last year was certainly not a subject for congratulation.

#### CLASS I.

72. The only decrease is under serial 3—Stamps and coining—and the net result is an increase of 89, the total now being in excess of any for the last nine years. Judicial results are better, which is not always the accompaniment of an increase in crime:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage	of cases ending in conviction ...	48·4	49·6
Ditto	of persons convicted ...	54·1	56·4
Ditto	of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	79·4	80·2
Ditto	of cases (police and direct) in which a conviction was secured to cases decided ...	66·3	64·5
Ditto	of police cases in which a conviction was secured to cases investigated ...	55·9	56·2
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	70·7	67·3
Ditto	of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police ...	1·5	2·2
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	59·6	61·3
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	54·9	56·5

73. Results are passable only, 66 persons having been convicted against 41 discharged or acquitted. Mymensingh, Dacca, and Monghyr are the three districts which return most cases.

74. The accompanying table shows that cases were very freely rejected as false in the Dacca Division, and that there has been a very considerable increase in both Rajshahye and Chittagong:—

		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
		True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	167	12	161	16	199	26	258	23	252	18
Presidency	...	339	16	363	21	441	19	430	20	409	16
Rajshahye	...	207	29	261	38	276	27	223	33	318	24
Dacca	...	574	34	538	69	438	76	443	32	391	62
Chittagong	...	227	38	193	16	190	9	219	17	310	16
Patna	...	179	23	189	27	287	33	240	36	263	39
Bhagulpore	...	102	4	133	6	130	16	161	14	155	28
Orissa	...	59	15	59	19	78	2	115	8	95	7
Chota Nagpore	...	36	4	56	2	51	6	64	6	49	5
Total	...	1,890	175	1,953	214	2,090	214	2,193	199	2,242	213

	1895.	1896.
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...
Ditto of convictions of persons	...	...
Ditto of convictions of persons actually tried	...	...
Ditto of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	...
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...

The police were not employed as much as they might have been, and it is possible this may have something to do with judicial results being no better than they are. Of 146 persons convicted at the sessions 78, or more than one-half, belonged to the three districts of Mymensingh, Lohardugga, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Details of this nature however, are more conveniently examined when remarking on the divisional reports.

## 75. Class I.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1895.	Cases reported in 1896.	False cases.	True cases in 1896.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	59	68	1	65	37	63	37	282	170	79
Bancoora	49	35	2	33	16	23	15	168	57	58
Beerbhoom	20	17	2	15	11	14	10	90	64	16
Midnapore	103	121	9	112	71	91	62	481	316	115
Hooghly	68	61	4	57	36	44	23	209	119	77
Howrah	33	45	1	47	31	44	28	107	101	37
Total	331	348	19	329	202	284	180	1,395	858	411

Three districts have more, and three fewer, cases, the increase being most marked in Howrah and the decrease in Bancoora. The percentages afford little to notice except that police work shows better, more especially as regards persons convicted:—

	1895.	1896.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	...
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...

76. Eleven cases were reported, 4 of these being in Midnapore and 5 in Howrah, and 12 decided, 6 persons being convicted and 7 discharged or acquitted. The Com-

missioner reports that most of the cases were only attempts to pass quick-silvered pice, and results ought certainly therefore to have been better.

77. The report does not mention serial 5—Offences against public justice—under which there were 57 true cases, of which 51 were decided and 36 ended in conviction. The Division, however, has not had more than its share of these cases which are not usually of much importance.



78. The number of cases of this very serious crime continues to be large, there having been an increase of 13 in Howrah and 7 in Midnapore, whilst Hooghly has 14 and

Rioting.

Bancoora 13 fewer. In 1883 Howrah had only 7 and Midnapore 47 cases, their present numbers being 33 and 89, whilst the divisional total was 161 against a present one of 252. No reason is given for this state of things, but the great majority of the cases were petty, only four being attended with loss of life, and they all had their origin in disputes regarding land and crops. Three of the serious cases were in the same district, Bancoora, and remained pending at the close of the year; the fourth was in Midnapore and the sentences passed can hardly be said to have been deterrent, whilst only five persons were convicted.

Except in Bancoora judicial results were fairly good, and in justice to the division it should be said that, although the offence is on the increase, the figures will still compare favourably with those of any other part of Bengal proper.

79. There were eight cases of personating a public servant, not a common offence, but details are given of one only. In it an ex-sub-inspector, a man who had been dismissed from the Midnapore police, passed himself off as an inspector from the Punjab, and applied for assistance to search a house. This of course led to his detection and he was on conviction sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

80. Class I.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1885.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	96	110	2	109	85	100	50	465	284	121
Nuddea ... ..	111	92	1	91	61	85	54	485	275	189
Jessore ... ..	139	136	6	129	93	123	84	480	331	125
Khulna ... ..	97	120	7	113	48	102	41	300	153	181
Moorshedabad ... ..	69	91	5	66	42	57	33	278	138	116
Total ... ..	502	526	19	507	312	472	278	2,096	1,181	732

An insignificant increase of five cases would have been considerably more but for a falling off of as many as 20 in Nuddea and of 9 in Jessore. The percentages show that the police were employed in more cases, getting better results in cases but worse in persons:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...		83·5	88·0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...		67·7	64·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...		54·4	58·8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...		71·3	66·2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...		1·6	1·6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...		62·6	60·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...		57·1	56·5

81 The number of coining cases, which fell as low as 7 in 1885 after having been 17 in 1884, rose again to 21, showing that the decrease was accidental only. Convictions were obtained in 9 out of 15 cases decided, 10 persons being convicted and 6 acquitted.

The object in all these cases, other than mere bungling attempts to pass quick-silvered pice, is, or rather should be, to trace out the coiner who is far too often never inquired about. The usual price of a bad rupee is four annas, so that the profit on a successful transaction is 75 per cent., and there will never therefore be any want of agents to put bad money into circulation, whilst the risk is not much, an unsuccessful attempt being as often as not passed over. We are now engaged in tracing out a small colony of coiners living on the borders of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs and sufficiently expert to work singly, whilst one man had even got so far as to be studying a Bengali text-book on metallurgy. The police ought to have known about this colony and probably some of them did, but jealousy between the two districts stopped the

way and could not be beaten down till the matter had been reported to my office.

82. There is a decrease of 21 under rioting, the number being 409 of which 7 were attended with loss of life. No details are given, but the report says that the cases were mostly of the nature of petty affrays and that many of them were improperly classed, being really sudden fights to rescue cattle or to resist trespass.

This view of the case seems to imply an opinion that a disturbance occurring on the spur of the moment and not premeditated should not be considered an offence against public tranquillity, and I am obliged therefore to express my dissent from it. Minimizing crime is so closely and so dangerously connected with suppression that to magnify it will be always the lesser evil, and it is far better that things should seem worse than they are than be worse than they seem. In the former case they may attract unfavourable comment—a strong incentive to improvement; in the second an inspecting officer is sure to hit the blot sooner or later, and it will be no easy task to satisfy him that there is not more behind.

Of the 7 serious riots, 2 were in the 24-Pergunnahs, 2 in Jessore, and 3 in Khulna, which had as many as 96, whilst Jessore had 111. Mymensingh and Tipperah are the only two districts with more than this. Only 264 persons in Jessore and 88 in Khulna were bound over to keep the peace and judicial results were decidedly bad in the latter district, only 40 out of 83 cases decided ending in a conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this subject last year that the responsibility of owners and agents was not enforced as it should be, and it is evident that the crime is not receiving its due share of attention.

## 83. Class I.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	39	67	3	64	22	48	18	140	91	26
Rajshahye ... ..	54	72	0	66	38	64	35	341	204	100
Rungpore ... ..	40	60	3	57	34	55	33	215	107	85
Bogra ... ..	33	104	3	101	50	63	30	328	248	51
Pubna ... ..	78	109	11	98	41	86	35	365	143	102
Darjeeling ... ..	21	22	.....	22	7	20	7	36	25	10
Julpigoree .. ...	32	22	... ..	22	14	15	11	71	53	17
Total ... ..	301	456	26	430	200	351	75	1,507	871	440

A very large increase of 129 in true cases is contributed to by every district except Julpigoree, whilst in Bogra the number has more than trebled, having risen from 33 to 101. The police show a little better as regards persons and a little worse as regards cases—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	76·7	76·1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	..	60·6	58·8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	52·2	49·8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	70·1	65·2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	3·8	1·6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	58·1	62·2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	54·7	59·6

84. There is nothing to notice under coining, which exhibits an unimportant increase of two cases, but a sudden jump in the number of rioting cases in Bogra from 29 to 92 is certainly not sufficiently accounted for by a mere statement that they partook more of the nature of affrays than serious riots. That it was not due to any perfunctory classification of C forms is shown by as many as 66 cases having been decided, and besides the district being a small one with no sub-divisions is fortunate in having all its police reports disposed of by the Magistrate himself. Judicial results too were strikingly good, there having been only 48 acquittals to 237 convictions, and it follows therefore that either

the sentences are too light or preventive measures are not sufficiently resorted to. Bogra now occupies the remarkable position of having more true cases under serial 6 than either of such districts as Backergunge and Dacca, and if this is the result, as apparently the Magistrate means that it is, of eccentricities of classification the sooner they are brought under control the better. The number of persons bound over to keep the peace was 11 only, so that little enough was done in that direction.

In Rungpore the number of cases very nearly doubled yet judicial results were decidedly good, whilst other remarkable features are that throughout the whole division not one single case was committed to the sessions, and that not one out of nearly 800 persons convicted was released on appeal by the judge. The Commissioner mentions only two cases as attended with loss of life, and the number of persons bound over is not given.

## 85. Class I.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	117	137	16	121	76	122	69	501	230	204
Furzedpore ... ..	119	123	23	100	63	110	56	582	282	246
Backergunge ... ..	103	110	5	105	70	92	58	485	218	182
Mymensingh ... ..	225	193	20	173	89	131	65	613	292	15
Total ... ..	564	563	64	500	298	458	248	2,081	1,052	789

Crime under this class has been as nearly as possible stationary in Dacca and Backergunge whilst the decrease in the other two districts, a very large one in Mymensingh, is mainly under rioting which accounts for close on eighty per cent. of the divisional total. The percentages show that the police investigated a larger number of cases and that results were worse, exactly the reverse of what happened in 1885—

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	75.2	80.4
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	66.2	66.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	60.7	54.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	73.4	66.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	5	2.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	61.5	54.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	50.8	51.5

86. Coining cases, of which this division has 23 more than any other, were very successfully prosecuted, only one case with one defendant ending in an acquittal.

87. It is satisfactory to find that Mymensingh has 20 fewer cases under serial 5—Other offences against public justice—and here too judicial results were distinctly good, convictions being obtained in 50 out of 60 cases decided.

## 88.

## RIOTING.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.				1885.	1886.
Dacca ... ..	84	84	40	45.2	58.3	456	202	101	63.5	44.3
Furzedpore ... ..	101	91	55	51.4	60.5	585	270	242	59.9	47.7
Backergunge ... ..	84	80	53	59.5	60.2	456	226	178	55.6	49.5
Mymensingh ... ..	174	136	61	36.7	44.8	463	252	150	54.9	54.4
Total ... ..	443	391	218	46.0	55.7	1,940	950	768	55.8	49.9

This crime continues to decrease and even the worst district, Mymensingh, is now some way behind Tipperah. The number of cases declared false, 62 out of a total of 453 reported, though not noticed by the Commissioner is somewhat remarkable. It is no doubt due to the common practice of instituting

counter charges by way of defence. Judicial results were everywhere better as regards cases and worse as regards persons, whilst Mymensingh, curiously enough, takes the first place in the one and the last in the other.

89. The following relates to delay in disposing of possession cases or, as Mr. Clark calls it, "want of finality," in the Dacca District:—

"The District Superintendent writes that the great stumbling block in our way concerning the keeping of the peace in connection with these riots and land disputes is the want of finality shown by the Magistrate in possession cases. 'It is beyond words, most discouraging to the police, when straining vigorously to keep matters quiet, to watch the wearisome dragging which invariably accompanies these sorts of proceedings. Why Magistrates cannot and do not go to the places of dispute, and as quickly as possible decide what riot is in possession, I cannot imagine.' To the above observations the Magistrate says that 'the delay in deciding possession cases is, no doubt, very lamentable, but in the face of High Court rulings necessary.'

"I agree with the Magistrate in thinking that the High Court rulings on the subject render it a matter of great difficulty to bring these cases to a conclusion, but at the same time I consider some of the delays to have been unnecessary."

From this I infer that some of the Dacca riots occurred whilst proceedings were pending under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code, but it would have been better if the District Superintendent had said how many instances there were of this and how long the delay had been. Mere general remarks are never of much practical assistance, and I fear too that in Dacca and elsewhere the local officers are not sufficiently careful to bear in mind that a possession case can never take the place of binding persons over to keep the peace. A person convicted of rioting or other cognate offence can, and should, be bound over at the same time, and yet in only a small proportion of cases is this most salutary provision resorted to.

The Furreedpore figures call for no remark, but it is an unpleasant fact that both there and in Backergunge the number of serious riots is on the increase and the number of persons bound down is still rising. The considerable decrease in Mymensingh is attributed by the Magistrate to a better acquaintance with the inception and progress of agrarian disputes and to a freer resort to preventive measures.

The number of riots attended with loss of life is most discouraging, being greater in every district than it has been in any year since 1878. There were six in Backergunge, five in Mymensingh, and four in Furreedpore, whilst Dacca shows a blank and has had but one solitary one in the last eight years. All the Backergunge cases were agrarian, and in one of them the owner of the land was present, although a woman, and saw her leading supporter killed. The sentence passed was the *prima facie* inadequate one of a year's rigorous imprisonment. In another case, which occurred on August 4th, the police had applied to have the disputants bound over so far back as June 26th, when the sub-divisional officer of Perozepore fixed August 6th as the earliest date on which he would take it up. A delay of six weeks of course overshot the mark, and the result was a fight which need never have happened.

The total result of these Backergunge cases is that four ended in conviction, one in acquittal, and one remained pending at the close of the year. The Magistrate states that none of the more influential landholders were directly concerned in any case of rioting, but these people, or at least such of them as take any part in the management of their estates, well know how to avoid any appearance of interference. A case in Mymensingh in which two people were killed, one on each side, had its origin in a dispute about some cattle which were said to be trespassing, and in another there had been a quarrel between two women the details of which are not given. The sentences generally are very light, full allowance being made for provocation and the right of self-defence.

Of the Furreedpore cases one began in a dispute about a *hât* and the other three were agrarian, two of them ending in acquittal.

90. 157 persons were bound over to keep the peace in Dacca, 422 in Mymensingh, 508 in Furreedpore, and as many as 3,754 in Backergunge. This last number is of course hopelessly inconsistent with the improvement held up as a subject of congratulation, and can only mean one or both of two things,—either rioting cases are being got rid of by not being reported at all or

by being shown under some other serial, or, and this is certainly the case, people are being bound over wholesale and without any attempt at discrimination. The Commissioner adopts the latter alternative only and no doubt he is right in the main, the truth being that the whole thing has been overdone and that the police and the Magistracy have got into a rut from which they do not try to escape. If in 1885 they were able to reduce the number of persons proceeded against by over 1,200, from 5,693 to 4,458, without any worse result than an unimportant increase of 17 in the number of cases, the riots themselves being, so we were told, of the pettiest description, where can there be the necessity for an increase of 529 in 1886? Mr. Larminie repeats his remark of last year that as a rule there is only one witness in each case, the chowkidar; and to this I would add that besides the persons who submit to be bound over rather than contest their liability, we have to consider the large number of those who pay to be left alone, and of those, 1,233 in number, who succeeded in proving there was no case against them. The whole system as it stands is distinctly objectionable.

It would be interesting to know generally in how many cases persons were bound over on conviction under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code; and also to what extent the rider to section 114 was resorted to and a warrant issued in the first instance.

## 91. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	93	116	3	113	29	54	25	222	103	83
Noakhully ... ..	41	66	5	61	46	40	36	333	253	67
Tipperah ... ..	114	173	7	166	110	134	98	804	547	217
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	.....	3	3	2	2	18	11	2
Total ... ..	249	358	15	343	187	230	161	1,377	914	374

There is again an increase, this time the very considerable one of 92, for most of which Tipperah is, as last year, responsible. The number of true rioting cases it reports is now 159, which is much above any other district. The percentages show too many direct cases with the usual consequence, worse results:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...		69·8	66·5
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...		78·5	69·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...		62·7	67·3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...		78·6	74·0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...		...	1·4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...		69·9	69·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...		63·4	65·9

92. A somewhat important coining case in Tipperah had an unsatisfactory ending, the man convicted at the Sessions being released on appeal by the High Court; whilst the person named by him as the actual coiner who was to teach him the trade thereupon surrendered himself and was discharged. In the Chittagong cases gilt sicca rupees were sold or pledged as goldmohurs.

93. This division is beginning to get a bad name for rioting, the reason being found in the Tenancy Act's making it a matter of importance to landlords to assert their rights. Results were indifferent, more especially in Chittagong where in 60 cases out of 97 the police were not employed at all,—a serious mistake in this class of crime in which local enquiry is indispensable. Preventive measures were well attended to in Tipperah, where 402 persons were bound over and 77 more were made special constables—a mode of repression I attach little value to. Three cases in this district were attended with

loss of life but these have all been shown under class II as offences against the person :—

## 94. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	60	60	11	49	18	57	18	184	49	68
Gwa ... ..	56	74	11	63	33	64	24	174	100	63
Shahabad ... ..	80	73	10	63	47	74	45	327	164	133
Muzaffarpore ... ..	30	45	1	44	27	35	22	240	128	100
Durhanga ... ..	50	69	7	62	34	51	30	254	124	104
Saran ... ..	62	55	2	53	31	44	30	243	147	92
Chumpanan ... ..	30	43	10	33	14	41	13	84	36	20
Total ... ..	377	419	52	367	204	366	183	1,619	778	679

There is a net decrease of ten but four of the seven districts have more cases, the chief falling off being in Shahabad. I find nothing to notice about the percentages:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	82.9	85.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	60.2	64.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	50.4	50.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	62.7	67.0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	2.6	4.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	52.5	49.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	49.3	45.4

95. Only one case of rioting was of a serious nature. The report states that severer sentences and more determined prosecutions have left their mark in Shahabad, but the results there are peculiar as the police are credited with getting only 46 persons convicted out of 189 they arrested, although they show 33 cases in which they succeeded. Disputes about rents, the division of crops, and irrigation are said to be the principal causes, and it is satisfactory to find that no disturbances are assigned to indigo. There are no remarks under any other serial:—

## 96. Class I

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	68	97	23	74	42	84	38	378	189	105
Bhagulpore ... ..	39	39	6	33	25	34	21	172	108	40
Purneah ... ..	54	60	1	59	30	47	26	195	119	62
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	24	24	.....	24	12	25	12	91	40	20
Maldah ... ..	39	25	1	24	11	21	10	60	27	31
Total ... ..	228	245	31	214	120	211	107	690	483	244

A decrease of 14 cases is nearly accounted for by Maldah, which has 13 fewer under rioting. None of the other variations call for notice. Percentages, except as regards persons, are worse all round :—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	86.	84.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	67.8	59.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	52.7	50.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	70.3	59.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	1.8	2.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	52.7	63.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	46.5	53.9

97. The number of coining cases is 13, the same as in 1885, and judicial results were only poor. Seven of these cases, it should be observed, belonged to Monghyr, and in only two of them was a conviction obtained.

98. Out of 155 cases of rioting 57 occurred in Monghyr, where again the results leave much to be desired as of 72 cases decided only 32 ended in a

conviction, though delay in disposing had no doubt something to say to this as 16 of them belonged to 1885. Five cases, two in Bhagulpore and three in Purneah, were attended with loss of life: one of these was a fight about a fishery on the borders of the Purneah and Dinagepore districts, in which one man was shot dead and four or five more were badly wounded. The ringleaders, two well known Dinagepore budmashes, evaded arrest for some time and there was a difficulty about jurisdiction, but eventually, and since the close of the year, one of these men has been transported for life for murder, and the other with two of his followers sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for rioting armed with deadly weapons.

In another case in the same district a number of up-country *latials*, described as notorious fighting men and bullies in the employ of one Chunder Narain Singh, a zemindar, set upon and severely beat an indigo-planter, a European. They were convicted at the Sessions of grievous hurt and sentenced, to the number of fourteen, to two years' rigorous imprisonment; a term reduced by the High Court to one of two months, the conviction being also modified to one of assault. None of the other cases call for notice:—

## 99. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	52	42	.....	42	19	28	16	203	87	77
Pooree ... ..	53	50	2	49	17	32	15	210	98	144
Balasore ... ..	29	34	3	31	10	29	14	102	89	11
Gurjats ... ..	4	6	2	4	5	6	5	26	26	.....
Total ... ..	138	132	7	125	57	95	50	571	293	232

There is an unimportant decrease of 13, Balasore being the only district with more cases, which is attributed to the settlement of the dispute about the Burdwan estate. The percentages, except in cases where the police were employed, continue to be bad in the division generally notwithstanding an improvement in Balasore and the Gurjats:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	75.3	64.3
Ditto ending in convictions to cases decided	...	58.8	57.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	36.2	52.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	58.5	67.5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	4	2.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	61.4	82.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	52.4	59.2

100. The Magistrate of Pooree attributes a decrease in rioting cases in his district to there being fewer disputes about waterway in consequence of the absence of floods, but he does not attempt to explain why his results should be as bad as they are, only 94 persons being convicted out of 228 brought to trial. This is evidently due to the non-employment of the police, only 2 out of 21 direct cases ending in conviction, and the same thing happened in Cuttack, where the figures are 3 and 24:—

## 101. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	27	15	.....	15	11	13	10	47	31	12
Lohardugga ... ..	38	22	2	20	12	23	12	118	60	41
Palamow ... ..	14	9	4	7	5	8	5	16	16	.....
Singbhoom ... ..	9	4	.....	3	5	4	5	38	17	21
Munbhoom ... ..	37	31	1	30	22	25	18	185	132	40
Total ... ..	113	81	5	76	55	72	50	404	286	123

A considerable decrease of 37 is spread over the whole division and is nearly evenly divided between serials 5 and 6. Percentages are all better:—

		1895.	1896.
Percentage	of cases investigated to cases reported ...	89.1	87.8
Ditto	of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	70.5	75.3
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	61.6	69.4
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	75.	77.2
Ditto	of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	.6	1.7
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	55.8	70.6
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	51.3	62.9

102. Out of 49 cases of rioting 23 occurred in Manbhoom, but two only of these are mentioned as connected with Messrs. Watson and Company's zemindari. One case, a Manbhoom one in which a man was killed, has been shown under class II, murder; and the Commissioner refers to another one in Singbhoom, the only one in that district, in which some ghatwals attacked a police outpost where they believed some of their women to have been taken. Nine men arrested were all discharged on the ground that the police had provoked the attack by their own misconduct, but the case was not reported as it should have been and I am unable therefore to give the details. I have ascertained, however, that the case was at most only one of unlawful assembly, the ghatwals' intention in going to the outpost being to lay a complaint, and that they were naturally incensed and used threatening language when they found that the head-constable, who was eventually degraded, refused to take the charge because it was directed against himself.

103. Coining cases have fallen from 16 to 4, and there is nothing to notice under other serials.

#### CLASS II.

104. Under this class there has been a trifling increase of 58, the numbers being 4,542 against 4,484. Serial 23, criminal force to a public servant or woman, has 47 more; serial 18, attempt at suicide, 27 more; and serial 16, unnatural offence, 15 more. On the other hand, serial 26, selling or obtaining a minor for prostitution, shows 18 less; and serial 13, exposure of an infant or concealment of birth, 13 less. None of these fluctuations are of any real importance, and the province of the police in connection with this class of crime is necessarily confined to seeing that offences are reported, and to detecting and bringing to justice the persons guilty.

105. In the table below the lower line includes direct cases. Results are slightly worse, but though a difference of one per cent. is practically inappreciable what change there is is the wrong way, and as long as a defendant sent up for trial is more likely to be acquitted than convicted it cannot be denied that the condition of things is unsatisfactory:—

			PERSONS.			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.		
Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.				
1881	...	4,301	1,767	41.1	6,552	5,727	2,852	43.5	49.8
1882	...	4,267	1,677	39.3	6,761	5,824	2,681	39.6	46.
1883	...	4,684	{ 1,683 1,851	{ 35.9 39. }	7,308	6,307	2,737	37.5	43.4
1884	...	4,618	{ 1,599 1,860	{ 34.6 40.3 }	7,310	6,431	2,709	37.0	42.1
1885	...	4,484	{ 1,659 1,943	{ 36.9 43.3 }	6,822	6,008	2,745	40.2	45.6
1886	...	4,542	{ 1,720 1,901	{ 37.9 41.8 }	7,072	6,202	2,771	39.1	44.6

106. Results at the Sessions are worse again, and it is disappointing to see too that the number of persons tried there is steadily decreasing. I frequently find when inspecting cases which should have been committed disposed of in the Magistrate's court under some minor section, and there is no doubt an



unwillingness to commit which needs careful watching, more especially now that sentences can be no longer enhanced on appeal:—

					Acquitted by Sessions.	Convicted by Sessions.	Percentage of con- victions to total tried (original or appeal).
1882	...	...	...	...	634	524	45.2
1883	...	...	...	...	619	473	43.3
1884	...	...	...	...	576	481	45.5
1885	...	...	...	...	491	524	51.6
1886	...	...	...	...	514	485	48.5

107. The prescribed percentages are given. Except that they well illustrate what an entire lottery results under tests c1 and c2 may be there is nothing in them for me to remark upon:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	82.4	81.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	52.6	51.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investi- gated	...	39.9	41.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	55.6	54.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	3.4	3.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	45.3	43.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	42.7	41.9
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	45.4	75.0
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	3.7	63.4

108. A decrease of 10 in the number of murders would not be worth noticing but that it shows that although the difficulty in obtaining a conviction, in other words the chance of a failure of justice, is steadily increasing, it has not had the effect of making the crime more prevalent that it certainly would have in any form of offences against property. None the less however is it a great and a growing evil and, although there has been some improvement under cases, the bad results as regards persons render it doubtful if judicial decisions might not be more closely watched than they are at present. It is to be remembered that the great bulk of murders are not reported to my office, serial 12 'other murders' being thus omitted, and that the details of these cases do not therefore come under the notice of any superior officer of this department:—

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
By dacoits	...	2	3	3	2	3	5	5
„ robbers	...	8	17	4	7	7	10	5
„ poison	...	12	19	11	11	8	16	17
Other murders	...	213	257	253	244	249	267	251
Total	...	265	296	271	264	266	288	278

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS.			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1880	...	265	100	37.7	662	447	156	23.5	34.9
1881	...	296	100	33.7	725	497	170	23.4	34.2
1882	...	271	182	30.2	713	518	141	19.7	27.2
1883	...	264	76	26.4	779	499	122	15.7	24.4
1884	...	266	58	21.8	715	507	95	13.2	18.7
			71	26.7					
1885	...	288	69	23.9	636	443	92	14.4	20.7
			74	25.6					
1886	...	278	60	33.4	665	473	81	12.1	17.1
			61	33.8					

109. As last year I give the percentages, but there is nothing in them which need call for any remark:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	95.7	95.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	34.7	31.4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	21.7	20.9

110. 27 persons charged with murder were convicted of culpable homicide and 24 more of other minor offences, making a total of 51, 11 of whom were tried by juries. The districts which had more than their share of these escapes were Nuddea with six; Backergunge five, (all convicted of culpable homicide); and Dinagepore and Tipperah four each; of these only one, Nuddea, is a jury district.

111. There were five murders by dacoits, the same number as last year, the districts concerned being Howrah, Midnapore, Rajshahye, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Rajshahye case 11 persons were convicted out of 14 sent up, the Maldah one was pending at the end of the year, and the other three ended in acquittal.

112. The number of murders by robbers was five against ten in 1835. In two of them no arrests were made, one remained pending at the close of the year, and there was one solitary conviction, so that the police failed both in and out of court. The districts concerned were Patna with two, and Midnapore, Hooghly, and Dinagopore with one each.

113. Out of 17 murders by poison, Julpigoree had as many as four, two of which ended in a conviction. Judicial results were very poor indeed for only one other case was successful although 15 were brought to trial. Statement A does not distinguish cases of drugging by professional poisoners,—a very interesting form of crime, but these will be separately noticed when I come to analyze the divisional details.

114. Under other murders there is a decrease of six, Dacca and Backergunge continuing to take the lead as the worst division and district, though with slightly diminished totals, 48 and 15, against 58 and 22 the year before. Burdwan comes next with 14, followed by Maubhoom with 13 and Furreedpore, Jessore, and Mymensingh with 12 each. In Chota Nagpore there is a deep-rooted belief in the necessity for removing persons practising witchcraft, and the division returns as many as 41 cases.

115. I have not thought it necessary to give, as has been done in former years, detailed figures under this serial and Nos. 13 and 14, attempts at murder and culpable homicide. They are perhaps superfluous, and the cases are more conveniently noticed when dealing with the Divisions to which they belong.

116. *Infanticide by mothers.*—In Sarun a woman who cut her child's throat after a quarrel with her husband was acquitted on the ground of insanity. In the same district a woman jumped into a well with her child, eighteen months old, as the result of a dispute with her husband's father. She sustained no injury and the villagers combined to represent the child's death as due to an accident, but the facts leaked out and she was on conviction sentenced to transportation for life.

In a case in the Gya district a woman of the Dosad caste in despair at losing her employment jumped into a well with her child, which was drowned as she refused to take hold of a rope thrown to her. Being eventually rescued she was taken into custody and died four days later in the jail hospital. A point in connection with this case is that the Magistrate in consequence of the woman's death refused to receive A form, though she had been regularly sent up, and ordered C form to be substituted. It was explained to him that this would be wholly wrong as an arrest had been made and he then resorted to B form in which it was finally shown, as if death in jail before trial was the same thing as release by the police. The police were right and the Magistrate wrong, but the case was not specially reported to me or I would have seen that they were not over ridden because he objected to being set right.

117. Drugging cases have increased by two but are very evenly distributed, no district having more than its share; 14 of the cases were detected, and 9 persons were convicted against 10 acquitted. As many as 9 cases were declared false.

118. Class II. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	140	93	2	98	35	68	26	133	41	77
Bankura	45	44	1	30	16	34	15	59	29	18
Beerbhoom	56	52	9	73	21	68	19	106	24	44
Midnapore	146	122	21	161	74	122	64	251	108	130
Hooghly	140	123	14	109	41	85	30	180	62	90
Howrah	71	103	4	99	39	99	38	153	53	88
Total	567	625	51	574	225	468	193	853	307	447

Three districts have more and three fewer cases, the fluctuations in some instances being considerable. Thus, Howrah has 28 more, whilst the next district, Hooghly, has 40 less; of the western districts, Beerbhoom shows an increase of 17 and Midnapore one of 15. The causes leading to all this will be noticed under the serials concerned. Results, nowhere good, were very poor indeed in Beerbhoom where the percentage of persons convicted is as low as 22.6, and there is a serious falling off in Howrah, from 53.9 to 34.1. In this way all the divisional percentages show worse—

		1886.	1896.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	76.6	73.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	53.1	48.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	42.9	41.
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	58.8	52.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	4.3	3.
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	47.5	38.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	45.4	37.
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	.....	75.
Ditto of property recovered to property lost...	...	.....	67.7

119. Both of two cases of murder by dacoits were unsuccessfully prosecuted, 7 persons being discharged by the Magistrate and 23 acquitted at the Sessions. In one case, a Howrah one, death was accidental, the deceased, an old widow, being smothered with a musquito net used to stifle her cries. In the other, which occurred in Midnapore, murder and not plunder was the primary object, the deceased who pleaded hard for his life being told that he must die as he had given offence by his litigious propensities. No fewer than 25 arrests were made in this case, 4 persons being sent up as Queen's evidence, but only one man was convicted, and that merely of having some of the property in his possession.

120. In a Midnapore case returned as murder by robbers, the accused attacked deceased as they were on their home from Calcutta with their savings. He was convicted and hanged. The preliminary enquiry before the Deputy Magistrate of Contai took, it should be said, nearly four months, though there were certainly no features of difficulty. In Hooghly an old woman living by herself was strangled: the murderer on making his retreat was met and challenged by a policeman, when he dropped the bundle and got clear away, no clue being ever obtained to his identity.

121. The Commissioner congratulates himself on the absence of any murder by poison, but in one case in Midnapore the accused at all events alleged that he had administered poison, after which he threw the body into a well, and there seems no reason to doubt his words though there were also marks of violence. Unfortunately by the time his statement was made the body had been disposed of, and the stomach therefore could not be examined.

122. Of 33 "other murders" the following may be noticed:—A boy of seven was murdered for his ornaments, no arrest was made and the crime remains undiscovered as the body was not found until six days after he had been reported missing. The body of a young man unknown who had evidently been robbed, was found on the Grand Trunk road near Punduah. No clue was obtained in this case, which should have been returned as "murder by robbers."

In the Howrah district a young woman of 18 was struck on the head with an axe by a man for whom she had stood security for the payment of a debt. He was convicted of culpable homicide, and got off with ten years' rigorous imprisonment. A girl of nine living in Calcutta was taken to Shibpore by a woman, a neighbour, who stripped her of her ornaments and then drowned her in a tank. The accused was convicted and hanged.

In Burdwan a woman who had quarrelled with her relations was attacked at night, the house being thoroughly ransacked and she herself strangled. Four arrests were made, but the case itself was an unsuccessful one and my chief object in noticing it is to point out that it has been shown under the wrong serial, being of course a case of murder by robbers. The truth is that it is not generally known, or at all events is not borne in mind, that five serials,

not one only, are provided for murder, and so the distribution comes to be left to the Court Sub-Inspector, the Magistrate concerned thinking it quite enough if he gives the section.

In another case in the same district the accused found his wife sleeping with her paramour whom he killed by a blow on the head with a stick. He was convicted of the capital offence and sentenced to transportation for life.

A man finding himself denied access to his mistress, who had been shut up in an inner room, cut the throats of her mother and aunt who were sleeping in the verandah. He was discharged by the Magistrate after having been released on bail.

A man attacked his wife and child, a little girl of four, the reason he gave being that the former had joined a conspiracy against him, and that the child had better die too as there would be no one to look after it when he was hanged. The woman recovered, and for murdering the child the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

The former paramour of a woman who had discarded him for a new lover was found lying dead in her house having evidently been strangled, whilst the testicles showed marks of ill-usage and it had plainly been intended to pass the case off as one of suicide. Two arrests were made but the accused, one of whom had absconded whilst the other had been let out on bail, were acquitted at the Sessions.

A girl of 12, who was about to be taken to live with her husband, was murdered out of jealousy by his mistress; the body was found in a tank with the hands and feet tied, whilst there were marks of blows on the neck and forehead.

In Midnapore a suspected thief whose prosecution as a budmash had been applied for was called out of doors at night and quietly murdered, evidently a piece of lynch law. The body in this case had been mutilated, the eyes and testicles being cut out, in recognition of the fact that the deceased was a man of licentious habits. Much the same fate met a 'torney' or mukhtar's tout, who had succeeded in attracting the ill-will of his neighbours generally, and in both the cases popular feeling was much too strong to allow of the truth being disclosed. An old woman, a reputed witch, was hit on the head with a stick and killed by a Sonthal, who has absconded.

A son killed his father in the course of a quarrel and then hung the body up to a tree, reporting the affair as one of suicide. He was discharged.

In Beerbhoom an old woman, a money-lender, who had been pressing some of her debtors, mysteriously disappeared, after which it was found she had been murdered. Suspicion attached to four persons, one of whom, a woman, was imprisoned for a month on conviction under section 213, Penal Code, as some of the deceased's ornaments had been found in her house. A man murdered his wife and wounded his sister-in-law, the only reason assigned being that he wished to take up another woman. He was transported for life.

There were 33 acquittals in this division against 6 convictions which, bad though it is, is a little better than the normal state of things in Bengal proper. In the three districts of Hooghly, Midnapore, and Burdwan the figures are 31 and 4, and unfortunately there is no reason to suppose that a suspected murderer on his return home finds people in the least prejudiced against him. In the cases, and they are many, where jealousy or immorality is the cause and a woman the victim it is plain public opinion exercises no restraint, and for one disgraceful intrigue we hear of there must be hundreds which never come to light. Chastity and self-restraint are virtues little known and less practised or my catalogue of crime would be shorter than it is.

123. Six persons were acquitted and four convicted of attempts at murder, under which there were ten cases, an increase of one only.

124. Cases of culpable homicide have fallen to 13, which is probably under the real state of things, but except that results are worse there is nothing further to notice under this serial.

125. Twenty-six cases were reported, of which seven were declared false, and of 20 decided only five ended in conviction. None of them possessed any features of interest.

Rape.

126. A drugging case at Howrah resulted in the conviction of one out of two men sent up.

127. The great improvement in results noticed in last year's report has not been maintained, but an examination of the cases under this serial would probably show that more of them might with advantage be excluded altogether, and when once the purpose for which they were instituted has been attained they are quietly dropped. The Commissioner mentions a case in which a man, described only as a religious mendicant, was charged with kidnapping a boy of ten whom he meant to bring up as his disciple. The case was dismissed, but it would have been interesting to know who he was and where he came from.

128. There were eight cases of exposure of infants, and results as usual were good.

129. Class II.

# PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	245	238	2	236	103	192	97	314	143	147
Nuddea ... ..	167	166	5	161	86	149	79	281	132	125
Jessore ... ..	164	160	11	149	61	133	51	190	74	106
Khulna ... ..	102	132	9	123	40	120	38	184	53	116
Moorsshedabad ... ..	107	103	2	105	47	88	42	171	87	86
Total ... ..	787	804	29	775	337	682	307	1,149	489	573

Khulna is the only district with more cases whilst Jessore has 17 less and the net divisional result is a decrease of 12. The Commissioner observes that the fluctuations are not explained and are not such as to call for explanation. Percentages generally are better, but there were too many direct cases, and results at the Sessions, an important feature in this class, show a decided falling off—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	89.5	83.8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	51.3	51.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	39.6	45.
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	52.0	54.9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	1.5	1.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	44.7	45.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	42.7	41.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	50.0	.....
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	.4	.....

130. The number of these is almost stationary and they are all shown under serial 12: as many as 22 out of a total of 39 occurring in the two districts of Jessore and Khulna. Results, except in Jessore, are very poor, only 4 out of 21 cases decided in the other districts being successful, whilst the figures for persons are equally bad, 10 convicted against 54 discharged or acquitted. No explanation is attempted, and no details are given of any of the cases of which I proceed to notice the following:—

In Nuddea, as the result of a drunken squabble about a prostitute, a man was severely beaten and then thrown on the railway, where a passing train cut off one of his feet. He was alive when found but could give no connected account of what had occurred, and the case accordingly broke down. A man was convicted and hanged for cutting his wife's throat on her refusing to live with him. In another case an infirm old man was murdered at night whilst sleeping in his boat at the ghât, and his son, the informant, alleged that Rs. 300 had been stolen. This was undoubtedly false, and there is good reason to believe that the informant, who had charge of the money, murdered his father with a view to increase his chance of swindling their creditors. In a third case a young man murdered his aunt in a fit of rage at her having thwarted

him in an attempt to debauch a married woman. The jury took a merciful view of the matter and acquitted him on the ground of insanity, but there was a good deal of method about his conduct.

In Jessore an unknown up-countryman, who had been allowed to take shelter from a storm in an indigo factory, cut his wife's and infant child's throats there, getting clear away before it was discovered. A girl-wife of ten was murdered by her husband on her discovering that he had an intrigue with her mother, the accused in this case being transported for life. A man having a dispute with a neighbour about the division of some crops revenged himself by murdering his opponent's wife and two children. He was sentenced to be hanged. A girl of nine was murdered at night by her husband "because she would not obey him," the usual reason, after which he proceeded to hang himself in the cow-house. Here he was found and cut down by his brother who had gone out on finding the cattle loose, and was eventually sentenced to transportation for life. In another case of this description the accused absconded and is still at large. A ryot in arrears with his rent cut down and killed the peon who was to take him in custody to the zemindar's house at Narail, where he no doubt anticipated maltreatment. He was sentenced to be hanged. An old woman of fifty was throttled by her neighbour in the course of a dispute about tapping some date-trees. In Khulna a man whilst asleep in his house in the early morning was attacked with a *dhao* by his son-in-law, who had taken offence at being reproved by him for ill-using his wife. The injured man died in hospital, as also did his brother who had been attacked on coming to his assistance. The murderer was transported for life, and the same sentence was passed on a burglar who killed the man who seized him. A boy of 12 or 13 charged with strangling a little girl of seven who had threatened to report him for indecently assaulting her was acquitted, although he confessed his guilt and produced the child's ornaments. A creditor assisted his debtor to murder the latter's brother-in-law, the intention being that the murdered man's wife should be given in satisfaction of the debt. Both men were sentenced to be hanged.

131. There were 21 cases of culpable homicide and judicial results are decidedly better, though still a long way from being what they might and should be. The percentage of convictions is for cases 42·9 against 30·8, and for persons 21·2 against 17·9

132. Out of 16 cases of rape reported, as many as six were declared false, leaving the very moderate total of 10 against 23 last year. Only two persons were convicted.

133. Cases of exposure of infants fell from 12 to 3, two of which were in Moorshedabad.

134. An increase of 38 under grievous hurt occurs chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, which have respectively 53 against 36 and 28 against 16. No reasons are assigned and results are slightly worse, whilst it is remarkable that out of 151 cases reported only one was declared false.

135. There is a further rise, from 27 to 34, in cases of kidnapping and abduction, the number in 1884 having been only 14; but I only notice this head because of the marked improvement in results, 18 out of 30 cases decided ending in conviction.

136. There is nothing to notice under other heads.

### 137. Class II.

### RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	108	101	14	87	27	82	26	115	34	76
Rajshahye ... ..	16	95	10	85	39	99	38	165	64	82
Bungpore ... ..	119	147	12	135	66	129	51	244	89	118
Bogra ... ..	47	66	4	61	18	41	16	65	25	28
Pubna ... ..	73	62	5	57	30	51	30	133	41	78
Darjeeling ... ..	45	45	6	39	17	41	17	55	27	29
Jalpijore ... ..	62	60	8	52	19	42	16	70	28	30
Total ... ..	549	508	59	509	206	475	195	828	310	427

There is a net decrease of 40, Rungpore and Bogra being the only districts with more cases. Dinagepore has 21 and Pubna 16 less, the latter having thus a decrease of 67 in two years. Judicial results continue to be bad, more especially in Dinagepore—

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	82.0	81.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	45.9	49.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	38.7	41.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	51.8	54.0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	2.	1.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	39.8	42.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	36.5	39.4
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost ...	66.6	.....
Ditto of property recovered to property lost ...	1.3	.....

138. The number of murder cases fell off from 38 to 27, of which one was by dacoits, one by robbers, and seven by poison.

139. The murder by dacoits occurred in the Rajshahye district and was very successfully worked by Inspector Koilash Chundra Gangooly, 14 persons being sent up of whom 11 were sentenced to transportation for life. The dacoity was committed at the instigation of one Raja Khan, a bad character, who owed deceased a grudge, having been severely beaten in an attempt to rob him which occurred two-and-a-half years before. To escape his enmity deceased had for over a year lived in the Dinagepore district but on his *bari* there being burnt down he decided to come to terms, and returned home under the impression—a mistaken one as it happened—that Raja Khan had been bought off and would now allow him to remain unmolested. The case is a remarkable one in that the unfortunate man was set upon by robbers, had his house burnt, and was forced to pay black-mail without once attempting to seek redress. The fear instilled by Raja Khan was to him closer and more powerful than his confidence in the protection of the law tempered by a benevolent regard for the interests of accused persons.

140. The murder by robbers was undetected. Of the murders by poison, as many as four were in Julpigoree. The following remarks on them are extracted from the divisional report:—

“One woman was accused of having poisoned her husband. She fully confessed her crime, and her statements were borne out by her neighbours, but she was let off by the Sessions Court. The failure of justice in this case is much to be regretted. A representation was made to the Legal Remembrancer, but he declined to interfere with the proceedings of the Judge.

“In Rungpore a young girl disliked her husband, and, at the instigation of her brother-in-law, poisoned him. The girl confessed, naming her brother-in-law as her accomplice. She was transported, but the instigator of the crime got off at the Sessions.

“In Julpigoree a woman murdered her husband by administering poison at the instigation of her paramour. She was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of law, but her paramour was acquitted. In another case a woman poisoned her husband in the hope of marrying her lover. She was transported for life, and her paramour was sentenced to a similar punishment under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

“In a third case a woman was said to have been murdered by her two nephews who administered poison to her for the sake of taking possession of her land. The accused, however, were discharged under section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.

“In the fourth case the accused, against whom there is evidence, is at large.”

141. Of 18 “other murders,” 7 were in Dinagepore and results generally were very bad, only 4 cases ending in conviction. The report does not mention any cases, but I extract the following details from the district narratives:—

A zemindar's gomastah was burnt to death in his master's cutcherry, which was set fire to by a man against whom he was about to proceed for having cut down a tree, and who had carefully locked him inside. A boy of 12, sent by his mother to watch the cutting of a crop she was interested in, called the ryot a thief and was thereupon seized by the person offended, who held his head under water till he died. In both these cases the accused were acquitted.

A married woman was beaten to death by two of her neighbours who suspected her of having corrupted their wives.



142. There were 30 cases of culpable homicide, of which 10 only were successfully prosecuted. In one a woman as the result of a quarrel cut the throat of her daughter-in law, aged 13, and then threw the body into a tank. She was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

143. Of 29 cases of rape reported as many as 16 were declared false, and of 15 decided only 3 ended successfully. The Commissioner remarks on the well known fact that the charge is one constantly brought by women to save their character; social reasons of course prevent its being used as a means of extortion.

144 Under attempts to commit suicide there is nothing to notice, but the Commissioner observes that physical suffering and the ill-treatment to which child-wives are so often subjected are fruitful causes of this crime

145. Under grievous hurt I find included a case in which a man who suspected his wife of infidelity killed her by thrusting a stick into her vagina. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Of 77 cases decided 51 ended in conviction, a very fair result.

146. None of the drugging cases were the work of professional poisoners. The total number was four, in two of which death resulted, the accused being acquitted in both instances. No details are given of the other two, Julpigoree cases, in which four persons sent up were all convicted.

147. The report mentions five cases in which police officers were charged with causing hurt to extort confession. Three of these were declared false, one was pending at the close of the year, and in the fifth two Darjeeling constables convicted of extortion only, a non-cognizable offence, were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Only one of the false complainants was convicted and punished.

## 148. Class II.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	161	221	40	181	60	178	63	288	93	164
Furzedpore ... ..	104	127	8	119	68	121	63	237	119	104
Backergunge ... ..	242	285	29	260	117	222	110	360	145	182
Mymensingh ... ..	322	279	11	268	91	158	71	836	135	169
Total ... ..	829	912	88	824	345	679	307	1,221	492	609

There would be a decided increase but for Mymensingh, where there has been a very large falling off from 322 to 268. In the division generally there were more cases under serials 14 and 23, and fewer under 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 20. Results would be better but for the direct cases, the police being employed in something less than three cases out of four. The idea of working cognizable crime without police assistance, or as the philanthropists call it "meddlesome interference," may be very laudable in itself but is not calculated to succeed in practice—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	71.5	73.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	64.1	62.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	39.2	45.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	58.0	57.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	4.5	3.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	44.9	45.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	41.6	42.9
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to property lost	...	.....	.....
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	.....	.....

149. The number of murders is 48, which is within 1 of what it was in 1884, and it is satisfactory to find a decrease in Backergunge, where an improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases is about balanced by a falling



off in the same percentage in persons. Results show better too in Dacca but there has been a lamentable falling off in the other two districts, and particularly in Furreedpore, where the number of cases increased by 50 per cent. That things have been worse is true enough but even then, in 1883, there were fewer cases reported than there are now. It is true too that there were considerable arrears at the end of the year when there were 13 cases with 34 accused pending, but so there were at the end of 1882, and one thing seems plain that there is no improvement in the rate at which cases are disposed of.

150. I give the subjoined figures, as murder in Eastern Bengal occupies much the same position as burglary in Behar, and it is necessary therefore to examine it in detail :—

#### DIVISIONAL FLUCTUATIONS.

YEARS.	Cases.	Convictions	Percentage of convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
1880	40	11	27.4	151	36	74	28.8
1881	50	22	44.0	121	45	55	36.7
1882	48	9	18.7	125	14	67	11.2
1883	46	7	15.2	172	13	115	17.5
1884	49	12	24.5	122	19	69	15.5
1885	58	15	25.8	111	20	53	23.4
1886	48	10	20.8	123	16	70	13.0

#### FLUCTUATIONS, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Percentage of convictions in cases.				Persons.				Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of convictions of persons.			
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Dacca	9	11	14	9	2	6	4	3	22.2	54.3	28.5	33.3	34	32	19	36	2	7	3	7
Furzedpore	10	10	8	12	2	3	3	2	20	10	37.5	18.6	55	17	30	25	6	1	12	2
Backergunge	14	12	22	15	2	2	4	3	14.2	16.3	18.1	20.9	54	34	31	44	3	3	2	4
Mymensingh	13	16	14	12	1	3	4	2	7.6	18.7	28.5	16.6	49	39	28	14	2	9	7	5
Total	46	49	68	48	7	12	15	10	15.2	24.5	25.8	20.8	172	122	111	123	13	19	26	16

151. The following refers to a case of murder by poisoning, the only one returned, which occurred in Backergunge :—

“A man induced his wife to put some arsenic into the rice cooked for his two brothers with whom he was at enmity, and who messed separately; of the two brothers and one boy who partook of the rice, the boy died soon after taking the rice, and one of the brothers died in hospital. Notwithstanding that the woman confessed her guilt, she was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who disbelieved the evidence.”

152. *Other Murders.*—The Commissioner remarks on the incapacity of the Furreedpore police as shown by their failing to get any clue at all in four cases, whilst in four others the evidence was insufficient. For the state of things in Mymensingh no explanation is assigned by the Magistrate, whilst no improvement could be expected in Backergunge as the causes referred to in former reports still continued.

The following cases are mentioned :—

A party of men on their way home in a boat from Moonsheegunge were attacked by fishermen, who murdered two of their number, the other three jumping overboard. The attack was directed against one of the men murdered who, as proprietor of a julkur, had been suing his tenants, the assailants, for rent. Of six men committed five were convicted, four of them being sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. A zemindar's naib was in like manner murdered by discontented ryots. The jury convicted, but the Judge dissenting referred the case, and the verdict was finally set aside. The weak point in the case seems to have been the identity of the remains sent up, which were found sunk in the river

near the spot, and were rather too unhesitatingly sworn to by the deceased's relations.

153. A man murdered his wife and mother-in-law because the former, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was not allowed, and was not willing, to go home with him. He was convicted and hanged.

A village mukhtar was murdered by some *latials* he was engaged in prosecuting for rioting.

154. These were all Dacca cases : those now to be mentioned belonged to Furreedpore

A man killed his wife by kicking her in the stomach because she refused to cohabit. He was convicted of hurt in the first instance but a commitment was ordered and he was thereupon acquitted at the Sessions.

A shop-keeper at Goalundo was found lying dead in his shop with a *kodhali* stuck in his head. His brother was suspected, but no evidence could be obtained.

A woman irritated with her step-son, a child of six, cut his throat with a *dhao*. She was acquitted.

The headman of a faction was murdered by the opposite party for giving adverse evidence in a case between them. The accused were discharged.

A wife was killed by her husband with a blow with a *kodhali*, because she refused to go to his house. He was transported for life.

155. In Mymensingh a lad of 18 killed his uncle with a *dhao* for boxing his ears, and a man caught stealing onions from a field at night was treated in the same manner. In the latter case there was no evidence ; in the former the accused, who showed great ingenuity in his attempts to incupate others, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

A woman was killed by her son, who then buried the body, on her abusing him for leading an immoral life. A man murdered his daughter for refusing to attend her mother in her confinement.

156. In Backergunge only 3 cases out of 11 decided ended in conviction, and in each of these the sentence was transportation for life. A man who had an intrigue with his mother-in-law, not at all an unusual occurrence when the wife is too young to cohabit, poisoned her husband. The case was returned in B form. A man murdered his neighbour who had put a stop to an intrigue he had with the other's niece, and then to make himself out insane speared two women who had come to the place. He was convicted, but why the capital sentence was not passed it is hard to say. An old woman was murdered at night, probably by the informant, her son, who professed to be an eye-witness but kept changing his story as he wanted to get up a case against some of his enemies. Two of the cases in this district returned as "other murders" were in reality murders by poison—a further instance of the laxity of classification already noticed.

157. The increase in this crime is general, Backergunge having as many as 18 cases, the highest total in the Lower Provinces and more than that returned for the whole Burdwan

division ; whilst in Dacca they have risen from 3 to 13. Results are hardly so good as they ought to be considering that in the majority of instances there can be no room for doubt as to who the guilty person was. In all 48 persons were convicted against 46 discharged or acquitted. None of the cases call for special notice, but in several of them the injuries were inflicted in the course of a riot, and in others a conviction for murder might reasonably have been expected.

158. Rape cases show a further fall to 15 and there were none at all in either Furreedpore or Dacca. In a case which occurred in Backergunge the victim, a girl of ten, was violated by three cow-boys and so ill-used that she was found lying dead in the jungle where they had left her, whilst the father and the villagers generally who do not seem to have had any idea of what had happened, attributed it to the work of an evil spirit. The accused were sent up for trial, but discharged, and the case has been entered as one of murder. As showing different results in adjoining districts, I may mention that 7 cases reported in Dacca were all declared false against only 2 out of 16 in Mymensingh, where, for all that, only 3 persons were convicted out of 23 sent up. It would be interesting to know how many of the 14 cases decided there had been originally reported in C false.

159. Backergunge is the only district with more cases of grievous hurt, the net result being a decrease of 27, whilst under serial 23, hurt by dangerous weapons, there is an increase of 36. I doubt if the distinction is always as well borne in mind as it might be. Results under the minor head are much behind what they are under the major one.

160. Dacca occupies much the same position as last year under aggravated wrongful confinement having 39 cases reported, again more than one-fourth of the provincial total, of which 16 were declared false. I remarked on this last year but no reason has been assigned and judging by results I should say that complaints were not properly sifted, for the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was as low as 4·5. The Commissioner suggests that many of them were compromised in which case they were probably only brought to extort money.

161. Mymensingh has again an unduly large number of cases under this head, and again no explanation is put forward. Possibly the sentences imposed are not sufficiently deterrent.

162. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	7	.....	7	3	6	4	16	4	10
Chittagong ... ..	118	133	10	123	31	93	20	135	46	72
Noakholly ... ..	45	75	7	68	24	46	18	107	36	69
Tipperah ... ..	138	147	14	133	65	132	62	223	91	106
Total ...	301	362	31	331	123	277	113	481	177	247

An increase of 30 is chiefly due to Noakholly, where the number of cases has risen from 45 to 68. The percentages are most decidedly worse, far too many cases being taken up direct in Chittagong and Noakholly.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	...	80·	75·6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	...	58·2	48·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	...	46·5	40·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	...	62·3	52·
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	...	1·2	4·1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	...	49·6	40·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	44·1	39·1

163. Tipperah reports a case of murder in which a man is said to have forcibly administered poison to a child only twelve months old, in consequence of a dispute he had had with its father. He was tried and acquitted. The following extract refers to another case from this district :—

“ One murder case deserves notice on account of the many phases it went through. A man had seduced the wife of another, and was generally of very loose character, so the man whose wife had been seduced with four others went to his house, beat him and finally burned him so that he died.

The chief actor confessed both before the police and Magistrate, and gave full details, but the Deputy Magistrate discharged all the accused. I asked the Sessions Judge to call for the record, and he ordered a committal. The principal was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, and the others were acquitted before the Sessions Court, but the High Court on appeal reversed the Judge's decision. The failure was chiefly due to the injudicious action of the sub-divisional officer in the first place.”

164. Ten cases of murder were reported and 9 decided without any conviction being obtained: a truly lamentable state of things. On the other

hand under culpable homicide 11 cases out of 16 were successful. Land disputes were the origin of most of these crimes and there is nothing about them which calls for notice, but a case of attempt at murder may be mentioned. A Mugh boy in love with a woman a good deal older than himself attacked her for having jilted him, and fractured her skull with two blows with a *dhao*. His defence was that he was entitled to do so under the terms of their engagement, but he was convicted and sentenced.

165. A case of kidnapping from British India under colour of an arrest by the Hill Tipperah officials was pending disposal at the end of the year, the question involved being of course the scene of the occurrence.

166. Tipperah accounts for 35 out of 50 cases of grievous hurt, but no reason is assigned for the fact.

167. Class II. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1880.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	110	117	28	89	36	115	35	170	53	100
Gya ... ..	128	170	13	163	81	150	73	254	122	75
Shahabad ... ..	184	187	12	175	104	173	101	324	179	124
Mozufferpore ... ..	45	67	11	56	22	58	19	93	45	37
Darbhanga ... ..	56	55	5	50	20	44	18	74	30	38
Sarun ... ..	119	147	12	135	66	129	59	209	110	81
Chumpanun ... ..	74	123	36	87	40	118	39	96	48	42
Total ... ..	746	873	117	755	369	797	344	1,194	587	497

There is a divisional increase of 9, which is most marked in Gya with 35 more cases, whilst four districts out of the seven exhibit a decrease.

The percentages again exhibit a slight improvement and judicial results were fairly good.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	91·7	90·2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	53·5	60·5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	39·3	43·1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	55·2	62·4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	6·5	4·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	49·4	51·4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	48·9	51·6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost ...	100·	66·6
Ditto of property recovered to property lost ...	80·7	13·

168. Both of two cases of murder by robbers occurred in Patna. In the first the only reason for suspecting foul play was that when the body, that of a little girl of six, was found the ornaments were missing. It was found in an old unfenced well in a garden a few yards behind the house where the child lived, and it is just as likely that she fell in accidentally. The absence of any injuries was all in favour of the latter theory, and the police might well have been given the benefit of the doubt.

The other was a genuine case, but should have been returned as a murder by dacoits since six men are said to have been concerned in it. The deceased, an old man, was attacked on his way home after dark, and the booty consisted of only four annas in pice, a little salt, and some wearing apparel. Four arrests were made, and two men were committed to the sessions, but the case proved a failure.

169. There were five murders by poison in none of which could sufficient evidence be obtained against the person suspected. In Patna an old man was poisoned by his servant boy at the instigation of his opponent in some civil suits. In Gya a little girl of two was poisoned with opium supposed to have been given her by the co-wife. In Mozufferpore a man and a boy, travellers, were poisoned by some person unknown. This, a regular case of professional

drugging, was, there can be little doubt, the work of one Lokenath Roy who was then wanted for some similar cases by the Sarun police, and who has since been convicted. He was brought to the place but could not be identified. In Sarun a woman was poisoned by her paramour, who threw the body into a well and had the death reported as due to accident, because he had reason to suspect her fidelity.

In Chumparun a woman was poisoned by her husband to clear the way to an intrigue he had with his brother's widow.

170. Of 30 cases of 'other murders,' nearly the same number as last year, the following are noticed:—

In Patna a man cut his wife's throat, the body being found concealed in a basket in his room, as she had become blind and stood in the way of his marrying again.

In Shahabad a chowkidar was held down and drowned whilst bathing by a cattle-thief whom he was accompanying with a view to enquiring into how he had come by a bullock he had sold. The Judge sentenced the accused only to transportation for life, though what the extenuating circumstances were there is nothing to show.

The next is a particularly bad case. In Mozufferpore a little girl of six was taken by the principal accused to his employer's house where, after violating her in the presence and with the assistance of his mistress and a boy of fourteen, he throttled her, took off her necklace, and filled her eyes and mouth with mud. The body was then deposited in a granary till nightfall when it was thrown away in an adjoining field where it was subsequently discovered. One feature in the case which was pending at the close of the year, is that the woman attempted to throw the guilt on the boy, her own son by another man.

In Sarun the murder of Chuni Lall, a well known Chupra banker, by a hired Rajput ruffian, named Moti Singh, attracted a good deal of attention at the time but was not in itself of any special police interest. Moti Singh's arrest more than a month afterwards in a neighbouring Rajput village where he had found an asylum was well managed by Mr. Pughe, the District Superintendent, and it is satisfactory to add that he was eventually hanged. But there are two great drawbacks in this case, the first being that Moti Singh's employer, who was present at the murder, is still at large, and the second that the headmen of the village where the arrest was made after having been duly convicted under section 212; Penal Code, were released on appeal by the Sessions Judge.

A drunken gwalla who had plucked some ears of standing corn was so severely beaten by the villagers that he died as he was being taken to the thanna. No conviction followed, and the case was more properly one of culpable homicide. This was a Gya case, and in another in the same district a woman who had an intrigue with the village gomastah was murdered by her relations, who had been put out of caste in consequence.

In Shahabad a man was murdered by the son of a woman with whom his wife had been quarrelling, and who had threatened to have it done. The accused was acquitted. A man was murdered at night by some old offenders who took away what they could find. Some arrests were made, and two men were convicted, but only of theft, whilst the offence has been shown here under the wrong serial.

In Durbhunga a zemindar's gomasta was murdered, and his body mutilated by the neighbours of a girl he had seduced. The case was a failure. A boy of ten was murdered for his ornaments; an arrest was made but the case was sent up in B true, there being no evidence.

In a case of attempt at murder the defence set up and allowed was that the complainant had endeavoured to have unnatural intercourse. The parties were master and servant, and the latter, a Benares man who had only recently been engaged, attacked the former in the early morning with a sword.

171. Results under culpable homicide, though still anything but good, were somewhat better. Patna, the district with most cases, 11 out of 34, does worst, with only two convictions against 11 acquittals. In a Sarun case in which two men, Ahirs, got off at the sessions with seven year's rigorous imprisonment for killing a man who had caught them robbing his field, a third man who was with them was given four years in the Magistrate's court for theft and escape from custody.

172. Cases of exposure of infants have fallen from 61 to 54, Shahabad again coming first with 20. The provincial total is only 96, and I have before shown why it is that Behar has so many more than its share of these cases.

173. Gya is responsible for 14 out of 23 cases of kidnapping and abduction.

174. Under other heads there is nothing to notice.

175. Class II.

### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1896.	False cases.	True cases in 1896.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	78	90	11	79	21	85	21	108	28	75
Bhagulpore ... ..	61	70	11	50	32	57	20	104	47	51
Purneah ... ..	79	81	8	73	23	63	18	86	29	34
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	64	68	1	67	20	55	24	103	45	39
Maldah ... ..	34	61	3	48	11	50	11	55	17	35
Total ... ..	322	369	34	326	117	310	100	456	166	234

The only oscillation of any importance is in Maldah, where the number of cases has risen from 34 to 48. The percentages too show a most serious falling off, but it is not noticed in the report which does little more than repeat the figures and I am unable to say why it should be so:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	81.2	84.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	60.1	43.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	41.5	32.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	62.6	43.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	2.9	3.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	49.5	35.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	46.8	35.3

176. Two murders by dacoits are returned, one from Maldah and one from the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the former the theory, one not unsupported by evidence, was that the charge was false, and that the murder was committed by complainant himself on being caught with the wife of the murdered man, his own son. The Magistrate seems to have thought such a state of things too bad to be true, but in dealing with crime no degree of moral turpitude should be considered impossible or even surprising.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs' brief narratives are so meagre as to be useless, but I have supplemented them from the special reports in the few instances where these are available. The case referred to above occurred in the non-police tract of the district, the deceased, a travelling dealer in hides, being mistaken for the man in whose house he was staying.

177. There were 24 'other murders' against 26 last year, and only in Maldah (which had but one case), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were the results anything but distinctly bad. The number of cases decided and of cases ending in conviction was 8 and 2 in Bhagulpore, 4 and 2 in Purneah, and 2 and 0 in Monghyr. As I have said already the report takes no notice of this state of things under which in the districts mentioned only 5 persons were convicted against 25 discharged or acquitted.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs a woman drowned herself and her two children after a quarrel with her husband's relations. The case should of course have been noticed under infanticide by mothers, but probably the suicide was considered to make this unnecessary. In two of the murders the victims were believed to be witches, and in another case a woman murdered her husband for not helping her to cook.

In Monghyr a boy of 8 was murdered for his ornaments, and a married woman whose husband was away at Dacca had her throat cut by five men who were offended with her for rejecting their advances.

In two of the Purneah cases children were murdered for their ornaments, and in another a man was poisoned by his wife but for what reason is not said. This case has been shown under the wrong serial.

In Bhagulpore a zemindar's tehsildar was charged with the murder of two men who had gone on his employer's land to cut bamboos. It was ten days before the murdered men were even reported to be missing, and then one of the zemindar's people was put forward to say he had killed them both himself single-handed because they were going to kill his cow. He was sent up for trial and after nearly a month told another story implicating the tehsildar, who was thereupon brought to trial. The case was pending at the close of the year, and the principal accused has since been sentenced to transportation for life. The Judge at the same time recommended that the tehsildar should be placed under police surveillance and this has accordingly been done, though the reasons for giving such an order are not very evident.

178. Under culpable homicide there is a decrease of 4 cases. One was an unusual one: a woman who had been turned out of doors by her husband, who kept the children, having tried to make him responsible for the death of one of them, an infant at the breast, which was no doubt the result of her absence. The Magistrate discharged the accused and the case ought properly to have been excluded.

179. The figures under the other heads contain nothing calling for remark, but it would have been satisfactory to know what reason could be assigned for the remarkably bad results.

## 180. Class II.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	65	60	5	61	29	50	25	70	33	35
Pooree ... ..	64	45	2	43	12	40	10	69	16	48
Balasore ... ..	55	55	6	49	13	52	11	57	27	25
Gurjhat ... ..	13	13	1	13	5	13	5	18	7	8
Total ... ..	181	170	14	166	59	155	51	220	83	114

Balasore which had a decrease of 27 last year now shows 14 more cases, the only increase in the division, whilst Pooree has 25 fewer. The results in both these districts are very bad indeed, and spoil the percentage for the division generally.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	84.5	83.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	45.1	46.
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	28.8	32.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	46.2	46.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	3.3	7.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	36.8	38.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	31.2	37.7
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	.....	100
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	.....	100

## 181. The following remarks are quoted from the Magistrate of Pooree:—

"The decrease in crimes of violence is general, and as it is accompanied by a corresponding large decrease in non-cognizable petty offences against the person, of which complaints are brought direct to the Magistrate, it seems to point to a general improvement in the temper of the community, though from what this springs, it is impossible to say, unless it be from the general absence of irritating floods or equally irritating drought throughout the year."

Floods and drought, because causing distress, have, it is well known, a direct influence on offences against property, and I have even seen the former put forward to account for a troublesome diminution of that form of crime; but

to find a direct connection between such visitations and people's tempers would not, I confess, have occurred to me.

A less ingenious, and therefore a more probable, explanation is that reporting is falling off: if it had occurred to the Magistrate to look back he would have found that in the four preceding years, the variations under this class were only from 60 to 68.

182. Seven out of eight cases of murder occurred in Pooree and Cuttack and results were very poor, only two ending successfully. The following remarks refer to a Pooree case in which the conviction was set aside by the High Court:—

"The Magistrate reports the accused were both convicted by the Sessions Judge after both the assessors had concurred in a finding of "guilty," but they were acquitted by the High Court, principally, it seems from the judgment, because the learned Judges did not think it possible a corpse would in the course of three days in the midst of the hot weather in a steamy jungle in Orissa, become so decomposed as to be unrecognizable, except by the cloth and Brahminical thread found upon it."

In the Gurjhats a peon of the Forest Department and his companion were murdered by two men they had beaten and were taking to the forest office for some petty offence. There were four cases of the murder of children for their ornaments, the accused in one being a girl of sixteen. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

183. Of eight cases of culpable homicide, five were successfully prosecuted. Two girls keeping cows quarrelled and fought with sticks, the result being that one of them carried away by rage threw herself on and throttled her opponent. The judge acquitted her on account of her age, which is not stated. The Magistrate of Pooree remarks of one case that although the man had been engaged in a petty fight, death was really due to natural causes. Under these circumstances he should of course have corrected his subordinate's mistake.

184. The increase in Balasore is under serial 23, hurt by dangerous weapons, 26 cases having been reported against only 5 in 1885. No satisfactory explanation is given nor is any notice taken of the very bad results as regards cases both there and in Pooree.

## 185. Class II.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	53	53	2	56	23	54	23	83	32	50
Loharduggah ... ..	61	101	9	92	30	92	37	145	59	71
Palamow ... ..	14	30	6	24	7	29	7	35	12	15
Singbhoom ... ..	24	35	3	32	13	33	12	51	19	23
Manbhoom ... ..	50	85	6	79	38	78	32	149	59	68
Total ...	202	309	26	283	120	296	111	453	180	227

Although there was the large increase of 81, the number of cases having risen from 61 to 92 in Lohardugga and from 50 to 79 in Manbhoom, the only notice the report takes of it, is to remark that there were disputes about lac and paddy in the latter district. Results are poorer than they have any right to be in a backward division where the prosecution can have but few difficulties to contend with.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage	of cases investigated to cases reported ...	89.8	89.9
Ditto	of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	54.2	49.1
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	36.2	38.8
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided...	52.7	53.6
Ditto	of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	1	2.6
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	39.9	43.1
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	38.3	41.6



186. There were three murders by poison. In the first, a Hazaribagh case, the police failed utterly and it is quite possible the deceased committed suicide. In the second, a Loharduggah case and also a failure, the husband and two sons of a reputed witch are supposed to have been drugged by some potters whose kilns had gone wrong, and who seem to have intended to burn them alive as the house they were lying helpless in was set fire to.

In a third case, (a Palamow one) a "tikait" forced his mokurreri ryot, whom he was trying to eject, to drink poisoned sherbet and then caused the disappearance of the body. He and six of his people were sent up for trial, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

187. The number of 'other murders' is as many as 41, not one of which is noticed in the report which does little more than repeat figures. The following details are extracted from the police narratives.

In Loharduggah a cooly sirdar engaged in collecting labourers for the tea districts was murdered by a man he was taking to the depôt, because he had refused to let him have an advance until he got there. In Palamow a man killed his brother's wife as a witch because their children having been taken ill at the same time hers recovered whilst his died.

In a Singhbhoom case the murderer was hired for the purpose by the husband of a woman with whom the deceased had an intrigue. He succeeded in getting him to come out at night for the purpose of finding treasure said to have been buried under a tree, and then beheaded him whilst pretending to be engaged with some incantations. He was sentenced to death, the husband being acquitted, but the sentence was commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and he escaped from custody on the way down to Calcutta.

In the same district a man was murdered as he slept, (a fair proportion of these Chota Nagpore cases seem to be so committed), for refusing to lend his plough.

The next is a bad case. A concubine belonging to a zemindar calling himself the Rajah of Ghatsila in Singhbhoom who had run away was on being recaptured and brought back subjected to such ill-treatment, probably torture, that she speedily died. The body was of course at once burnt and the matter hushed up, three days elapsing before anything was heard of it. The local police, who behaved shamefully, had been bought over, and everything that could be done was done to bring about a failure of justice, but eventually the zemindar was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for not reporting the matter. The case came before me by a mere accident and I thereupon dismissed both the Sub-Inspector and the head-constable concerned, who would otherwise have escaped with degradation although evidently accessories after the fact.

A procuress was murdered while asleep, it is supposed by the husband of a woman she had succeeded in seducing.

A case shown as murder, though at the most only culpable homicide, is one in which some constables ordered to remove a man who was endeavouring to tutor witnesses at an investigation hustled him so roughly as to rupture his spleen and break some ribs. The sub-inspector and two men were tried and discharged.

A woman was strangled by her nephews in consequence of a dispute about some property. The informant in this case was a child of six, and two men were hanged and two others sentenced to transportation for life. Two people, a man and a woman, were murdered on suspicion of practising witchcraft.

These three last were Hazaribagh cases, and that district returns in all 10 murders against only 3 in 1885, whilst the figures for Manbhoom are 13 and 7, for Singhbhoom 8 and 2, and for Lohardugga 11 and 13, the total for the division being 44 against 27. With all this, of 24 cases under serial 12 decided 14 were failures and only 10 persons were convicted against 42 discharged or acquitted. We might well ask to what this outbreak is due but the report is silent on the subject, though at its present rate of progress the division will soon outstrip even Eastern Bengal.

188. There were 19 cases of culpable homicide, an increase of 7, 14 of which occurred in Lohardugga, but only 9 persons were convicted.

189. There is an increase of 25 cases under serial 23—Hurt by dangerous weapon—and curiously enough a decrease of one case under grievous hurt. The uncertainties of classification constitute the only explanation.

	True cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons—			Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1882	18,520	1,898	10·2	5,888	2,903	2,656	49·3	52·3
1883	19,016	1,810	9·4	6,018	2,814	2,768	46·7	50·4
1884	24,221	1,911	9·7	7,011	3,292	3,172	46·9	50·9
1885	24,103	2,144	8·8	6,716	3,365	2,982	48·6	52·8
1886	22,803	2,293	9·4	5,903	2,769	2,616	46·8	51·4
		2,317	9·1					
		2,312	9·7					
		1,851	8·1					
		1,919	8·4					

		1885.	1886.	Increase.	decrease.
Serial 30. Dacoity	...	161	103	.....	61
„ 31. Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	1	1	.....	.....
„ 32. Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ ... Robbery with hurt by other means	...	26	20	.....	6
„ 33. Robbery in dwelling-house	...	19	14	.....	5
„ Ditto on the highway, &c.	...	20	32	12	.....
„ Other robberies	...	111	90	.....	21
„ 34. Serious mischief or cognate offences	...	703	700	.....	3
„ 35. Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	...	794	633	.....	161
„ 36. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.	...	22,023	20,941	.....	1,082
„ 37. House-trespass with view to commit an offence, &c.	...	235	204	29	.....
„ 38. Receiving stolen property, &c.	...	3	1	.....	2
„ 39. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, &c.	...	4	4	.....	.....
Total	...	24,103	22,873	41	1,341
Net decrease	...	.....	.....	.....	1,300

Under this class there has been the very considerable decrease of 1,300 cases, and what makes this the more gratifying is that nearly the whole of this is under burglary. We are still, it is true, more than 300 cases in advance of the figures of 1883, when too the total was larger than in any year since 1879, but the pressure put on chowkidars to report has a good deal to say to this; and if it were relaxed, there is no doubt things would look considerably better than they do, or are.

The percentages show but little change, and it is evident that we have now attained a level beyond which we must not look for much improvement—

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	96·	95·7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	59·9	59·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	8·8	7·9
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was lost	21·7	20·7
Ditto of value of property recovered to property lost	11·8	11·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	62·0	61·6
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	6·2	9·4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	51·	46·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	50·9	48·0

191. There is a decrease of as much as 61, equal to 37·2 per cent., a number below even that of 1881 which was the lowest for the five years immediately preceding. Below I give

the figures arranged divisionally—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Burdwan	20	27	26	34	41	22
Presidency	10	11	16	29	17	9
Rajshahye	25	32	35	43	50	23
Dacca	12	8	11	8	7	2
Chittagong	.....	4	1	2	.....	3
Patna	11	11	11	21	11	8
Bhagulpore	12	12	9	8	16	14
Orissa	7	5	1	3	2	4
Chota Nagpore	8	11	8	17	20	18
Total	105	121	118	165	164	103

As in former years, Rajshahye and Burdwan continue to stand first and second and Chota Nagpore is again third; but the decrease in the first of these Divisions is over, and in the second and in the Presidency very nearly, fifty per cent. It is to be remembered too that dacoity is a crime practically not to be suppressed; and as we may fairly claim to be allowed to deduct the number of merely technical dacoities it is evident such professional dacoits as remain are now-a-days well in hand. Enquiries commenced two years ago have much increased our knowledge of the dangerous classes, and the extension of the principle of co-operation renders it comparatively easy for the police to say who were probably engaged in any given occurrence, so that the likely men can at once be called on to account for their time.

Hazaribagh returns the greatest number, (12), of dacoities in any one district, Darjeeling being next with 10, followed by Midnapore with 9. Including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, shown this year for the first time since they have been made a separate general police district, fourteen districts have no dacoities at all, and 19 have less than five. Bancoorah, the worst district last year with 13 cases, has now only 3; Beerbhoom has 1 against 10; Dinagepore 3 against 11, and Moorshedabad 1 against 9. The three groups of districts mentioned in the last year's report—the Gya group, the Rajshahye group, and the Midnapore group—account for 43 dacoities which is rather more than the proportion last year and shows that the crime is not spreading.

The results for the last five years given below are practically the same for persons, but show a decided improvement on the more important side of cases. The return shows 125 persons convicted, (I omit 10 persons obviously wrongly shown in the Sonthal Pergunnahs return), against 291 discharged or acquitted of whom 160 had been committed; and, considering how easy it is now to obtain counsel and pleaders in every case of importance, there is perhaps nothing to be surprised at in our not being more successful than we are:—

	Cases, including those of previous year.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of conviction to those who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to those tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1882	132	31	23.5	534	139	324	25.8	29.9
1883	130	26	20	546	150	314	27.6	33.0
1884	171	32	18.7	656	129	444	19.6	24.2
1885	182	37	20.3	683	159	385	23.9	29.3
1886	113	36	30.9	558	135	391	24.1	31.6

As usual I give the value of the property said to be stolen and of what was recovered, and I need not repeat my reasons for looking on these figures as of little value:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1882	53,490	7,358	13.8
1883	61,460	8,858	14.4
1884	37,618	3,007	7.9
1885	36,024	3,869	10.7
1886	27,991	6,186	22

Of the 103 cases 71 are returned as professional, the figures for 1885 having been 164 and 85, so that the proportion has been considerably increased. This is the result of the District Superintendents' distribution being revised in my office, and it may now be looked on as being fairly correct.

#### 192. Robbery.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Robberies with hurt by means of drugs	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto with hurt by other means	12	22	13	26	20
Ditto in dwelling-houses	6	8	18	19	14
Ditto on highways	19	25	22	20	32
Other robberies	84	116	114	111	90
Total	122	171	167	176	156

There is a decrease of 20 against which is to be set an increase of 12 in cases of highway robbery, a very elastic phrase as any field-path is held to be a highway for this purpose, and the distribution under the sub-heads of the serial is practically left to the police officer who writes the khatian. As with murders so with robbery I have not yet met a Magistrate who gives more than the section, and statement A is but little studied. There is no appreciable change in results, and the percentage of property recovered is still as low as 13·7: in 1883 it was 47·.

193. Under this head there is a large increase, the total number of true cases being 374 against 267 in 1885. With what impunity this crime is committed may be estimated from the fact that but 15 persons were convicted against 144 discharged or acquitted, whilst 109 cases were declared false. The divisions in which the crime was most prevalent were Rajshahye with 92 cases and Dacca with 70, whilst results in both could hardly be worse the two divisions returning only two convictions between them. The charge is as easy to manufacture as the crime is to perpetrate, and the main thing to be done is to use the accusations as a means of discovering reputed incendiaries, who can easily be distinguished from a complainant's private enemies. It is when arson is used as a means of inspiring terror and extorting black mail that it becomes a reproach on our administration, and the instances in which private malice is the end in view are of minor importance.

194. There is a decrease of 161 cases. The two worst divisions are the Presidency with 125 and Patna with 107 cases out of a provincial total of 633. Mymensingh is the worst district with 60 cases; but the serial includes cases of killing and maiming as well as poisoning, and it might be useful to have these last shown separately. A man who finds his neighbour's cow eating his crop and breaks its leg with a blow from a *luthi* is a very different offender from a chamar whose business it is to poison cattle for the sake of their hides.

In results there is a slight falling off as shown in the table given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons	Convicted.	Percentage.
1882 ... ..	730	245	33·6	731	388	53·
1883 ... ..	767	{ 280 303	{ 36·5 39·5	839	432	51·5
1884 ... ..	815	{ 318 349	{ 39·0 42·8	952	489	51·4
1885 ... ..	794	{ 301 332	{ 37·9 41·8	834	421	50·4
1886 ... ..	633	{ 217 239	{ 34·2 37·7	683	237	40·3

#### 195. House-breaking.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Cases reported ... ..	18,038	18,916	23,495	23,305	22,144
Not enquired into ... ..	315	181	219	148	106
Balance of cases enquired into ...	17,723	18,779	23,276	23,157	22,038
False ... ..	1,125	1,059	1,074	1,047	939
True ... ..	16,913	17,902	22,421	22,258	21,205
Convictions in cases ... ..	1,430	1,358	1,655	1,721	1,443
Persons tried ... ..	3,678	3,558	4,354	4,075	3,671
Ditto convicted ... ..	2,040	1,848	2,312	2,250	1,919
Ditto acquitted ... ..	1,501	1,479	1,743	1,605	1,530

I give the figures now but defer examining them in detail till I reach class V. It will be sufficient to note here that the police hardly ever fail to enquire and that in detection, unless the offender is caught for them, they are practically helpless.

196. Class III.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	30	31	4	27	5	32	5	31	7	23
Bancoorah ... ..	21	25	3	22	10	21	9	30	19	20
Beerbhoom ... ..	54	36	16	20	6	33	5	28	9	18
Midnapore ... ..	57	70	14	52	20	66	20	140	45	77
Hooghly ... ..	41	40	12	34	15	39	15	41	24	16
Howrah ... ..	9	13	...	14	5	11	4	14	5	9
Total ... ..	212	222	53	169	61	204	58	296	109	163

A decrease of 43 cases is due, as indeed it is everywhere, in part to general prosperity and in part to improved supervision over bad characters. Bancoorah, where however dacoities fell from 13 to 3, and Howrah are the only districts in which it does not occur, and it is particularly marked in Beerbhoom where the people have quite recovered from what proved to be only temporary pressure. Results as evidenced by the percentages show a slight improvement and but for Burdwan would be decidedly better.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	90.3	89.8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	49.6	52.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	27.4	28.4
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	48.7	44.8
Ditto of property recovered	...	11.4	19.3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	52.9	57.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	5.1	18.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	36.8	39.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	34.2	40.7

197. As observed before the decrease is over fifty per cent., Bancoorah having 3 cases against 13, and Beerbhoom 1 against 10; but although criminals are held in check Midnapore and Hooghly are the only districts in which the police were even moderately successful in court, and elsewhere they were hopelessly defeated. That the crime should not increase under such circumstances speaks well at all events for the influence exerted, and shows that professional gang-robbery is becoming more and more a thing of the past.

The Commissioner has not thought it necessary to notice any of the cases, but I extract the following details from the district narratives:—

In a Burdwan case, which remained undetected, the dacoits, eleven in number, were at work in the centre of a large and populous village for half an hour and were not even followed up. There were fourteen chowkidars close at hand but only one of them turned up, and the neighbours looked on from a prudent distance whilst the inmates of the homestead attacked hid themselves in different holes and corners. The dacoits might have been surrounded and taken to a man but nothing was done, and this is merely an ordinary instance of the helpless cowardice which invites attack from its utter inability to even think of offering resistance.

The Beerbhoom case was the work of a zemindar to coerce his brother-in-law, and is noticeable as whilst it was under enquiry he got up a sham mail robbery as a feint to take the police elsewhere.

A Hooghly case was spoilt as the complainant could not resist the temptation of naming everyone he was on bad terms with, and thus wasting the time of the police.

8 out of 17 cases reported in Midnapore were declared false—a very high proportion.

198. There was an increase of 9 in cases of robbery and 7 out of the 9 occurred on the highway, death resulting in two instances which have therefore been already noticed under class II. Results generally were good, 20 persons having been convicted out of 33 sent up. One of the men was a chowkidar who took part in an attack on some pilgrims for which he was let off with two years' rigorous imprisonment.

199. Class III.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	75	81	8	75	29	76	27	84	30	44
Nuddea ... ..	78	56	5	51	23	54	21	63	35	31
Jessore ... ..	59	67	5	62	11	54	9	42	13	29
Khulna ... ..	27	47	10	37	7	41	7	42	9	28
Moorshedabad ... ..	80	51	2	49	7	41	6	45	8	40
Total ... ..	319	304	30	274	77	268	70	264	103	163

There has been a net decrease here of 45, Nuddea showing 27 less and Moorshedabad 31 less, whilst Khulna has 10 more. Results are worse all round—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	92.7	87.0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	63.7	49.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	28.2	26.1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	44.8	41.6
Ditto of property recovered	...	31.7	8.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	55.1	51.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	6.5	14.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	46.7	33.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	45.8	35.9

200. The number of cases is 9, which is lower than in any year since 1880. The 24-Pergunnahs did as well as the other districts did badly, having obtained convictions in all its cases, the only convictions obtained in the division; so that the police operations in four out of the five districts resulted in failure.

There were 16 cases of robbery, a decrease of 3, and 3 of them, all in Khulna, were committed on the highway. Only four cases ended in conviction.

201. As already remarked the division comes first under this serial, the Serial 35 (mischiefs by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal). cases being very equally distributed whilst the results are about average. Only two cases came before the Sessions.

202. Class III.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	68	53	15	40	5	53	5	65	20	43
Rajshahye ... ..	34	20	6	14	1	19	.....	20	1	17
Rungpore ... ..	54	75	6	69	27	67	27	74	40	31
Boara ... ..	18	21	1	20	7	17	6	10	7	3
Patna ... ..	32	31	4	27	5	29	5	102	17	69
Darjeeling ... ..	21	27	.....	27	7	27	7	86	8	13
Jalpigoree ... ..	29	49	4	45	3	39	1	19	2	12
Total ... ..	200	278	36	242	59	251	51	374	95	186

There is a decrease here too, though not to the same extent as in other divisions, and four out of the seven districts have even more cases. Results,

always poor, have become worse than ever, convictions in cases being as low as 21 and of persons 25·4—

		1886.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	87·3	88·6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	43·8	43·9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	23·7	20·3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	30·7	34·2
Ditto of property recovered	...	6·3	7·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	46·0	48·5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police...	...	9·2	5·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	34·1	28·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	34·1	25·6

203. There is the very gratifying decrease of 27 in the number of true cases, which is 23 against 50, but results are anything but satisfactory. Out of 15 cases decided only 5 ended in conviction, and only 27 persons were convicted against 84 discharged or acquitted. Bogra had no cases whilst Darjeeling had as many as 10, only one less than last year, and in the other districts the decrease is more marked.

A case in Julpigoree is believed to have been arranged by the complainant's son-in-law. For some reason unknown another case in this district, which certainly had the appearance of being a true one, has been shown by the Magistrate as one of hurt and criminal trespass, the three accused being all discharged.

A well worked case of laganing, in which the accused got seven years, may be mentioned here, though the conviction was for offences under sections 195 and 412. One Himmut Ali, described as a notorious Purneah gang leader and dacoit, to revenge himself on his neighbour for having given evidence against him in a dacoity case in which he was discharged, reported to the police that stolen property, the proceeds of a dacoity, would be found in his house. On the first occasion the police having no reason to suspect his *bona fides* searched the house before his plans were completed and so found nothing, but on giving him a second chance he fell into the trap with the result mentioned. The evidence was of course purely circumstantial, which is probably the reason why he was in the first instance discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, and why at the trial both assessors were for an acquittal.

Of the Darjeeling dacoities six were committed in the same week in September on the Nepal frontier by a gang of Bhuteas who went about robbing herdsmen, and the cases were pending at the close of the year when eight persons were in custody. As they were concerned too in another case, statement A shows that there were 56 persons under trial at the close of the year.

The Darjeeling Police have so much to contend with in the shape of a long frontier and a difficult country that it is no disgrace to them to be able to show only one successful case in which two persons were transported for seven years, two more of this gang have been convicted in Nepal and are now serving their time there.

Thirteen men were convicted in one case in Dinagepore—a very satisfactory haul.

Three out of four cases in Rajshahye were declared false.

204. The fluctuation under robbery is of no importance, and the only case referred to, an attack on a cartman who was wounded but not robbed, is not to be found in the brief narratives and has most likely been shown under some form of hurt. Of 24 persons tried only two were convicted, both of them in the Rungpore district.

205. Class III.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS —		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	28	37	9	28	8	35	7	38	14	18
Furzedpore	21	19	2	17	5	18	4	21	8	13
Backergunge	37	40	4	36	4	31	4	25	5	19
Mymensingh	119	106	8	98	14	82	10	59	17	41
Total	205	202	23	179	31	166	25	143	44	99

A decrease of 29 is most marked in Mymensingh, which has 98 cases against 119, but results everywhere continue to be very bad, a slight recovery in cases, 13·9 against 11·5, being more than made up for by a drop from 34·1 to 30·7 in persons.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	78·0	80·0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	35·8	37·3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	12·0	15·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	42·8	50·0
Ditto of property recovered	...	27·8	1·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	35·8	43·1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	7·7	7·2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	37·9	31·8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	33·8	33·6

206. There is a further and considerable fall in this, the total now being as low as 2 whilst in 1878 it was 41. With one of these cases, a river dacoity, the police could do nothing; but the other, a land one in Furreedpore, was worked out and two men were convicted.

In the report no notice is taken of a genuine river dacoity committed by Mughls in the Backergunge Sunderbunds, in which Rs. 240 in cash was taken. The Judge threw this case out at the Sessions because he considered the identification unsatisfactory as the attack was made after dusk, to which the Magistrate replies that his theory that it was made after dusk is in direct opposition to the evidence on the record.

207. Results here too were good, only one case being unsuccessful, whilst of 16 persons tried 10 were convicted. The only case worth noticing occurred in the town of Dacca, where a boy carrying a bag of money who had, so he said, taken shelter from the rain in the verandah of a brothel, was suddenly pulled inside and the bag snatched from him.

208. Thirty-seven cases out of 73 under 'serious mischief' belong to Mymensingh, and only one person was convicted there. The Magistrate assigns no reason for this nor for his district having 60 cases out of 95 under 'mischief to animals,' the next highest district total in the provincial statement being only 36. Much the same state of things was noticed last year and it certainly ought not to be passed over in silence. The excuse for the bad results is of course to be found in the paucity of investigating officers, who with a yearly average of 100·4 cases each to take up cannot possibly get through their work properly. I have lately recommended the establishment of five new thanas in this unwieldy district, and an addition to the sanctioned force of 4 sub inspectors, 2 head constables, and 62 men.

209. I have ascertained as the result of special enquiries that out of 29 cases of arson enquired into by the police 16 occurred in the Issurgunge thana and were the work of discontented ryots. Of the cases of mischief to animals, only seven were cases of poisoning, and the rest had their origin in disputes about damage done by trespassing animals in which the hard swearing is calculated to destroy any chance of obtaining a conviction.

## 210. Class III.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases in 1886.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	4	.....	4	2	4	3	13	8	2
Chittagong	26	72	8	64	10	57	7	65	43	18
Noakhally	19	60	4	46	4	48	3	20	4	15
Tipperah	55	55	5	50	4	43	4	28	4	23
Total	100	181	17	164	20	152	17	126	59	58

As remarked by the Commissioner, the year has been a bad one for crime under this class: there is a heavy increase of 64 true cases, and results are



also much worse. There were 38 more cases in Chittagong and 27 more in Noakholly, whilst Tipperah returns five less.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage	of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	83.0	82.1
Ditto	of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	47.0	32.2
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	22.4	11.1
Ditto	of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	50.0	55.5
Ditto	of property recovered	.....	14.9
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	53.6	36.1
Ditto	of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	5.4	10.2
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	43.6	41.8
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	42.8	43.1

211. The increase in Chittagong is chiefly under 'serious mischief' of which there were 43 true cases against 17; 22 of these were arson cases in which the police failed as signally as usual, only one person being convicted. The District Superintendent considers that the decrease in these cases in 1885, when there were seven only, was apparent not real, but the real explanation is to be found in my opinion in the extent to which they are excluded—a point which has not been gone into. The Commissioner would treat all suspected incendiaries as habitual offenders under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code—no doubt the best way of dealing with them if it can be shown that they used threats or committed extortion.

212. A case in this district reported as dacoity terminated after the close of the year in a conviction for robbery. A false charge of dacoity in the Tipperah district was brought to conceal the misappropriation of over Rs. 13,000 in cash and currency notes by the complainant, a gomasta, and two boatmen, all of whom were convicted.

In a case reported as dacoity from Noakholly it turned out that the lessee of a julkur in the Megna had for some time been taking toll from boats passing through his waters.

213. This district reports 34 cases of arson with only one conviction, the result of foul play being assumed in every case of fire which could not be clearly shown to be accidental; whereas formerly a first information was not cut unless a complaint had been made. It appears to me that this is passing from one extreme to another, from possibly not reporting crime to manufacturing it, and that in having first informations cut in this wholesale manner, the Magistrate is going beyond what the situation requires:—

## 214. Class III.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	44	36	7	29	16	35	16	56	28	28
Gya	96	57	9	48	24	60	19	85	49	36
Shahabad	63	61	19	42	19	59	19	79	27	52
Mozufferpore	14	19	6	13	7	19	7	45	15	30
Durbhanga	59	36	3	33	16	33	16	68	25	43
Saran	45	54	12	42	21	43	18	69	36	33
Chumparun	25	44	13	32	14	43	14	36	21	15
Total	360	307	68	239	117	281	109	439	201	238

A large decrease of over one-third occurs in every district but Chumparun and is most marked in Gya, where it is as much as fifty per cent. Results too continue to be fair on the whole though there is a falling off as regards persons, mainly due to bad work in Shahabad and Mozufferpore.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage	of cases investigated to cases reported	91.3	90.0
Ditto	of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	63.1	65.3
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	43.0	38.7
Ditto	of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	50.0	62.8
Ditto	of property recovered	8.4	61.4
Ditto	of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	68.3	65.6
Ditto	of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	6.2	8.3
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	59.8	45.9
Ditto	of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	59.8	46.2

215. There have been 8 cases of dacoity against 11 last year and 21 the year before, of which 3, all committed on the highway, occurred in Patna. Results contrast well when compared with what obtains in Bengal for 9 cases came into court, 5 of which ended successfully, whilst 26 persons were convicted against 22 discharged or acquitted.

About the worst case occurred at the Segowlie railway station where some Nepaulese who were waiting for the train were robbed of Rs. 1,950 in cash, two of their number being also wounded. The case was successfully handled, five Mughya Domes being arrested and convicted whilst nearly all the money was recovered. In framing the original distribution it was not thought necessary to provide police for Segowlie, a terminal station, but the omission has since been supplied; this occurrence having shown that the district police outpost was too far away to be any protection. There was too a few weeks later another case, also detected, close to the station, in which a bale of cloth was taken from the premises of a Marwari merchant.

A case reported from Gya was technical and is only mentioned as the accused, nine of whom were convicted, took forcible possession of the property, (grain), a second time after it had been seized by the police. The case was therefore really one of rioting. A genuine case of gang-robbery was committed in Durbhunga but the Judge did not accept the identification.

216. The number of true cases was 32, showing a decrease of 19, and convictions were obtained in 18. The decrease was mainly in 'other robberies', which fell from 32 to 14, whilst there was an increase of 3 in highway robberies. None of the cases were of any importance.

217. The report takes no notice of offences under this head, though, as already mentioned, the Presidency is the only division with more cases. There is a decrease of 62 mainly contributed to by Gya, which has 21 against 52 last year and 40 the year before. Detection and judicial results are both fairly good, and as only one case was committed to the Sessions, it must be presumed that the majority were of trifling importance.

218. Cases of serious mischief show a further fall from 135 to 91, but this serial is not mentioned in the report.

## 219. Class III.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	39	45	8	30	11	39	11	47	14	19
Bhagulpore ... ..	40	44	13	31	14	40	10	58	27	25
Purneah ... ..	37	66	11	55	19	55	17	83	26	54
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	35	26	1	25	11	22	8	54	29	7
Maldah ... ..	22	21	1	23	11	24	11	70	26	14
Total ... ..	173	205	32	173	66	180	57	313	122	119

Purneah with an increase of 18 spoils the rest of the division and judicial results are bad both there and in Monghyr; Maldah too does not show at all well as regards persons. The divisional percentage for cases is a considerable improvement on last year, though not so good as in Behar generally.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	85.3	84.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	37.5	55.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	23.2	31.6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	52.3	65.2
Ditto of property recovered	...	29.8	19.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	42.5	55.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	12.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	34.1	35.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	32.8	38.4

220. There were 17 cases of dacoity against 16 last year, 6 of which are returned by Purneah where only 7 persons were convicted against 19 discharged

or acquitted. Monghyr and Bhagulpore have each a clean sheet, the result of four cases reported there being declared false, whilst Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have four each, only two of which ended in conviction. The following cases are mentioned :—

Thirteen Dosads crossed over into Maldah from near Rajmehal, robbed a mahajun's gomasta at a place 14 miles from where they landed, and returned as they came. Six men were sent up for trial but the case rested mainly on the evidence of an approver which was not accepted.

In a similar case to this the result was more fortunate, 10 men having been sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The dacoits in this instance went 50 miles down the Ganges and then landing attacked a house, getting *loot* to the value of nearly 900 rupees. On their way back they were met and stopped by a Rajmehal constable who however let them go after taking what he could find, and they had too friends amongst the Dosad chowkidars of those parts where the selection and control of the village police appears to stand in need of attention. The constable has since been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Ten persons were convicted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs cases, none of which call for special notice.

In one of the Purneah cases a police sub-inspector was attacked whilst travelling on the Ganges and Darjeeling road and robbed of property valued at nearly Rs. 900. A dismissed head-constable was believed to have had a hand in this case which was not detected. In another, in which a chowkidar was the ringleader, six persons out of ten convicted were released on appeal by the High Court, and in a third the chowkidars and villagers for once did their duty by arresting one of the dacoits who tripped up and fell as he was running away. The fact that no attempt was made to rescue him, though the gang numbered 16, is another proof of how easily this crime could be put down if the persons committing it were only faced and resisted.

In all 29 persons were convicted against 32 discharged or acquitted, and 46, 28 in Maldah and 18 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, were under trial at the close of the year.

221. There were three cases of highway robbery two of which belong to Purneah. One of these deserves notice as it was re-tried, and a conviction obtained, before the District Magistrate after the sub-divisional officer had accepted the stock defence that the police had ill-treated the accused and forced them to confess. Altogether there were 14 cases of robbery against 11 in 1885, and 5 persons were convicted against 7 discharged or acquitted.

222. There is nothing to notice under other heads.

223.

Class III.

### ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1895.	Cases reported in 1896.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack .. .. .	29	18	3	15	5	16	4	45	8	34
Pooros .. .. .	56	45	1	44	13	44	13	63	36	25
Belasore .. .. .	13	10	1	9	4	10	2	16	6	8
Gurjhata .. .. .	12	5	.....	5	3	5	3	23	23	.....
Total .. .. .	110	78	5	73	25	75	22	147	75	67

A decrease of 37 is observable in every district and results are most distinctly better, having now attained a level from which it is to be hoped they will not recede.

		1895.	1896.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	90.4	92.5
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	40.5	52.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	23.	20.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	33.3	66.8
Ditto of property recovered	...	16.8	13.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	40.6	59.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	.....	.....	5.
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	26.8	57.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	24.1	51.1

224. Two out of three dacoities in Cuttack were professional, and in only one was a conviction obtained. The case declared false was sent up in A form, 15 men being chalaned, and was thrown out by a Deputy Magistrate after he had had it on his file for nearly three months. On a case in Pooree the Commissioner remarks that the police, who used C form, should have sent it up for the Magistrate to decide on the evidence; but the blame rests with the Magistrate who accepted C form and by so doing endorsed what the police had done.

225. Two robberies only were reported, both in Balasore and of no importance. Pooree is responsible for 20 out of 33 cases of mischief to animals, and 52 persons were sent up there of whom 30 were convicted, but no details are given. The district occupies much the same place under 'serious mischief,' having 23 cases out of 35 with only six persons convicted. The Magistrate observes on this that the figures show a decrease, which he attributes to the absence of floods and consequent absence of temptation to cut bunds to let off the flood water, but he does not say why his district should have two-thirds of the cases under this head in the whole division.

## 226. Class III.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	24	35	5	30	12	35	12	51	19	29
Lohardugga ... ..	16	24	8	21	6	24	6	22	9	13
Palamow ... ..	18	11	6	5	2	13	2	7	4	3
Sinbhoom ... ..	4	8	1	7	.....	5	.....	6	.....	5
Munbhoom ... ..	36	28	6	22	5	26	5	26	9	15
Total ... ..	98	106	21	85	25	103	25	112	41	65

There is a net decrease of 11, but three out of the five districts have more cases. The percentages are a little better as to persons; beyond that their fluctuations are not worth noticing.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	97.3	92.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	52.9	50.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	24.1	21.2
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ... ..	33.0	60.0
Ditto of property recovered ... ..	4.7	26.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	55.1	53.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	8	1.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	36	43.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	34.9	42.3

227. Dacoities have fallen from 20 to 18, of which Hazaribagh has 12, the highest number of any district in these provinces. 9 out of the 12 were decided, 6 ending in conviction, and 11 persons being convicted out of 19 brought to trial, a very low number. As usual in this division most of the dacoities were committed on the highway about the same time and by the same gang, so that their number does not possess the importance it would elsewhere. In Hazaribagh one man was convicted in five and another in six cases, in four of which no sentence was passed at all, whilst it is not quite plain if the terms of imprisonment awarded in the others were, or were not, intended to be cumulative. Ten of the cases happened in the two first months of the year and there were none at all after June, whilst the account given of the only one said to have been committed in a house, (it was reported in C form), looks to me very like an attempt to coerce debtors.

The following remarks on the crime in this district written by Mr. Gilos, late Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, will be found of interest:—

"They, (Hazaribagh dacoities), belong to a class with which I am very familiar, and which is peculiarly difficult of detection. The dacoits are usually Bhunnyas, Rajwars, or similar tribes occupying quite the lowest position in the social scale both in point of ignorance

and poverty. It would be difficult to find among 100,000 of them a single individual who can read and write, and only a very small minority own any rights in land. Until this state of things is altered, they will continue to prey upon their betters. They form themselves into gangs whenever hunger pinches and attack and rob wayfarers for the sake of food or any property, however trifling, they may have about them. The plunder is then and there divided, and after a series of such robberies the gang disperses for a time. In appearance they are very much alike, and this leads to wrong identifications which often create difficulties. When arrested they will say anything the police choose to dictate, and are very ready to confess either truly or falsely.

Living as they do for months together in the jungles, it is extremely difficult to capture them. All these features appear in the cases which have occurred here this year. Most are believed to have been committed by one gang, of whom the greater number have absconded. Depredations along the main roads may be prevented by persuading travellers to form themselves into parties and put themselves under the protection of the morning and evening patrols."

The three dacoities in Lohardugga were not traced but were probably committed by the gang then at work in Hazaribagh. They were all highway ones as were also the two in Palamow. Manbhoom reports five dacoities, but the brief narratives refer only to a case which was eventually entered as one of rioting.

228. There was curiously enough only one case of highway robbery, so that the attacks on travellers are pretty well confined to gangs of five or more. Of 'other robberies' there were 17 against 7 in 1885, and 31 persons were brought to trial of whom 12 were convicted.

229. Cases of mischief to animals fell from 37 to 26.

230.

#### CLASS IV.

	True cases.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1884 ... ..	2,580 {	340 {	13.2 {	3,312 {	991 {	2,180 {	29.9 {
1885 ... ..	2,533 {	542 {	21.0 {	3,016 {	989 {	1,913 {	32.4 {
1886 ... ..	2,682 {	316 {	12.4 {	3,185 {	1,034 {	1,984 {	34.0 {

This is by far the least important of the six classes, consisting practically of nothing but the offences of wrongful restraint and confinement under which there is an increase of 136 cases, that for the whole class being 149. All but 49 cases come under the serial referred to. The percentages afford nothing to notice, except that more than half the cases were direct and were not investigated by the police.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	50.9	47.3
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	33.7	33.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated...	21.5	22.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	37.5	38.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police...	3.6	3.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	36.6	35.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	35.4	35.3

231.

DIVISIONS.	Number of true cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	Balance of true cases.	Total number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases enquired into by the police.	Number of cases enquired into ending in conviction.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.
Burdwan ... ..	377	418	41	377	78	188	50	265	44.9	27.5	26.6	489	135	27.6
Presidency ... ..	327	313	15	298	78	203	63	323	65.4	34.0	30.7	475	170	35.9
Rajshahye ... ..	323	412	89	353	72	246	51	331	59.7	31.1	30.7	451	126	27.9
Dacca ... ..	448	708	77	400	120	300	84	386	40.3	31.0	30.7	615	184	31.5
Chittagong ... ..	208	227	32	185	38	97	26	110	42.7	35.4	20.5	188	75	39.8
Patna ... ..	223	312	80	252	61	155	26	154	50.9	34.1	17.8	308	110	35.7
Bhagalpore ... ..	190	211	36	175	50	142	32	125	67.4	58.7	22.5	245	93	37.9
Orissa ... ..	140	202	15	237	80	90	19	120	35.7	39.6	21.1	215	123	56.2
Chota Nagpore ...	107	126	20	106	36	79	18	86	62.6	41.8	22.7	171	88	53.9

The number of true cases has rather more than doubled in Orissa, and has fallen off in all the other divisions, except Rajshahye, Dacca, and Patna.

Of the Orissa districts Balasore returns 131 true cases against only 39 in 1885; and though the District Superintendent sees in this nothing more than a mere fluctuation, due possibly to better reporting, his theory is rightly rejected by the Magistrate, whose stay in the district had however been too short to enable him to attempt to assign the true cause. Although so few cases, seven only, were declared false, the real number is either much higher or the charge is preferred without any intention of prosecuting, for only 55 were tried out. Had the police been employed more, the number of cases declared false would no doubt have been more, and the charge might have been expected to be less in favour as a mode of annoyance.

An increase of over fifty per cent. in Cuttack is attributed to the disputes in connection with the Burdwan zemindari.

In the Dacca division, Mymensingh has the enormous number of 432 cases reported, a number over 300 in excess of that returned by any other district, and 54 more than it had in 1885, whilst out of all these only 54 ended in conviction. The District Superintendent thinks there must be diversity of procedure in courts as one of the sub-divisions had fewer cases, but the truth is that criminal administration there leaves much to be desired.

In the Patna division the number of cases varies from 85 in Sarun to 11 in Patna.

An increase of 8 cases in Rajshahye is attributed to the new Tenancy Act as the ryots on demanding the prescribed receipt are not unfrequently coerced into paying by being shut up. As there were only 54 cases in all the Magistrate might well have seen how many of them originated in this way. An increase of 33 cases in Pubna, where the police investigated 35 out of 98 cases reported, is said to be due to the endeavours made to prevent the police taking them up, and it is added that when they do not, and the complainants come to court in consequence, the shortest and best way is for the Magistrate to order the police to enquire. I cannot quite follow this argument, and I find that only 4 cases were referred to the police and that in none of them had they refused to enquire.

A decrease of 8 cases in Bogra is attributed to the readiness of the people to resent restraint and to the effects of a good harvest.

I quote these remarks because I consider it my duty to notice all theories put forward by Magistrates, and not because I attribute any undue importance to small fluctuations:—

232.

CLASS. V.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
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1884.

Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 (new form) ...	46,044	4,314	42,630	463	{ 13,039 15,387 }	{ 41,024	22,017	18,022
Including ditto ditto (ditto) ...	70,430	5,388	65,051	682	{ 14,641 17,012 }	{ 46,278	24,320	19,705

1885.

Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 (new form) ...	40,235	4,029	42,206	551	{ 12,822 13,308 }	{ 40,663	21,445	17,340
Including ditto ditto (ditto) ...	69,540	5,076	64,464	609	{ 14,477 17,029 }	{ 44,728	23,695	18,051

1886.

Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ...	43,523	3,503	40,020	316	{ 11,505 13,861 }	{ 38,480	19,403	17,350
Including ditto ditto ...	65,007	4,442	61,223	422	{ 13,012 15,304 }	{ 42,167	21,322	18,880

The decrease is 2,186, or including burglary and cognate offences, serials 36 and 37, which are more conveniently treated here than under class III, 3,239; 2,570 of this is under theft, 1,082 under burglary, and 202 under receiving stolen property, whilst the only increase worth mentioning is 656 under serial 47, criminal or house-trespass—a crime of no importance from a police point of view.

In my last report I expressed a hope that we had reached the turn of the tide, and the results now stated are considerably better than I should have then ventured to anticipate, for, although we have still as many as 5,633 cases more than there were in 1883, it must not be forgotten that the increase in 1884 was not far short of 10,000. Better harvests, with as their result general prosperity, and better supervision of bad characters are the two causes leading to this result, whilst better reporting, to which too we may fairly lay credit, make the decrease less than it otherwise might have been.

The percentages afford little to notice, but what change there is is unfortunately the wrong way and the reasons mainly contributing to this are beyond the power of the police to remedy.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	72.5	70.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	58.4	57.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	37.4	36.9
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen ...	54.9	53.2
Ditto of property recovered ...	43.8	40.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	69.9	69.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	4.7	4.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	62.4	59.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	61.8	59.3

233. Following the usual practice, I give detailed figures for serials 44 and 46. The differences in the percentages are noticeable. A fair proportion of the cases classed under serial 46 are really thefts and were originally reported as such, but many Magistrates decline to recognize the presumption which should attach to the possession of property recently stolen. Cases of cattle theft again seldom raise the question of disputed ownership, the thief is usually a stranger who is caught red-handed, and as the common enemy of an agricultural community, and a man whose acquaintance is disowned on his being unfortunate enough to get into trouble, he is debarred the services of a patron and pleaders.

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Theft ...	30,616	27,861	3,240	2,801	27,376	25,060	8,647	7,574	31.5	30.2	23,527	21,556	12,900	11,402	54.8	53.3
Cattle theft ...	2,266	1,083	211	185	2,055	1,798	973	809	47.3	50.5	2,286	2,094	1,369	1,232	59.8	61.3
Receiving stolen property.	1,941	1,751	67	79	1,874	1,672	1,387	1,216	71.3	72.7	3,412	3,039	2,170	1,896	63.5	62.3

234. In accordance with established practice I make here some remarks on this, undoubtedly the most troublesome crime we have to deal with, and must premise that the figures I give are for serials 36, 37 and 43, that is for burglary proper and for all forms of aggravated and lurking house-trespass.

There has been a decrease in true cases of 1,056, the figures being 22,950 against 21,894, and it is gratifying to find that in the Patna division which accounts for over one-fourth of the provincial total the number fell off from 6,812 to 5,422, a difference of 1,390 against one of only 56 in the year 1885. Gya and Durbhunga are the two districts to which this is due, but I reserve my remarks on details till I come to examine the figures for the division.

Results, always bad as regards cases, are again worse, the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported being as low as 7.6, whilst the same percentage

to cases decided is 59·6, and that of persons convicted is 51·4. Judicial results are therefore fairly good according to present standards whilst in detection the police are helpless, and in fact they can seldom do anything unless the accused is put into their hands. In justice to them, however, it should be pointed out that it is nearly useless sending up cases which depend mainly on confession or identification, and that where a man is found with the proceeds of a burglary, no matter how recently committed, in his possession, the court is more likely than not to convict of the minor offence under section 411.

The worst district on paper is Monghyr, where the continuous and large increase is in marked contrast with the diminution to be found in such districts as Durbhunga and Gya, but the causes leading to all this will be found noticed further on in my remarks on the crime in the Bhagulpore Division, and it is not necessary to give them here.

The percentage of cases in which property was said to have been taken was for the Behar districts worst in Gya and best in Mozufferpore, which was the second worst district in 1885, a place now occupied by Monghyr. There is not in my opinion much concealment of this nature, and I am indeed inclined to think that there is a tendency in the other direction, and that attempts in which no entrance was ever effected are very frequently returned as burglaries.

235.

Class V.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	1,017	1,103	53	1,018	289	974	249	805	368	446
Bankoora ... ..	704	498	32	464	94	365	86	341	147	197
Beerbhoom ... ..	820	889	127	762	185	712	163	629	268	361
Midnapore ... ..	1,446	2,018	197	1,821	390	1,154	314	1,324	518	758
Hooghly ... ..	1,596	1,597	181	1,416	299	992	254	1,050	419	591
Howrah ... ..	844	891	66	825	378	801	359	828	407	336
Total	6,607	6,994	658	6,336	1,635	4,098	1,124	5,028	2,162	2,819

The chief fluctuations are a large decrease of 240 in Bankoora, one of 58 in Beerbhoom, one of 90 in Hooghly, and an increase of 135 in Midnapore where there was last year a decrease of 366 which was not accounted for. Results all round are decidedly worse, and this will continue to be the case as long as there is the present number of direct cases.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	75·0	70·3
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	57·3	50·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	29·4	28·4
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	54·5	55·1
Ditto of property recovered	...	33·8	30·9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	69·3	64·8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	5·7	7·9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	58·1	51·6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	58·2	53·1

236. Under serials 36, 37, and 43, which include all forms of burglary, there is a decrease in all the districts except Burdwan and Beerbhoom. It is most pronounced in Bankoora, where it is nearly fifty per cent., and where at the same time the judicial percentages are as low as 5·5 for cases and 30·3 for persons. Where the police, or magistracy, or both, are as inefficient and show such bad work as this indicates a decrease in crime may usually be put down to bad reporting, for there can under such circumstances be no real hold over the criminal classes, but the subject is not noticed in the report.

The District Superintendent of Beerbhoom thinks that the railway is responsible for an increase of 31. This is not of course accepted by the Commissioner, and I have already in examining the quarterly returns given it as my opinion that the bad characters of Moorshedabad have been finding a safety valve in Beerbhoom as a less dangerous field of operations. The percentage



of cases convicted there fell from 19·4 to 9·2, and of persons from 62·8, which was better even than in Howrah, to 30·8, and that crime should increase when the chances are all in favour of its being perpetrated with impunity is of course to be expected.

237. Bankoora shows under this as it does under burglary ; that is, it has fewer cases, nearly a hundred fewer in fact, and worse results. Beerbhoom has a decrease attributable

Ordinary theft.

to good harvests, which have little or no effect on a professional crime like burglary, and Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore have all more cases.

Of these districts the first has more, and the other two fewer, burglaries but the fact is not noticed. Results in Howrah are very good indeed, but then suburban and urban crime is always easier to deal with than rural where people cannot be so much under observation. The net result for the whole division is a decrease of 70.

238. This crime is about stationary, the large decrease last year having now dwindled down to one of ten only. The Commissioner remarks that the crime is professional, being

Cattle theft.

committed by mochis for the sake of the hides.

### 239. Class V. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
21-Pergunnahs ... ..	2,115	2,447	136	2,312	658	1,905	571	1,386	855	501
Nuddea ... ..	2,591	2,150	85	2,071	590	1,853	515	1,750	834	706
Jessore ... ..	1,687	1,511	95	1,416	303	1,189	254	910	410	477
Khulna ... ..	905	898	79	917	168	810	139	569	218	303
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,256	1,625	49	1,576	444	1,462	403	1,232	630	509
Total ... ..	9,444	8,765	413	8,322	2,163	7,344	1,886	5,947	3,047	2,610

With a net decrease of over a thousand, 1,122, there are some striking variations in this Division. Moorshedabad has 680 less, and Nuddea 510 less, whilst the 21-Pergunnahs has 197 more, and Khulna is practically stationary. The percentages are remarkably steady except as to property recovered, variations in which are too much the result of accident to be worth discussing.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	85·9	82·2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	58·	56·0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	25·4	25·6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen ... ..	...	44·4	44·7
Ditto of property recovered ... ..	...	39·	23·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	64·5	61·4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	4·5	5·2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	58·1	56·9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	58·1	57·3

240. A decrease of 402 is mainly contributed to by Nuddea with 190 less, and Moorshedabad with 228 less, whilst in none of the other three districts was the variation more than

Serials 36 and 37.

20. The general reasons leading to a decrease are of course perceptible enough, but why their effect should have been felt to any extent in only two districts whilst there was even an increase in a third is not explained. From my own knowledge of the course of events however, I have no hesitation in saying that in Moorshedabad we are seeing a reaction after two bad years, and that in Nuddea, where there was a decrease too in 1885, the great pressure to report formerly exercised on the chowkidar has been to some extent relaxed

241. Under this head there is a decrease of 795, ten of which is under cattle theft, an offence which according to the Commissioner is not the work of professional thieves,

Theft

although in last year's report it was mentioned that chamars had been caught at work in the 24-Pergunnahs.

## 242. Class V.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinaghpore	1,000	1,617	74	1,543	256	1,333	226	841	833	473
Rajshahye	1,437	1,211	75	1,136	807	1,063	820	1,073	576	445
Pubna	1,002	1,308	73	1,236	243	872	212	1,016	361	512
Bungpore	1,301	1,462	104	1,358	308	1,332	342	961	590	419
Bogra	629	773	23	750	201	659	161	511	252	241
Darjeeling	881	730	19	720	329	731	324	610	446	153
Julpigoree	787	929	25	904	159	703	115	460	224	223
Total	7,016	8,100	393	7,707	1,923	6,694	1,700	5,477	2,723	2,561

Four districts have more and three fewer cases, the net result being a trifling increase of 71, Rajshahye, Darjeeling, Pubna, and Julpigoree, all exhibit fluctuations more or less violent, the first two having decreases respectively of 301 and 161, and the others increases of 294 and 117.

The following are the percentages:—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	81.7	80.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	55.7	56.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	26.9	25.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	41.4	35.8
Ditto of property recovered	...	27.6	32.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	69.6	69.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	5.9	4.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	60.9	57.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	61.4	57.4

243. A decrease of 139 in Rajshahye is attributed to good harvests, to the dispersal of the gang of up-country boat thieves traced out in 1885, and to 168 reconvicted offenders being in jail at the close of the year. It was mainly under ordinary theft and lurking house-trespass, and was certainly heavy enough to call for a more detailed explanation than a mere recapitulation of general causes.

As regards Darjeeling the Commissioner makes a quotation from the District Superintendent's report, too long for me to reproduce, in which Colonel Skinner states that the burglaries which attracted so much attention in 1885 have been found to be the work of a single man still at large, having unfortunately escaped from police custody, and that much of the property has been recovered. The arrest and conviction of some old offenders concerned in other cases and, perhaps most of all, the communications which have been opened out with the authorities in Nepal and Sikkim have both had an excellent effect in keeping the criminal classes in check; but the report complains of the inadequate sentences passed and refers especially to one instance. In this an old offender, only two months out of jail, was let off with a total term of nine months for three thefts committed in the interval, a piece of leniency most disastrous to him as having been encouraged to take to house-breaking he was on his second attempt shot in the body, and is now undergoing a sentence of seven years. Some cases of ordinary criminal breach of trust hardly distinguishable from cheating need not be further referred to here.

For Pubna where burglaries have increased by 174 and theft diminished, always a bad sign and more especially so when the net result is such a large increase as we have here, no observations by the Magistrate are quoted, and the Commissioner's comment on a long extract of the non-possumus type taken from remarks by the District Superintendent is that there is no mention of the employment of the village police whose co-operation is of course indispensable. Mr. Lewis further points out that an increase of 182 under serial 47—lurking

house-trespass—is due to the way in which these cases are allowed to be instituted to assert rights, so that in the Serajgunge sub-division alone 77 direct cases with 140 defendants were discharged.

244. The Magistrate of Rajshahye, where there has been a decrease of 183 cases, thinks that it is due in part at least to increased attention to classification, in support of which he mentions that as many as 186 cases originally reported as theft were removed to non-cognizable or ordered to be excluded. There is much truth in this for there is no doubt that classification is often arbitrary and capricious, and it is not in theft only that it serves to give a false idea of the state of crime.

The fluctuations in other districts do not call for notice but the very poor percentage, 19·9, of cases in which convictions was obtained in Dinagepore is put down to the absence of sub-divisions. The net divisional result is a decrease of 316 in cases reported against one of 172 in 1885.

245. There is a decrease under this in every district except Bogra where the totals are too small to be worth examining. In Dinagepore the number has fallen from 82 to 57, which points undoubtedly to suppression of crime there being many professional cattle-lifters all along the Purneah border. The opening of the Thakurgaon sub-division should tend to improve matters in that direction, for that a large mass of crime there has been going unreported is beyond a doubt. Then, too, as remarked by the Magistrate of Rungpore, in cases of cattle theft the accused is frequently convicted under sections 457, 411, or 414.

## 246. Class V.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	1,236	1,390	18	1,261	423	1,187	372	1,009	561	382
Furzedpore ... ..	1,002	1,255	31	1,219	248	607	194	678	379	275
Backergunge ... ..	915	1,172	68	1,104	252	861	180	714	313	371
Mymensingh ... ..	3,004	3,674	115	3,559	573	2,730	408	1,410	789	601
Total ... ..	6,247	7,500	357	7,143	1,476	5,770	1,164	3,811	2,042	1,619

The increase of 896 is contributed to by all the districts, Mymensing being much the worst with one of 555.

Percentages are slightly better as to police work—

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	72	76·0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	61·3	60·8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated...	...	24	20·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	31·3	27·8
Ditto of property recovered	...	17·2	17·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	73·5	72·8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	5·9	8·9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	62·0	64·4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	61·0	67·5

247. Under serial 36 there was an increase of 533 cases, viz. 165 in Furzedpore, 153 in Backergunge, and 243 in Mymensingh, against a trifling decrease of 8 in Dacca, where however there were more thefts. Judicial results are decidedly good, the percentage of convictions being for cases 71·3 and for persons 60·9.

248. There is an increase here too, one of 305 : Mymensingh again coming first with 313 more whilst Furzedpore has a decrease of 58.

The steady deterioration of which Mymensingh affords a spectacle is attributed by the Magistrate to the influx of coolies to work on the railway, which however was completed and opened in 1885, and on the public offices under construction at the sudder station. To support the latter part of this

theory he should have shown that an undue number of the cases under this class occurred in or near the station, and it would have been well too to give the number of these men convicted or at least arrested. Day labourers kept hard at work by a small contractor are not likely to go out at night to commit burglary, and though possibly quite ready to pick up anything left lying about they are not by any means the dangerous criminals inefficient police officers would like to have them believed to be. Better reporting, the other reason suggested by the Magistrate, may have its share in bringing about the state of things noticed, but in the absence of well authenticated instances of suppression it is quite possible to make too much of this reason.

249. The increase of burglaries in Furrcehpore is attributed to bad characters using the railway, which has however been open for many years. The decrease in thefts is attributed to the heavy rains, which only assist locomotion in a boating district and did not prevent an increase in the rest of the division.

250. Mymensingh has 138 out of 227 true cases. Results were very good, a pretty sure proof that the police had little more to do than to take the accused over and hear the witnesses.

Cattle theft.

251. Class V. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	50	2	48	27	40	29	59	36	21
Chittagong	868	1,181	92	1,089	200	550	141	721	283	394
Noakholly	548	601	41	560	202	374	150	618	289	290
Tipperah	1,018	1,296	127	1,168	331	859	236	873	407	365
Total	2,434	3,107	262	2,845	780	1,811	556	2,271	1,055	1,070

The increase of 411 is nearly all in Tipperah and Chittagong and of no real importance, being mainly under criminal and house-trespass, in which the Commissioner says process was too freely issued in direct cases brought to assert rights under the Tenancy Act. Statement A shows that the police were employed in the two districts named in 184 out of 785 such cases instituted, and that there were 235 persons convicted in 276 cases decided.

252. The Commissioner considers that an increase in Tipperah of 74 in burglary and 28 in thefts is due to a temporary rise in prices during the floods. There is nothing to notice in the percentages.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	62.2	58.2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	56.3	52.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	32.0	30.2
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	56.7	46.3
Ditto of property recovered	...	33.2	44.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	66.2	66.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	3.8	8.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	58.1	51.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	58.4	54.5

253. Class V. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,074	2,233	273	1,960	408	2,201	396	928	545	353
Gya	3,711	2,505	184	3,721	437	2,736	417	1,199	602	525
Shahabad	1,424	1,548	100	1,388	382	1,511	347	1,129	529	556
Muzafferpore	1,183	1,176	173	1,005	363	1,005	389	914	461	460
Darbhanga	2,026	2,170	131	2,059	679	1,958	645	1,348	707	450
Sarun	2,174	2,058	143	1,915	528	1,153	387	1,460	709	721
Chumpanun	1,420	1,949	357	1,592	449	1,855	440	816	561	211
Total	14,612	14,041	1,421	12,620	3,246	12,259	2,951	7,792	4,204	3,178

An increase of 172 in Chumparun, the only district with more cases, is attributed to an incursion of Domes from the Nepaul Terai in the last quarter. Several of them were convicted, but the fact that they camped just across the frontier was found a difficulty though a reference to the Nepaul authorities should have resulted in its removal. All the other districts show a decrease, Gya especially has one of nearly 1,000, and the net result is 1,992 fewer cases whilst the percentages show better work all round.

This is most encouraging, and we have now very nearly recovered the heavy rise which occurred in 1884, whilst Gya, Shaliabad, and Mozufferpore have even fewer cases than in 1883.

			1883.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	84.4	85.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	59.1	64.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	21.0	24.0
Ditto of cases of which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	45.1	46.5
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	33.7	37.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	72.1	73.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	6.5	6.0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	63.3	61.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	64.6	63.2

## 254. Burglaries, &amp;c.

Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43—

Districts.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Patna ...	1,060	1,098	1,121	59	71	56	128	160	126	67	80	73	5.5	6.4	4.9	52.3	56.2	57.9
Gya ...	2,584	2,032	1,694	97	88	77	280	256	258	132	111	96	3.7	3.3	4.5	46.1	43.3	36.8
Shahabad ...	440	487	521	48	72	33	94	125	100	60	88	38	10.9	14.7	6.3	63.8	70.4	35.8
Mozufferpore ...	346	317	331	33	30	29	61	69	40	40	45	33	9.8	9.4	8.7	80.3	63.2	67.3
Durbhunga ...	1,314	1,440	965	71	87	48	123	134	74	90	95	51	5.4	6.0	5.0	73.1	70.8	68.9
Sarun ...	507	346	354	48	40	28	120	108	61	53	63	30	9.4	13.2	7.9	45.8	60.1	49.1
Chumparun ...	617	402	442	43	21	25	95	35	49	51	21	28	6.9	4.2	5.6	53.6	60.	57.1
Total ...	6,808	6,812	5,428	309	415	296	907	887	723	504	515	348	5.8	6.0	5.4	55.5	58.0	48.1

As last year, four out of the seven districts have more cases, but the fluctuations in this direction are nowhere of any importance, and the principal feature is undoubtedly the remarkable drop in Gya and to a smaller extent in Durbhunga. As to the first of these two districts there is no doubt that bad characters are being better looked after there at present than has been the case for some years past, and large as the fall is, 934 equivalent to 35.4 per cent., I have after a personal inspection come to the conclusion that it is genuine and that there is nothing to suspect in the shape of suppression. The police refused enquiry in two cases only and with less work to do succeeded in getting what, though still much behind the mark, are yet on the whole distinctly better results. The report takes no notice of a decrease of 485 in Durbhunga, where good judicial results under persons, (the percentage of convictions is as high as 68.9), may be due to only the most promising cases being sent up for trial. A slight increase in Shahabad is accompanied by a distinct change for the worse in judicial results, in which as regards persons convicted this district and Gya are far behind the rest of the division.

The crime is nearly stationary in Sarun and shows a further decrease in Chumparun, where the Mughya Domes are looked after on a different and to my mind a better principle than in Sarun, the settlements being larger and therefore more easily controlled.

In both Patna city and the town of Gya it is becoming a favourite practice to commence pretended "seendhs" to get the beat constable into trouble if he

makes himself obnoxious in any way or if a transfer is objected to, and as Magistrates are unwilling to believe in the existence of such practices these sham attempts come to be shown as burglaries. In Patna too the Domes employed as municipal mehtars had up to my visit there been placed at night in the charge of peons, who of course left them to do what they liked towards turning to good account the knowledge of premises acquired during the day time. A system under which a burglar by descent is invited to study the weak points in people's houses, and is specially exempted from police surveillance by being assigned quarters we are not allowed to enter, carries to my mind its own condemnation. As the district has more instead of fewer cases, an increase which has been continuous since 1883, and as it is below the average in the way of detection, it certainly cannot afford to disregard precautions.

255. A decrease under ordinary theft occurs in every district except Chumparun where, as already remarked, special causes have been at work. Low prices are quite sufficient to account for this improvement. Under cattle theft there is nothing to notice.

256. Sarun has many more, 806 out of 1,789, than its due share of cases under this serial. The institution of charges of this nature is much in favour with litigants as enabling them to supplement or dispense with expensive proceedings in the Civil Court ; it is therefore to be regretted that only three cases were refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, a sure proof that much time has been wasted over investigations in which money is generally to be made.

257. Class V.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	2,159	2,000	241	2,742	435	2,824	424	1,247	577	634
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,878	1,790	104	1,980	304	1,401	293	925	515	424
Purneah ... ..	1,890	1,900	100	1,890	350	1,400	268	945	465	397
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,315	2,790	45	2,745	696	2,187	434	1,596	1,053	444
Maldah ... ..	1,040	753	38	715	153	711	131	576	205	363
Total ... ..	10,291	10,233	528	9,095	1,988	8,593	1,550	5,289	2,814	2,290

An increase of 590 in Monghyr, where the number of cases is now more than double what it was in 1883 and very nearly a thousand over the total of 1884, a year of scarcity and high prices, is to be set against a decrease of 570 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, of 331 in Maldah, and of 252 in Bhagulpore. Monghyr is passing through a period of wholly abnormal activity as regards police administration, and every incident that can by any possibility be called house-breaking must now be being reported and classed as it. Large allowances have therefore to be made for the figures returned, over which general prosperity and low prices fail to exercise any influence whatever.

The percentages are again worse.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	82.1	82.8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	62.1	58.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	21.8	18.0
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ... ..	35.3	36.4
Ditto of property recovered ... ..	27.9	20.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	75.2	69.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	1.5	2.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	68.	61.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	65.	69.5

258. As was to be expected Monghyr has more cases of house-breaking on paper than even such a district as Gya, and the amount of good done by all

this reporting may be judged from only 67 out of 1,775 cases entered under serial 36 being brought to trial; the police investigated, or professed to investigate, every occurrence reported and the percentage of cases in which they obtained a conviction was as low as 1·9

There is an increase too under theft in this district, but not to nearly the same extent, the number of ordinary thefts reported being 853, or less than one-half that of burglaries, whilst results are not to be compared, the percentage of cases convicted being the fairly respectable one of 31·8. By working up thefts and by having it understood that the number reported was not acceptable, it would of course be possible to get just as bad results as have been reached under the more heinous crime, and to take up the time of the police with hundreds of peccadilloes which are now very properly left unnoticed.

The diminution of crime under this class in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is assigned to a good harvest, but no notice is taken of that in Maldah nor are there any remarks about either Purneah or Bhagulpore.

## 259. Class V.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases acquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS -		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	1,119	1,212	60	1,152	872	940	325	1,160	530	547
Pooree ... ..	1,739	1,535	63	1,472	400	1,189	8·8	1,492	733	655
Balasore ... ..	655	752	61	691	183	532	132	641	252	313
Gurjhat ... ..	310	282	5	277	132	285	132	347	263	72
Total ... ..	3,823	3,781	189	3,592	1,087	2,955	967	3,636	1,778	1,615

The chief feature in this Division is a decrease of 267 in Pooree, where however, there had been an increase of 157 in 1885. Results are a trifle better.

		1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	79·1	75·7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	55·6	55·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	29·8	32·3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	53·8	56·2
Ditto of property recovered	...	23·3	39·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	62·1	65·5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	4·5	3·3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	58·0	63·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	56·3	55·1

The decrease in Pooree must have been unexpected for it is suggested that people may have watched their property more carefully owing to short crops, as if crime was less prevalent when times are hard. On an increase of 64 under theft in Cuttack the late Magistrate, Mr. Bolton, remarks that it is partly due to Magistrates leaving the court sub-inspector to say under what section a case should be shown. This form of indolence or indecision is not unknown to the inspecting officers of this department, and I have often been surprised at seeing how well a sub-inspector has managed in cases in which he had to select the proper serial for himself. In the present case for instance Mr. Bolton himself has not noticed that it may not be sufficient to give the section; that there may be more than one serial for the same section, or that the serial, as it is here, may be sub-divided, yet the court sub-inspector has to know all this, and it is not at all an uncommon occurrence for him to have to decide on the truth or falsity of a case which has been marked 'doubtful,' whilst such an order as 'false, struck off' is constantly cropping up.

260. Charges of criminal trespass were very freely brought in Pooree, and that only one out of 313 should have been false is hardly in accordance with probabilities.

## 261. Class V.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	1,041	978	25	953	300	845	260	780	427	328
Lohardugga ... ..	1,084	916	48	848	274	721	213	807	444	176
Palamow ... ..	285	250	36	214	64	240	63	201	129	87
Singbhoom ... ..	204	216	3	213	77	186	71	226	119	102
Manbhoom ... ..	773	706	69	757	311	640	217	703	378	326
Total ... ..	3,367	3,156	191	2,965	1,028	2,632	824	3,006	1,497	309

A decrease of 402 is contributed to by every district except Singbhoom. More cases were taken up direct with the usual result, that the percentages are worse.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	85.3	81.3
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	66.7	64.3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	32.2	31.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ... ..	59.7	51.2
Ditto of property recovered ... ..	32.1	29.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	74.0	69.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	4.7	1.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	67.8	65.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	65.9	62.1

262. The report contains nothing that I need reproduce, and it will be sufficient to say that there is a decrease under both theft and burglary.

## 263.

## CLASS VI.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class VI ... ..	24,086	24,054	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003
Public and local nuisances	16,437	17,223	19,572	22,071	20,709	18,053	19,316
Balance, all other causes	7,649	6,831	7,609	7,483	7,768	6,766	7,687

There has been an increase of 2,184 cases, the greater part of which is as usual accounted for by prosecutions for nuisance, of which there were 1,263 more. Against an increase in excise cases of 432 is to be set a decrease in opium cases of 181—not at all a desirable feature when we bear in mind the smuggling by wholesale which now and again comes to light. There were 123 more cases under the Arms Act and 433 more under serial 58,—“Other special and local laws.” The fluctuation in salt cases is only six and percentages are almost the same.

	1885.	1886.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	94.3	92.5
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	90.6	90.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	89.2	89.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	91.4	90.9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.1	.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	90.	89.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	89.6	89.1

264. There has been an increase of 93 cases, but the figures are still not quite correct, as two districts—Pooree and Lohardugga—in spite of warning have not shown each person as a separate case. Though the number returned is in excess of that of any of the last nine years I continue myself to be of opinion that we

Bad livelihood.

f



might do and ought to do more in this direction, and I would rather see a bad character cowed by a term of imprisonment under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, than arrested and brought to trial as a dacoit or burglar.

## STATEMENT J.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 1 and 2 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in column 1 and 2 tried at court.	Largest duration of any case.	Average duration of cases.
Burdwan ... ..	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	154	1'3
Bankoorah ... ..	132	..... 1	67	..... 7	..... 1	.....	74	..... 1	249	48
Beerbhoom ... ..	15	.....	14	..... 1	.....	.....	12	..... 3	99	20
Bolnapore ... ..	24	..... 7	21	..... 3	.....	..... 7	16	..... 16	67	12
Hooghly ... ..	5	..... 1	2	..... 3	.....	..... 1	2	..... 4	45	25
Howrah ... ..	5	.....	1	..... 4	.....	.....	4	..... 7	42	17
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	36	.....	25	..... 4	.....	.....	23	..... 1	120	68
Nudda ... ..	44	.....	24	..... 13	.....	.....	36	..... 1	105	36'1
Jessore ... ..	15	..... 5	7	..... 8	.....	..... 5	20	.....	176	47
Khulna ... ..	2	..... 1	2	.....	..... 1	.....	3	.....	150	83
Moorsheadabad ... ..	11	..... 3	9	..... 2	..... 2	..... 1	11	.....	90	40'2
Dinapore ... ..	7	..... 13	6	..... 1	..... 7	..... 4	20	.....	24	13
Rajshahye ... ..	17	.....	4	..... 13	.....	.....	10	..... 7	80	31'7
Rungpore ... ..	52	..... 14	37	..... 15	..... 8	..... 6	66	.....	80	23'9
Bogra ... ..	6	.....	5	..... 1	.....	.....	6	.....	16	7'3
Pubna ... ..	28	..... 2	20	..... 6	.....	.....	27	..... 1	53	6
Durjeeling ... ..	6	..... 1	1	.....	.....	..... 1	1	..... 1	4	3
Julpigoree ... ..	18	.....	10	..... 5	.....	.....	12	..... 6	131	43
Dacca ... ..	19	..... 2	10	..... 8	.....	..... 1	12	..... 7	129	45'3
Furzedpore ... ..	24	.....	17	..... 5	.....	.....	20	..... 2	76	10'6
Backergunge ... ..	125	..... 4	102	..... 21	..... 3	..... 1	126	..... 1	237	71'7
Mymensingh ... ..	47	.....	25	..... 22	.....	..... 4	45	..... 6	53	14'1
Chittagong ... ..	9	..... 8	5	..... 2	..... 4	.....	1	..... 14	180	20
Noakholly ... ..	6	..... 1	5	..... 1	.....	.....	2	..... 4	340	64'8
Tipperah ... ..	7	..... 7	5	..... 2	..... 3	..... 4	4	..... 10	74	32'4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	28	.....	23	..... 4	.....	.....	19	..... 8	87	7
Gya ... ..	81	..... 6	57	..... 21	..... 6	.....	72	..... 12	111	9'7
Shahabad ... ..	43	..... 1	21	..... 7	.....	..... 1	17	..... 12	210	54
Mozufferpore ... ..	12	.....	8	..... 3	.....	.....	1	..... 10	65	43'1
Durbhanga ... ..	16	.....	15	..... 1	.....	.....	10	..... 6	88	14
Sarun ... ..	81	..... 1	64	..... 12	.....	..... 1	36	..... 43	68	14'7
Chumparun ... ..	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	..... 3	19	14
Monghyr ... ..	75	.....	42	..... 21	.....	.....	52	..... 18	73	35
Bhagulpore ... ..	62	.....	31	..... 21	.....	.....	46	..... 6	30	23
Purneah ... ..	12	..... 3	9	..... 3	..... 3	.....	13	..... 5	141	3'1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	26	.....	17	..... 4	.....	.....	13	..... 8	212	73'2
Maldah ... ..	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	103	46'5
Cuttack ... ..	9	.....	3	..... 5	.....	.....	4	..... 5	61	30'7
Pooree ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurghats ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh ... ..	8	..... 2	5	..... 1	..... 2	.....	3	..... 5	32	16'7
Lohardugga ... ..	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1	.....	25
Palanow ... ..	18	.....	15	..... 2	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	30
Singbhoon ... ..	9	.....	6	..... 3	.....	.....	.....	..... 9	80	70
Manbhoon ... ..	10	.....	5	..... 5	.....	.....	10	.....	35	23'1
Total ... ..	1,141	87	752	264	40	43	870	239	.....	.....

As no case can be instituted without the orders of the Magistrate any shortcomings in this respect must not be laid at the door of the police, and a glance at the figures will show to how very different an extent this procedure is resorted to in different though adjoining districts. Thus Burdwan had two cases against 43 in 1885, and Bankoorah 133, 99 more than last year; Jessore had 20 and Khulna 3; Julpigoree 6 and Rungpore 66; Furzedpore 24 and Backergunge 129; Sarun 82 and Chumparun 9; Bhagulpore 52 and Purneah 15; Cuttack 9 and the rest of the Orissa districts none at all. The districts too not only vary with one another: as already shown, they vary with themselves from year to year, and it is remarkable that a provincial total subject to such disturbing influences should show so little evidence of their existence.

Bankoorah convicted 68 cases out of 75 tried but this good result is considerably detracted from by the delay in disposal, a matter I had to bring to the notice of the Commissioner. One case was under trial for 249 days, and there were 58 cases pending at the close of the year. Noakholly with only seven cases managed to have one pending for 340 days, Khulna with three did the same for 150 days, and Backergunge, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the 24-Pergunnahs, all show how cases are put aside and lost sight of.

Out of only 20 cases instituted in Dinagepore, one of the worst criminal districts in Bengal, as many as 13 were on petition, and that a conviction followed in seven of these is a sure proof, if proof were needed, that there ought to have been many more police cases. The only other district with more than seven direct cases is Rungpore with 14, and the total number is only 87 of which 40 ended in conviction.

As usual in Behar too many cases were tried in court, the total being 128 against 291 tried locally; in Singbhoom all the cases were tried in court and in Tipperah 10 out of 14.

265. Excluding the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Lohardugga, the returns for which can be waited for no longer, the number of persons ordered to be under surveillance, that is of persons whose names are entered in red ink in the old register and are now to be shown in Form XV, at the close of the year, was 50,450 which means an increase of 4,040. In the resolution on last year's report I was directed to distinguish those looked after from those not looked after, and those convicted of some offence from those who are merely suspected. Of the 50,450 just mentioned then 47,404 had either been convicted or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, 5,907 were in jail, 4,638 had disappeared, and 39,897 were actually being looked after.

The number of names entered during the year was 9,395, but over 4,000 of these had been convicted in previous years, and have now found admission under my circular directing the registers for the last fifteen years to be looked up for persons convicted of the more heinous offences who had been hitherto living unknown and unsuspected. In this way in a single district, Burdwan, 1,812 names were added, the officer concerned having made the mistake of ordering surveillance *en masse*, and but for this accession there would have been a decrease, as the number of entries on account of convictions for the year is less than that of removals. The Burdwan figures are being corrected, and should be disregarded. The greatest number of names in any one district is 2,932 in Midnapore, 2,391 of these representing persons actually under surveillance, and large as this number is it is doubtful if it could be safely reduced to any extent, though no doubt many of the ex-convicts now entered for the first time can be removed as soon as the District Superintendent has satisfied himself that they have settled down to honest lives. The surveillance of course admits of degrees: it is not necessary, or even possible, that every one of over two thousand men should be looked up monthly or even quarterly, but for all this the possibility of a relapse into crime should not be lost sight of, and it is often useful to know who a man's associates are, even though for the time being we may not have any thing beyond his conviction to bring forward against him himself.

266. Excise cases, as already stated, have increased by 432, the increase being chiefly noticeable in fermented tari and country spirit cases.

			1884.	1885.	1886.
Illicit distillation	...	...	218	198	184
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	...	...	673	715	840
Ditto ditto opium	...	...	612	621	434
Ditto ditto ganja	...	...	593	307	363
Ditto ditto fresh tari	...	...	206	209	188
Ditto ditto fermented tari	...	...	816	719	996

The 24-Pergunnahs has nearly one-fourth of the total number of cases, scarcely anything being done in some districts. Of the opium cases 206 are returned by the Behar districts. As usual Beerbhoom has a large number, 50, of cases of illicit distillation, and 59 of the ganja cases come from Pooree. The number of vendors punished was 512, so that the drop last year was only a temporary one.

The police investigated 301 of the opium and 2,223 of the excise cases, and their percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 80·7 in the former and 91·3 in the latter. Further details will be given under the divisions to which they relate.

Districts.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt realised by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	1885	21	23	19	3	3 6 10	0 14 8	2 32 2	46 9 3
	1886	11	12	11	1	4 33 14	0 4 0	4 20 14	10 11 6
Howrah	1885	3	4	3	1	200 18 0	200 0 0	0 18 0	32 0 0
	1886	7	7	7	.....	525 3 0	1 20 0	523 23 0	316 14 0
24-Pergunnahs	1885	55	55	53	2	23 13 8	0 36 0	23 17 8	95 4 0
	1886	85	85	84	1	16 20 12	1 20 8	15 0 4	470 7 3
Khulna	1885	50	52	44	8	8 22 3	3 0 0	6 22 2	65 3 6
	1886	34	33	31	2	8 37 4	.....	6 37 4	139 11 0
Backergunge	1885	47	45	42	3	14 22 12	2 20 0	12 2 12	199 9 0
	1886	44	45	40	5	14 3 6	.....	14 3 6	186 8 2
Chittagong	1885	56	59	58	1	70 29 8	61 0 0	9 29 2	132 3 9
	1886	44	41	38	3	8 18 12	2 6 8	6 12 4	182 12 0
Noakholly	1885	21	23	23	.....	4 27 12	.....	4 27 12	45 4 6
	1886	35	28	28	.....	1 34 10	.....	1 34 10	65 10 0
Cuttack	1885	124	163	155	8	14 13 16	.....	14 13 15	678 14 6
	1886	80	75	73	1	5 34 0	0 20 0	5 14 0	413 14 0
Pooree	1885	19	19	14	5	0 10 15½	0 3 15½	0 13 0	152 8 0
	1886	18	27	27	.....	0 32 0	.....	0 32 0	211 0 0
Balasore	1885	86	132	116	16	41 18 4	0 26 0	40 32 4	293 2 3
	1886	96	103	94	9	6 25 5	.....	6 25 5	315 8 0
Total for Bengal	1885	482	575	524	50	581 29 0½	267 20 13½	114 8 9	1,740 10 9
	1886	454	450	433	22	593 2 15	5 31 0	587 11 15	2,333 0 6
Patna	1885	4	4	3	1	6 13 0	.....	6 13 0	.....
	1886	24	25	25	.....	0 26 4½	0 12 0	0 14 4½	.....
Gya	1885	5	5	5	.....	0 28 3½	.....	.....	.....
	1886	10	11	9	2	1 6 6	.....	1 6 6	.....
Shahabad	1885	6	6	6	.....	0 9 12	.....	0 9 12	.....
	1886	3	3	3	.....	0 4 7	.....	0 4 7	.....
Mozufferpore	1885	61	57	50	1	4 30 6	.....	4 30 6	.....
	1886	30	31	28	3	4 28 13	.....	4 28 13	.....
Durbhunga	1885	281	304	111	2	8 15 9	.....	8 15 9	.....
	1886	56	57	55	1	4 39 11	.....	4 39 11	.....
Sarun	1885	47	71	67	4	28 10 4	.....	28 10 4	.....
	1886	53	64	62	2	6 29 1	.....	6 29 1	.....
Chumpanun	1885	38	41	37	6	3 25 0	.....	3 25 0	.....
	1886	11	16	12	4	1 24 6	.....	1 24 6	.....
Total for Behar	1885	442	490	285	14	52 12 2½	.....	51 23 15	.....
	1886	187	207	194	12	19 39 0½	0 12 0	19 27 0½	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1885	924	1,065	809	64	434 1 8½	267 20 13½	165 32 8	1,740 10 9
	1886	641	653	627	34	613 1 15½	6 3 0	608 39 15½	2,333 0 6

The number of cases in Bengal is after the large falling off last year nearly stationary, the decrease being 28 only, whilst in Behar it was as much as 255, which is considerably over 50 per cent. This was mainly due to Durbhunga, where an increase of 43 last year has changed into a decrease of 225 this year. As a consequence of larger seizures there is a corresponding rise in the amount of fines levied.

268. The three Divisions\* with most prosecutions are Bhagulpore 323, Patna 129, and Burdwan 127; whilst for districts the order is Purneah 97, Monghyr 93, and Hooghly

Arms Act.

85; so many Magistrates inflict nominal fines of a rupee and under that the police have little inducement to give their time to this class of cases, but there was for all that an increase of 123. Where a district superintendent works merely by figures without any very clear idea of what they mean he is easily imposed on by a sharp sub-inspector, who keeps a reserve of arms or excise cases ready for use when his returns want improving, knowing very well that a conviction for carrying an unlicensed gun, or having a little excess tari, will count just as much in his favour as if he had worked out a burglary.

Districts.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	1,202	937	.....	937	863	879	809	1,014	927	86
Sankora	157	252	.....	292	225	281	214	265	242	23
Beerbhoom	340	525	9	516	482	509	473	555	503	48
Midnapore	572	819	.....	819	766	791	767	864	813	41
Hooghly	1,180	1,367	2	1,365	1,373	1,382	1,262	1,432	1,325	145
Howrah	1,323	2,165	.....	2,165	2,046	2,163	2,046	2,592	2,429	163
Total	4,783	6,156	11	6,124	5,675	6,008	5,571	6,718	6,199	599

The increase occurs in every district except Burdwan, where the town police are said not to have been sufficiently active in sending up nuisance cases. In all the other districts, and especially in Howrah, it is very considerable, but the division is still some way behind the figures of 1883 and a decrease under this class is hardly a subject for congratulation. Serial 57, nuisances, is as usual accountable for the greater part of the fluctuation, the increase under it being 1,198 out of a total increase of 1,341.

270. *Bad livelihood.*—As already noticed, Bankoora under pressure from the Commissioner has done remarkably well, but the other districts are all much below par, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah having only 13 cases between them, whilst in Midnapore more than half the cases were tried in court.

271. Midnapore shows an increase in excise cases of over cent. per cent., on which it will be sufficient to say that it is confined to petty pachwai cases amongst Sonthals in the west of the district which might much better have been left alone. More than half of these cases were I found when inspecting sent up in January and October, when the Sonthals have their holidays, and the wholesale way in which they were instituted may be judged from a single out-post having twenty cases on the same day, whilst two days later one thana followed suit with nineteen. Action like this does far more harm than good and defeats its own end, which is to obtain a spurious credit for unhealthy activity. An even larger increase, proportionally, in Burdwan is not explained. Altogether there is an increase of 134.

272. Salt cases continue to diminish, which is due apparently to instructions from the Board of Revenue, who considered many of the prosecutions frivolous. There is a special establishment for Midnapore, but one too weak to do all that is expected of it, consisting as it does of only a sub-inspector, two head-constables, and three men.

273. The number of prosecutions under the Arms Act rose in Hooghly from 26 to 85, the result of the measures taken to ensure punctuality in the renewal of licenses, a subject generally much neglected.

274. CLASS VI.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,990	1,854	2	1,853	1,091	1,720	1,595	2,104	1,911	181
Nuddea ... ..	656	709	1	708	603	674	579	785	652	119
Jessore ... ..	274	228	...	223	170	204	161	296	245	51
Khulna ... ..	204	364	1	363	342	140	119	502	459	41
Moorshedabad ... ..	798	837	...	837	712	784	677	920	807	111
Total ... ..	3,951	3,987	4	3,983	3,518	3,528	3,131	4,607	4,078	508

An increase in this division is not one of any importance.

There is an increase in cases under the Forest Act. Except in Nuddea and the 24 Pergunnahs, there were hardly sufficient prosecutions for bad livelihood: Khulna for instance only returns three one of which was a direct case.

275. The 24-Pergunnahs accounts for more than two-thirds of the total number of excise cases, having 663 out of 904: 407 of these were unfermented tari cases, the number of fermented ones having fallen as low as 30. The Commissioner mentions the large seizure of smuggled opium at Azimgunge where it had been sent to be taken by water to Chandernagore; but as the facts have already formed the subject of a report by the revenue authorities, I need not again review them here.

276. Salt cases fell off in Khulna and increased in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the District Superintendent takes credit to himself for increased vigilance. Unfortunately for him 42 cases out of 69 were all sent up at the same time out of the same village—a fact he has some how overlooked, though it was brought to notice by the inspecting officer.

277. The decrease in the number of nuisance cases is traced by the Magistrate of Nuddea to the merely nominal sentences passed by the honorary

magistrates by whom the bulk of these cases are tried, and he adds that he has remonstrated with them without much effect. That the sentences are not deterrent is of course bad enough, but human nature being what it is the evil effect does not end here for the police get disgusted and so while offences increase prosecutions diminish. Mr. Hopkins states that he is unable to suggest any remedy ; but if the magistrate in fault were relieved of these cases for a time the lesson would probably be a useful one, and it would be better to have them all tried by the joint-magistrate, or even to discontinue prosecutions, than to allow the law to be constantly brought into disrepute. That there is, or is likely to be, any voluntary improvement in the ways of the people themselves cannot be supposed by any one qualified to express an opinion, and the leniency complained of is an excellent argument against any such idea.

278. The figures for Nuddea are worth noticing : this district had 15 cases in 1883, 40 in 1884, 13 in 1885, and 32 in 1886. There is certainly a uniformity in the fluctuations, but it is not explained and it does not extend to anything else.

Arms Act.

279. Class VI.

### RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore ... ..	1,313	1,082	.....	1,082	933	1,000	921	1,108	941	101
Rajshahye ... ..	272	250	1	249	218	192	187	295	246	38
Rungpore ... ..	176	160	1	159	120	149	109	170	123	46
Bogra ... ..	249	148	.....	148	133	146	130	166	139	17
Pubna ... ..	266	150	.....	150	124	143	118	225	191	41
Darjeeling ... ..	937	1,118	4	1,114	1,011	1,102	994	1,247	1,145	95
Julpigoree ... ..	164	169	.....	169	163	159	151	193	160	12
Total ... ..	3,977	3,077	6	3,071	2,701	2,951	2,590	3,381	2,955	410

Pubna, Bogra, and Dinagapore all show a large falling off, whilst Darjeeling has a considerable increase. This district and Dinagapore between them return more than two-thirds of the cases for the whole division, a result in both due to the same cause, the number of nuisance cases. In Darjeeling of course the attention to conservancy necessary in a hill station renders this intelligible enough, but no reason has ever been assigned for Dinagapore's occupying the place it does, into which it rose by a bound in 1884 when the number of cases was more than trebled. The district now has over a thousand such cases, whilst Rungpore with more municipalities can show only 58.

280 Pubna, Rungpore and Rajshahye are the only districts in which enough was done in this direction, a strange and objectionable substitute being found in Bogra where, we are told, head-constables are specially deputed to watch reputed bad characters against whom there is no evidence. This will now be enquired into. The number of cases in Rungpore fell from 109 to 61, and was only 18 in 1884, so that the arrears of past years are still being worked off.

281. Darjeeling as usual has nearly half the total number of cases, which exhibits an increase of 24. None of the fluctuations are worth mentioning, but we are told in the Dinagapore report that the police are apathetic and that the departmental officers have no time to spare from collecting statistics.

282. Large though the figures are for Dinagapore, they still mean a decrease of 234 cases, and the district is accordingly coupled with Pubna, which had 914 fewer, as instancing police inefficiency, whilst Rungpore, which had fewer again than Pubna, escapes uncensured, because having an increase. It would be more to the point to explain these diversities, especially as the subject was noticed in my last year's report.

283. The Commissioner mentions some cases in Julpigoree under the Elephant Act arising out of a system of illegal capture of elephants in khas mehal lands under colour of licenses granted by the Bhootan authorities, and states that a report on the subject has been submitted to Government.

Excise.

Nuisances.

## 284. Class VI.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	581	571	1	570	530	539	505	608	550	50
Furzedpore ... ..	323	248	3	246	222	106	92	265	229	34
Backergunge ... ..	243	321	1	320	275	282	246	355	283	70
Mymensingh ... ..	252	276	.....	276	236	203	177	308	262	45
Total ... ..	1,399	1,466	4	1,462	1,263	1,120	1,020	1,533	1,324	199

There is an unimportant increase of 53, and none of the districts exhibit any fluctuations worth noticing.

285 The large increase of 79 in bad livelihood cases in Backergunge has to be set against a drop of 64 last year, when we were told that faction spirit ran too high for credible evidence to be forthcoming. This difficulty must have been over-estimated for of 127 cases now tried 105 have ended in conviction and only one case was tried in court, an excellent outturn and one which might well be imitated by other districts. The increase is assigned to a determination to put down burglary and the Commissioner points by way of contrast to Mymensingh, where too there has been an increase in crime whilst preventive measures have been less resorted to. He might too have cited Furzedpore which occupies much the same position as Mymensingh.

The District Superintendent of Mymensingh attempts to excuse his inaction by suggesting a doubt if the prosecution of *budmashes* has the effect it is generally credited with of reducing the number of offences against property, but so long as they continue to increase he is not at liberty to disregard any probable means of securing their diminution, and a return of only 51 cases for the whole of his large district shows an absence of any real effort to improve matters. No remarks by the Magistrate are quoted and the Commissioner does not notice any other serial.

## 286. Class VI.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ... ..	704	536	1	535	468	503	446	586	514	66
Noakholly ... ..	59	54	.....	54	50	27	30	63	54	9
Tipperah ... ..	259	129	1	128	112	112	100	142	120	20
Total ... ..	1,022	719	2	717	628	642	576	791	688	102

There is a heavy decrease of 305 due, the report says, to fewer nuisance cases in Chittagong where there has been less drunkenness among European sailors and to fewer prosecutions in Tipperah for obstructing khals. In Noakholly the number of cases is almost stationary.

287. As usual, in this Division very little has been done in this direction.

Bad livelihood. The Magistrate of Chittagong explains that though 14 cases out of 17 were tried in court several of these were investigated by a Magistrate locally, so that in effect the work was done twice over. It would be better to follow the usual plan of deciding on the police report if the case is to be taken up or not, but in the direct cases, 8 out of 17, the police were not employed at all. This indicates a waste of power and it is not surprising that more cannot be done under such circumstances. In Tipperah 13 cases out of 14 were direct, but 7 out of the 13 were made over to the police for investigation—an improvement on the Chittagong procedure. Statement J does not unfortunately show the number of cases reported and is not therefore quite as fair to the police as it might be: they are made to appear inactive when in fact their reports have either been rejected or are left pending.

288. Chittagong returns all the opium cases, and 50 out of 71 excise ones. More than half the opium cases came from Cox's Bazar and were connected with the illicit trade to Burmah, which is said to have been much checked by the limit put on the supply of the drug to the shops opened in that part of the district.

Salt.

289. Chittagong has 36 and Noakholly 12 cases, none of which were of any importance.

290. Class VI.

#### PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	3,101	2,883	15	2,868	2,628	2,836	2,588	3,271	2,978	290
Gya ... ..	256	409	.....	409	381	341	287	619	403	114
Shahabad ... ..	565	620	5	615	526	606	514	602	554	82
Mozufferpore ... ..	581	1,269	4	1,265	1,170	1,264	1,108	1,314	1,105	109
Durbhanga ... ..	241	310	1	309	298	302	291	440	402	43
Sarun ... ..	740	938	3	935	653	525	430	988	685	205
Chumparun ... ..	207	262	4	258	240	258	235	261	247	14
Total ... ..	5,720	6,691	32	6,659	5,944	6,132	5,493	7,503	6,554	897

An increase of 939 occurs chiefly in Mozufferpore whilst Patna has a decrease of 233. The Commissioner's remarks are very brief, and he does not notice any serial in detail.

291. In Gya the neglect of the last two years has been to some extent made up for by 64 persons having been convicted, the highest number since 1877; but, although I do not advocate a return to the policy of 1876 when the number was 453, I still think more might be done and that Gya with all its mass of crime should not lag behind a district like Backergunge. Durbhunga with 16 cases, Mozufferpore with 12, and Chumparun with 9, (whilst its neighbour Sarun had 82), all cut a very poor figure, and show how much the matter is the result of chance. It is in these Behar districts, swarming as they do with unconvicted burglars, that Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, should be most vigorously worked, and that bad characters should not be allowed to have things as much their own way as they have at present.

292. Mozufferpore and Durbhunga show a large increase under excise and have between them more than half the cases of the division. Mozufferpore too has more than doubled the number of its nuisance cases which have risen from 486 to 1,064.

293.

Class VI.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	469	754	17	737	622	730	590	1,036	875	138
Bhagulpore ... ..	427	502	1	501	381	446	368	519	395	121
Purneah ... ..	227	211	1	210	177	175	146	227	191	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	284	256	...	256	217	224	189	378	329	46
Maldah ... ..	221	675	2	673	661	695	637	718	671	46
Total ... ..	1,628	2,398	21	2,377	2,049	2,281	1,930	2,877	2,461	381

An increase of 749 is most marked in Maldah and Monghyr, Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs having fewer cases.

294. Whilst Bhagulpore has more than doubled its number of cases, having 52 against 25, they have fallen off in Purneah from 35 to 15, indicating a great want of attention, whilst Maldah has only six. No explanation is given, but it is evident that very much more might and should have been done in these two districts. The Commissioner observes of the reasons given for not trying cases in court, that in the Sonthal Pergunnahs the orders of Government have been violated without good excuse, and that in Monghyr the Sub-divisional Officer of Jumooie

thought he was not to hold a local enquiry unless a *prima facie* case had been established.

295. Monghyr has a large increase, from 15 to 53, of offences under the Railway Act, which is not explained.

296. Prosecutions under the Arms Act increased by 86 in Monghyr, 69 in Purneah, and 50 in Maldah. No explanation is attempted for the two last districts: in Monghyr many persons are said to have been found with fire-arms for which they had neglected to take out licenses.

297. Class VI. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	815	675	.....	675	608	646	588	719	643	58
Pooree ... ..	572	407	.....	407	335	359	314	521	523	148
Balasore ... ..	195	204	8	203	184	204	88	229	212	17
Gurjhat ... ..	12	31	.....	31	29	30	20	69	65	4
Total ... ..	1,594	1,321	8	1,313	1,156	1,239	1,010	1,538	1,543	227

The decrease of 276, which may be set off against an increase of 252 in 1885, is chiefly under nuisance cases in Cuttack and Pooree and excise cases in Cuttack and Balasore. In the first-named district improved conservancy arrangements are said to have diminished prosecutions for nuisance, and in Pooree the police are blamed for laziness, the Magistrate saying that the subject escaped his own notice till the end of the year. The number of cases there fell off from 472 to 151, though in Pooree of all places sanitation is not a matter to be lost sight of.

298. Balasore has five excise cases only against 28 in 1885, a state of things due undoubtedly to neglect though the District Superintendent sees in it a proof of the energy of his subordinates. On a decrease in Cuttack the Magistrate remarks that the excise darogahs do not exert themselves sufficiently, and no doubt he has good ground for his remarks.

299. An increase in salt cases in Balasore from 27 to 75 is due to a large institution of cases in the early part of the year in a tract of country which had been swept by the storm-wave of September 1885. The policy of a rigorous enforcement of the law under such circumstances is not one which can be approved of without further explanation, but the police are said to have had orders to prosecute, and if so, the responsibility cannot rest with them. The Commissioner suggests that the increased efficiency of the detective establishment under the Madras system lately introduced may have had something to say to it, but I find that all the cases were sent up by the police. The same system is held partly responsible for a decrease in Cuttack, so that the local officers are not agreed as to its tendency and influence, but the report gives no details on the subject.

300. Balasore has only four prosecutions under the Arms Act against 27 in Pooree, but the fact is not noticed.

301. Class VI. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1885.	Cases reported in 1886.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	437	210	.....	210	189	190	169	302	266	36
Lohardugga ... ..	559	520	.....	520	486	514	482	535	497	33
Palamow ... ..	120	181	.....	181	151	180	150	183	157	26
Singbhooni ... ..	102	217	.....	217	195	182	166	246	222	24
Manbhoom ... ..	122	174	.....	174	131	121	100	287	247	40
Total ... ..	1,343	1,302	.....	1,302	1,154	1,183	1,007	1,558	1,389	163

The number of cases is nearly stationary, but there has been a heavy drop in Hazaribagh, from 437 to 210, and an increase in Singbhooni from 102 to 217.



302. Considering the number of dacoities it returns, Hazaribagh should do more in the way of prosecutions for bad livelihood, of which it has ten only, and five cases out of eight were tried in Court.

303. Lohardugga has 37 against 14, Manbhoom 16 against 37, and Singbhoom 114 against 44. The only observation on this in the report is that the Manbhoom and Singbhoom figures are worthy of remark.

Excise cases.

304. Opium cases in Hazaribagh have come down from 98 to 12, the result, it is said, of recent orders from Board of Revenue that cultivators should not be prosecuted for the possession of opium in small quantities. In the same district the number of prosecutions under the Arms Act has fallen from 119 to 9.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

305. There were 2,822 cases reported, cognizable and non-cognizable, and out of 2,777 persons brought to trial 2,340 were convicted. The increase in the number of cases is thus very noticeable, being over 1,300, but it is to be remembered that, except on the East Indian line, the police are all newly established and are only just getting into working order, so that no comparison is possible with former years. Judicial results are decidedly good, but the cases detected are usually of an easy nature.

The following cases are noticed :—

The charge of extorting a confession, referred to in last year's report as having been brought by a cooly arrested for stealing a bag of rupees, resulted in an acquittal at the Sessions, and the men concerned have been reimbursed the expenses of their defence. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât, by whom they were committed, took a view of the case very unfavourable to them, but there is no doubt that the prosecution was a malicious one and that the cooly was only a tool in the hands of others.

A signal hut at Mathurapore in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was attacked by dacoits and one man much hurt; some arrests were made, but the case was eventually reported in B form. The district police worked badly in this case; they knew nothing about their bad characters and the chowkidars were evidently not in hand.

In a case classed as culpable homicide on the Northern Bengal line, the body of a boy was found in a wagon loaded with tobacco which had acted as an antiseptic. No clue was ever obtained, but it is quite possible that the death was accidental, and that the body had been placed where it was found to avoid the trouble of an inquest.

Two guards on the Eastern Railways convicted of stealing articles from their brake-vans were found on enquiry to have been in trouble before, so that when engaging them but little could have been known of their antecedents.

306. Including 14 suicides there were 178 accidents and 107 persons were killed, of whom 29 were railway servants. A pointsman at Habra, on the Central Bengal line, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for allowing a passenger train to run into a siding where a ballast train was standing. Three ballast coolies were killed in this accident. None of the other cases call for notice.

307. 27 cases of obstruction were reported, and 14 persons sent up were all convicted. Ten of these were boys who had put ballast on the metals to see the train crush it. A bad case in which a rail was placed across the line remained undetected, and in another, which proved to be false, the informant, a permanent-way mistri, absconded.

308. Spike thefts increased, the number of spikes taken being 929 against 672, and the number of cases 30 against 22, whilst only six persons were convicted out of ten brought to trial.

The Officiating Assistant Inspector-General of the East Indian line, on which all these cases occurred, remarks on this subject that the Sonthals, who used to be great spike-stealers, have given it up now that iron is so much cheaper, and that so much railway iron is sold that the possession of spikes is of little assistance towards proving a case. Mr. Munro adds that we never hear of thefts from the material left unprotected alongside the line, and that these particular cases usually occur just before the half-yearly inspections when the mistris, who have to carry their memoranda in their heads, are called on to

account for the spikes they have received, and so indent on the next man's link for any deficit.

309. The only running train thefts were between Raghunathpore and Arrah, a distance of 23 miles, and were not detected.

310. Twenty-eight cases of opium smuggling, including the large seizure at Azimgunge already mentioned, were detected, and Rs. 2,509-9 was paid in rewards.

#### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

311. As already noticed this division of crime has increased by 6,668; a proof of that general prosperity which renders litigation possible for people who would otherwise have recourse to the punchayet or zemindar:—

			Number of cases.		Increase in 1886.	Decrease in 1885.
			1885.	1886.		
Abetment	...	...	2	...	...	2
Class I	...	...	7,587	8,063	476	...
" II	...	...	60	72	12	...
" III	...	...	1,126	1,023	...	98
" IV	...	...	51,731	58,945	4,214	...
" V	...	...	10,623	10,665	36	...
" VI	...	...	10,017	10,877	860	...
Special laws	...	...	21,844	23,014	1,170	...
Total			1,05,996	1,12,664	6,668	100
Net increase			...	...	6,668	...

312. CLASS I.—The increase of 476 is chiefly under offences against public justice, 227, and false evidence, 239.

313. CLASS IV.—The increase under criminal force is 3,394, and under hurt 856. Last year it was just the other way, and the figures show what an increase there has been in those trivial charges which are so much better settled out of court.

314. CLASS V.—Mischief shows what at first sight looks the unimportant increase of 26. It is more than that, it is a continuation of last year's heavy increase of 1,086 and proves that the tide of litigation is still flowing.

315. CLASS VI.—Offences relating to marriage have increased by 616, and cases of security for keeping the peace on conviction by 447, the last a move in the right direction.

316. Under "special laws," railway cases have increased by 350, and stamp cases by 242; registration of births and deaths has 293 more, and miscellaneous 3,923 more. Against all this there is a decrease under "Pound Act" of 3,516 and under "Salt Act" of 271.

317. The percentage of cases in which the police were employed is 4·3 against 4·5 last year, and they took up a slightly smaller number, 1,975, of assault cases, both facts affording no ground of complaint. They were further used in 612 out of 2,009 cases under Chapter VIIa, Criminal Procedure Code, representing a percentage of 30·4 against 26·5. It is to be remembered too that a considerable proportion of these cases were in the first instance taken up by the police on their own motion, owing to cognizable charges being preferred, and were after enquiry reported in C form as non-cognizable, so that I am certainly not under the mark when I say that not more than half of them were referred by Magistrates. In some districts the number so sent is remarkably low: in the 24-Per-gunnahs for instance it is only 21, and in Nuddea 37. Whatever may have been the case here and there formerly the discretion is certainly not abused now, and the tendency is rather the other way. Four thousand and twenty-one cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable.

318. The percentages of cases in which process was issued and of persons who appeared to persons summoned continue to exhibit some remarkable differences. In Bancoora for instance a complaint is more likely to be thrown out than to be admitted, whilst in Balasore, Mymensingh, Palamow, and Gya there can be hardly any weeding at all. The Balasore figures are particularly hard to understand. The first percentage has risen with a bound from 49·8 to 94·4, and yet contrary to all experience, the number of persons attending is again more than that summoned. In 1884 too the percentages were 49·8 and 100,

or almost precisely the same as in 1885, and that there is something wrong about the calculations is sufficiently shown by the number of persons summoned being put down as over five hundred less than the number of cases in which process issued. Attendance was remarkably bad in Beerbhoom, where the percentage is as low as 47·9, and decidedly poor in Jessore, Furreedpore, Tipperah, and Chittagong. Eight districts have more attendances than processes and four of these; Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Singbhoom and Balasore, were in the same category last year.

DISTRICTS.				Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Burdwan	...	...	...	66·8	61·6
Bankoora	...	...	...	46·9	99·1
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	77·1	47·9
Midnapore	...	...	...	86·9	67·9
Hooghly	...	...	...	79·3	64·3
Howrah	...	...	...	82·9	95·9
Total				76·8	73·7
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	78·5	46·2
Nuddea	...	...	...	85·5	64·8
Jessore	...	...	...	88·3	59·9
Khulna	...	...	...	60·9	84·4
Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	84·4	64·8
Total				80·9	58·0
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.					
Dinagepore	...	...	...	83·5	74·2
Rajshahye	...	...	...	85·5	96·1
Rungpore	...	...	...	70·8	86·4
Bogra	...	...	...	61·7	65·0
Pubna	...	...	...	71·6	70·4
Darjeeling	...	...	...	74·7	105·8
Julpigoree	...	...	...	61·3	112·7
Total				73·0	82·5
DACCA DIVISION.					
Dacca	...	...	...	62·8	67·2
Furreedpore	...	...	...	83·3	60·0
Backergunge	...	...	...	79·7	63·0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	93·4	71·5
Total				79·2	66·0
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
Chittagong	...	...	...	76·9	54·0
Noakholly	...	...	...	58·2	67·9
Tipperah	...	...	...	68·0	59·6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	79·1	120·0
Total				67·3	60·8
PATNA DIVISION.					
Patna	...	...	...	84·3	86·6
Gya	...	...	...	93·0	107·5
Shahabad	...	...	...	71·5	74·5
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	74·5	78·2
Durbhunga	...	...	...	60·3	101·6
Sarun	...	...	...	63·2	87·7
Chumparun	...	...	...	74·2	90·2
Total				74·6	88·1
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.					
Monghyr	...	...	...	84·8	78·9
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	90·3	66·4
Purneah	...	...	...	75·5	62·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	77·7	78·8
Maldah	...	...	...	43·3	88·0
Total				79·4	74·2

DISTRICTS.					Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
ORISSA DIVISION.						
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	74·7	72·1
Pooree	...	...	...	...	64·5	101·0
Balasore	...	...	...	...	91·4	105·1
Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	92·5	102·9
Total				...	77·1	86·6
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.						
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	74·1	77·1
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	72·9	100·0
Palamow	...	...	...	...	93·8	75·4
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	73·0	103·0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	87·0	100·1
Total				...	78·1	91·1

319.

**BURDWAN DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS—						
	1885.	1886.	Cases in which process was issued.	Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.	
Burdwan	3,063	3,864	2,582	3,302	2,693	1,545	919	80	
Bankura	1,290	1,575	739	1,155	1,145	525	577	40	
Boerbhoom	1,438	1,678	1,295	1,743	834	399	295	26	
Midnapore	5,119	5,040	4,384	5,473	3,717	1,022	1,488	63	
Howghly	4,417	5,645	4,171	5,450	3,605	1,775	981	44	
Howrah	3,457	3,286	2,726	3,311	3,176	1,678	883	118	
Total	18,773	21,088	16,200	20,434	15,072	7,544	5,143	305	

Midnapore and Howrah are the only districts which return fewer cases the net result being an increase of 2,315, nearly all of which is under criminal force and other minor offences against the person. In judicial results there is a slight falling off.

320. The following remarks by the Magistrate of Howrah on the employment of police agency in non-cognizable crime are quoted with approval by the Commissioner, and might be acted on with advantage by magistrates generally:—

“I find that they are much more often cases of quarrels or disputes of a civil nature than crimes, and I think they should stand or fall by such evidence as the parties can produce in court. There is no reason why the police should assist the parties in the preparation of such cases, or why the deciding officers should be guided by the opinion formed by the police officer on a local investigation, as many of them frequently are. I think it is very rarely that the interests of public justice are served by the employment of police to enquire into non-cognizable cases.”

321.

**PRESIDENCY DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS--				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24 Pargunnahs ... ..	5,780	6,347	4,884	8,346	3,852	2,490	1,210	10
Nuddea ... ..	3,147	3,244	2,770	4,025	2,619	1,308	740	22
Jessore ... ..	3,492	3,932	3,473	4,000	2,008	1,516	1,082	58
Khulna ... ..	1,160	1,879	1,146	1,548	1,306	608	417	80
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,348	2,765	2,334	2,957	1,917	1,158	627	30
Total ... ..	16,736	18,167	14,713	21,875	12,691	7,080	4,076	200

There is a not increase of 1,431, Khulna being the only district with fewer cases. The more noteworthy fluctuations are under special laws in the 24-Pergunnahs, and class IV in Moorshedabad and Jessore representing increases respectively of 608, 304, and 388. In the first-named district the fact that there are as many as sixteen municipalities is quite sufficient to account for a steady increase though in 1885 it was only 65; in the two other districts it follows on a drop the year before, and is therefore nothing more than a return to the normal state of things when the condition of the people is fairly prosperous and they can afford to indulge in bringing charges of petty assaults.

The percentage of persons convicted is 65·7 against 56·3, a decided improvement.

322.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagapore ... ..	1,469	1,230	1,024	1,127	857	418	233	33
Rajshahye ... ..	1,134	1,314	1,128	1,613	1,536	731	490	23
Rangpore ... ..	1,708	2,018	1,429	1,604	1,387	890	437	15
Bogra ... ..	1,224	1,501	893	852	554	285	189	5
Pubna ... ..	1,640	2,208	1,583	2,508	1,768	844	778	82
Darjeeling ... ..	697	619	413	499	628	340	97	10
Julpigoree ... ..	669	696	427	543	612	297	206	31
Total ... ..	8,591	9,386	6,801	8,746	7,221	3,805	2,430	198

Here too only one district, Dinagapore, forms an exception to the general increase. The greatest fluctuations are an increase of 568 in Pubna and one of 250 in Rungpore. In the former district a good harvest produced the usual results, added to which people are said to be less ready now to accept the decision of the zemindar or head man owing to the spread of faction. The Magistrate says further that the introduction of the Tenancy Act seems to him to have brought many old disputes to a head, and that there were more prosecutions of chowkidars and punchayets for offences committed by them as public servants.

323. On an increase in Rungpore of 273 under "special laws" the Magistrate remarks that, it is under municipal nuisance cases, and that "roused by the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner great efforts have been made in this direction."

324. The extent to which the police were employed varies very much in different districts. In Dinagapore it has been reduced to a minimum by the order referred to in paragraph 358 of my report for 1884, under which the sanction of the District Magistrate is required before any case can be referred, and the number in consequence is as low as ten, whilst in Rajshahye it was 154 and in Pubna 150. The other figures, 50 for Darjeeling, 55 for Rungpore, 93 for Julpigoree, and 12 for Bogra, are all widely divergent; and in Bogra and Dinagapore cases investigated by the police *suo motu* must, I think, have been omitted.

325.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca ... ..	5,041	5,063	3,182	4,017	2,700	1,410	1,096	123
Furzedpore ... ..	3,136	3,442	2,804	4,039	2,424	1,507	827	52
Backergunge ... ..	2,703	2,905	2,364	2,653	1,673	835	564	32
Mymensingh ... ..	4,437	4,745	4,470	4,958	5,546	2,650	1,292	99
Total ... ..	15,317	16,255	12,880	15,667	10,343	5,808	3,779	305

The increase is general being shared by every district and class except class V, and is well marked everywhere except in Dacca; but none of the fluctuations call for any notice.

326. Though remarked on in the two last reports police agency continues to be employed in Furzedpore to an extent unknown elsewhere, and the percentage of cases in which it was employed is now as high as 13·1 against 3·8 in Backergunge, where subordinate Magistrates are kept more under control. In Dacca, where it was 6·1, Mr. Manisty is reported to have persisted in sending cases to the police for enquiry although requested by the Commissioner not to do so.

327. The percentage of cases declared false is again 7 and the Commissioner now agrees with me so far as to consider its accuracy at least questionable. As I said last year, the low rate is due to the rule that a case not declared false must be shown as true, and to the fact that Magistrates when dismissing a case constantly do so without expressing any definite opinion as to its truth or falsity.

328.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ... ..	2,519	3,571	2,749	3,225	1,742	693	555	95
Noakhally ... ..	4,014	4,348	2,334	2,791	1,897	873	640	80
Tipperah ... ..	4,055	5,095	3,467	4,771	2,849	1,025	983	22
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	...	91	72	135	162	88	54	18
Total ...	11,218	13,105	8,822	10,026	6,050	3,279	2,612	224

A general increase of 1887 is in Chittagong as high as 1,052. The following is the reason given, but it is to be remarked that the percentage of cases in which process was issued is exceeded in as many as twenty-two other districts :—

“The Magistrate blames one officer for the most of this increase, as he issued process far too freely; but the blame does not rest wholly with him. The late Judge almost invariably ordered process to issue in cases where it had been refused, and this reacted on the Joint-Magistrates, who did not care to refuse process which they knew they would ultimately have to grant. A more correct procedure is now being followed” :—

329. Mr. Lyall remarks on the enormous number of non-cognizable cases, due to the litigious character of the people generally, and complains that the staff in Chittagong and Tipperah has been usually so weak as to lead to bad results since the work could not be coped with successfully. He also states that Mr. Skrine's system of referring complaints to arbitration has had to be stopped, as it was becoming the subject of abuse.

330.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna ... ..	2,541	2,278	1,919	2,592	2,247	1,304	552	60
Gya ... ..	1,662	1,919	1,746	2,031	2,184	1,351	597	21
Shahabad ... ..	2,627	2,318	1,650	2,295	1,712	734	618	55
Mozufferpore ... ..	1,712	1,845	1,375	1,095	1,561	744	629	33
Darbhanga ... ..	1,454	1,262	761	1,182	1,201	667	448	13
Sarun ... ..	3,231	2,689	1,702	2,512	2,204	1,180	976	23
Chumparun ... ..	2,063	2,175	1,615	1,674	1,610	468	901	49
Total ...	15,230	14,498	10,817	14,281	12,619	6,508	4,010	251

Three districts, Gya, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun, have more, and the remainder fewer, cases; but the only reason assigned for any of the fluctuations is that the municipal commissioners of Gya took more interest in their work. The number of persons appearing in Gya is for the third year running in excess of that summoned, and process continued to be issued with little regard to discrimination; it is open to doubt however if the figures would bear examination. There is nothing in the report that need be reproduced but some of the district totals certainly stand in need of explanation. Patna for instance has 263 cases less, whilst Gya on one side of it has 257 more, and Sarun on the other 542 less.

331.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	2,557	3,151	2,659	3,067	3,130	1,654	1,140	66
Bhagulpore ... ..	2,422	2,389	2,158	2,253	1,498	833	673	37
Purneah ... ..	2,422	2,178	1,046	1,813	1,134	668	412	16
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,145	2,948	2,293	3,047	2,402	1,650	467	12
Malda ... ..	740	822	856	495	436	223	120	22
Total ...	11,292	11,498	9,110	11,530	8,600	5,013	2,778	149

The divisional total shows a slight increase of 176, but Monghyr and Maldah are the only districts with more cases. Monghyr has 574 more, but the report does not notice the fact and contains nothing of any interest.

332.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	3,080	2,790	2,091	2,727	1,067	942	783	42
Poorce ... ..	2,038	1,445	1,062	1,180	1,102	603	416	26
Balasore ... ..	1,231	1,440	1,309	790	890	420	387	50
Gurjhata ... ..	147	147	136	472	486	150	60	3
Total ... ..	6,496	6,040	4,598	5,179	4,485	2,121	1,640	100

Balasore is the only district with more cases, and Pooree has the considerable decrease of 393, most of which is under classes IV and VI. The Magistrate says that this is owing to cases being amicably settled before institution, but he does not say how he came to hear of such cases or why amicable arrangements should be more in favour in 1886 than they were in 1885. He adds further that the courts cannot be held responsible for bad results so long as many cases are compromised, and that he therefore applies himself to preventing process being too freely issued. Notwithstanding this process was more freely issued than in the previous year.

333. The Magistrate of Cuttack explains a decrease of 281 by the way in which complaints involving disputes of a civil nature were rejected the year before, and by the distress caused by the cyclone of 1885, which however was in this same district last year brought forward to account for an increase. I am afraid the reasons are somewhat speculative.

334. The Magistrate of Pooree says that all the 134 cases shown for his district as investigated by the police were originally taken up by them as cognizable, but he qualifies this by the statement that he found cases had been much too freely referred in Khoorda, where even the Chairman of the Bench considered himself to have the power of sending them. This fact is noticed in paragraph 345 of my last report, and I understand the Magistrate to mean that the complaints so sent were all complaints of cognizable offences. This of course is easily managed; no mukhtar who knows his business in fact will omit to insert a cognizable section in the petition if he wants to get a police investigation; but the case should not be treated as being cognizable on that account. Then too a complaint referred to the police is not the same thing as a complaint taken up by them, and it is desirable that the two should not be confounded.

335.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				
	1885.	1886.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazaribagh ... ..	809	852	632	941	776	348	345	9
Lohardugga ... ..	539	665	485	660	660	311	231	19
Palamow ... ..	276	211	198	265	200	76	107	17
Singbhum ... ..	204	353	228	485	500	250	207	29
Manbhum ... ..	605	688	512	804	805	555	15	35
Total ... ..	2,483	2,669	2,065	3,215	2,951	1,340	958	108

There is an increase of 236, whilst Palamow and Manbhum have fewer cases. It is remarkable that there were 1,169 cases of criminal force, serial 15, and only 209 of hurt, serials 16 and 17, I noticed this tendency last year, but the report does little more than repeat the figures.

336. Three of the five districts in this division return every person summoned as having attended, and they did the same thing in 1885, whilst two of the three, (Palamow in 1884 was not a separate district for police purposes), have been in the same position for three years running. The figures are so evidently worthless that it would have been better to have omitted them altogether.

## 337. Remands.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1888.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1886.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	682	173	133	102	72	63	36	27	74	44.4	63.2	41A forms pending.
		Bankura ...	284	104	55	31	10	20	10	11	32	48.9	48.8	
		Beerbhoom ...	402	130	100	48	53	26	17	9	38	49.7	51.8	
		Midnapore ...	970	278	210	132	104	68	43	50	101	50.3	42.3	
		Hooahly... Howrah ...	1,004 2,788	1,449 2,140	144 231	124 78	62 46	53 28	18 19	18 12	20 13	83.6 02.2	82.4 87.3	
		Total ...	7,090	4,474	853	516	376	258	143	111	278	75.1	69.3	81A forms pending.
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,891	1,842	473	200	87	102	66	29	52	80.07	80.1	30A forms pending.
		Naddea ...	1,309	394	336	214	133	74	44	43	72	55.7	56.8	
		Jessore ...	780	204	201	141	102	51	31	24	35	51.3	51.3	
		Khulnah ...	608	151	100	75	59	54	35	25	50	41.2	40.3	
		Moorsheedabad ...	1,660	503	304	301	162	64	48	43	33	57.6	50.0	
		Total ...	7,167	3,094	1,504	921	543	344	224	164	251	64.2	61.0	112A forms pending.
	Rajshahye...	Dinagepore ...	654	229	113	95	62	73	34	26	22	52.2	70.7	24A forms pending.
		Rajshahye ...	810	278	159	112	74	72	33	14	44	53.9	47.3	
		Runkpore ...	790	239	247	127	53	55	46	16	13	61.06	63.9	
		Boara ...	352	46	4	63	70	14	30	35	40	15.05	40.1	
		Patna ...	589	18	117	105	73	61	52	34	33	36.5	31.3	
	Dacca	Darjeeling ...	980	625	177	76	33	28	11	6	24	81.4	87.6	16A forms pending.
		Julpigore ...	264	52	57	60	32	17	15	12	19	41.2	50.8	
		Total ...	4,445	1,570	874	640	397	350	221	143	201	54.9	59.1	
		Dacca ...	963	307	203	149	88	42	35	13	61	62.6	58.0	
		Purcedpore ...	554	167	114	89	59	46	26	37	47	15.3	55.4	
BEHAR.	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	777	97	159	131	106	71	65	48	71	34.06	32.2	18A forms pending.
		Mymensingh ...	903	211	203	150	103	50	46	37	58	45.8	32.4	
		Total ...	3,172	723	700	518	356	218	162	135	257	44.8	43.9	
		Chittagong ...	534	150	91	63	33	38	25	30	55	46.2	47.9	
		Noakhally ...	348	46	47	38	40	41	38	20	58	26.7	44.0	
	Patna	Tippurah ...	782	163	187	143	108	83	30	37	41	43.4	35.9	20A forms pending.
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	42	30	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	90.4	...	
		Total ...	1,706	391	327	246	181	162	94	87	154	42.08	41.6	
		Total of Bengal ...	23,570	10,251	4,258	2,841	1,853	1,342	843	640	1,121	61.1	60.3	
		Patna ...	777	221	161	96	77	54	47	44	32	49.1	53.0	45A forms pending.
	Bhagulpore	Gya ...	977	170	293	236	131	66	34	19	28	47.3	46.3	
		Shahabad ...	1,023	261	232	170	118	91	60	34	29	44.1	53.4	
		Muzulphore ...	648	224	153	86	59	39	19	11	25	54.1	65.0	
		Durbhanga ...	1,140	300	309	131	95	65	40	29	97	58.6	50.7	
	Chota Nagpore	Saran ...	810	245	232	152	84	27	18	12	15	58.8	54.0	22A forms pending.
		Chumparun ...	814	323	177	102	55	39	24	18	29	61.3	53.3	
		Total ...	6,189	1,743	1,017	673	419	371	232	170	255	54.2	63.2	
		Monghyr ...	1,105	270	291	177	127	62	44	24	66	60.7	45.1	44A forms pending.
		Bhagulpore ...	682	150	140	101	50	33	18	20	23	51.4	51.1	
ORISSA.	Orissa	Purneah ...	651	166	157	112	80	50	23	25	30	49.4	45.7	
		Sonthal Per- gunnahs ...	675	132	210	104	43	20	17	13	17	59.4	67.1	
		Maldah ...	579	114	100	127	69	37	28	12	13	47.3	31.8	
		Total ...	3,402	897	964	621	375	202	130	106	103	51.5	49.3	
		Total of Behar ...	9,681	2,540	2,581	1,504	994	573	362	270	417	53.3	51.8	310A forms pending.
	Chota Nagpore	Cuttack ...	601	253	162	110	59	40	21	14	32	69.05	59.6	14A forms pending.
		Pooree ...	950	173	311	148	113	70	47	35	52	50.9	47.4	
		Balasore ...	433	79	52	78	61	46	31	27	45	30.3	29.0	
		Gurjhata ...	211	64	66	44	23	4	6	...	4	61.6	63.0	
		Total of Orissa ...	2,283	509	591	336	256	160	105	77	133	50.7	49.8	
	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	531	142	122	83	64	35	16	12	34	49.7	62.3	19A forms pending.
		Johardugga ...	485	128	124	83	33	44	30	11	34	51.5	59.7	
		Palamow ...	195	40	49	24	30	20	10	6	10	48.7	65.8	
		Singbhoom ...	351	83	95	87	27	15	7	4	18	53.5	69.8	
		Manbhoom ...	402	75	62	52	61	38	35	21	58	34.07	30.3	
		Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,964	482	452	384	215	152	98	54	153	47.5	56.2	24A forms pending.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	37,500	13,882	7,832	5,149	3,318	2,217	1,408	1,041	1,824	58.03	57.2	770A forms pending.
		Percentage ...	...	37.01	21.0	13.7	8.8	5.9	3.7	2.7	4.8	...	...	



Bogra, Noakholly, Balasore, Backergunge, Manbhoom, and Pubna all show badly in the order given, Bogra being the worst with the very poor percentage of 15·05 cases decided at the first two hearings. Of these districts the four last were similarly noticed last year and in only two, Backergunge and Pubna, is the work really heavy. My experience is that these delays do not occur where Magistrates send for the case registers regularly, and the more fact that they are sent for is usually quite enough to keep the subordinate staff up to the mark. I have never inspected Bogra, but that a small district like it with an average of under 30 A forms a month, and with 49 of them disposed of at the first hearing, should show such a return as it does is quite inexcusable. Behar had 310 A forms pending at the close of the year, considerably more than its share as the total for all Bengal was only 431. The heavy arrears at Khulna, where 60 A forms were pending at the close of the year, appear to have been in some measure due to the Satkhira sub-division having been for some time in charge of a sub-deputy.

The good position held by such districts as Hooghly, Howrah, the 24 Pargunnahs and Darjeeling, where there is a large proportion of conservancy cases, is again noticeable.

The following extract from the Burdwan report needs no comment from me :—

“ Mr. Westmacott makes the following observations on the subject of remands :”

“ Most of the Deputy Magistrates show want of firmness and complainants are allowed to apply for summons for witnesses on dates fixed for trial instead of beforehand. Witnesses are called to the Court a second time to be cross-examined instead of being discharged once for all ; witnesses and accused persons are not prosecuted for disobedience of summons, peons are not punished for delay in service, and pleaders and muktears are allowed to waste time in talking and examination of witnesses.”

“ These remarks apply generally to all districts. The now notorious Tumlook bund cutting case affords a good illustration of how a case, however trivial it may be, can be protracted when counsel and pleaders appear to argue it before a weak officer.

“ After all, much might be done in this direction, by a strict and careful watch over the proceedings of subordinate Magistrates by the Magistrate of the district, aided by the District Superintendent ; and in my annual inspections, I carefully enquire into the subject, sending for any Magistrate whose register shows too many remands and speaking to him about it.”

The Magistrate of Pubna, one of the six worst districts named above, takes credit to himself for a slight improvement as evidenced by a decrease in the number of witnesses detained for more than three days, upon which the Commissioner remarks that he found the detention was not always correctly entered. Other excuses made for this district are a deficient staff, and the plea that remands are unavoidable in cases connected with land disputes.

In Darjeeling the way in which some dacoity cases were remanded is said to have resulted in the disappearance of two witnesses who had long journeys to make to and from the court, whilst others are believed to have been tampered with. The report again mentions the special and unnecessary returns called for in Dinagepore and Rajshahy, and no notice is taken of my remarks about them. Dinagepore has done worse and only keeps where it is owing to the large number of its conservancy cases.

In the Dacca division a decided improvement in Mymensingh is balanced by a corresponding falling off in Furreedpore. Complaints are made about some Deputy Magistrates in Backergunge as being ‘ slow and inert,’ and the Commissioner remarks with great truth that numerous postponements are generally the result of bad work.

Mr. Lyall pronounces the figures for Chittagong to be unreliable, and the Magistrate complains of the injudicious admission of *quasi*-civil disputes with their attendant encumbrances of voluminous documents and troops of pleaders. This, as already mentioned, is attributed to the action of a late Judge who would not allow Magistrates to use their discretion.

Upon the state of things in Noakholly, next to Bogra the worst district in the whole return, the remark is that it was the best officered district in the division, and had therefore the least excuse.

The Magistrate of Shahabad complains of the delay in obtaining copies of previous convictions, and in securing the attendance of witnesses from other districts ; but the number of cases so affected can only be small. A

further complaint is that the police are in the habit of keeping some of the accused back till they see how the case is likely to turn out, but proper notice can be taken of such conduct at the time and the remedy does not consist in merely mentioning it in the annual report.

In Balasore a change of officers is likely to work an improvement in this and other respects. In Manbhoom lax supervision is no doubt the reason of there being no real re-action from the bad results of former years.

338.

## RE-CONVICTIONS.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	RE-CONVICTIONS.							
	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven or more previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan ... ..	146	100	31	6	7	1	1	.....
Presidency ... ..	172	124	33	11	2	.....	1	..... 1
Rajshahy ... ..	111	114	20	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ... ..	117	90	21	4	1	.....	1	.....
Chittagong ... ..	61	45	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	392	280	73	21	3	22	1	..... 2
Bhagulpore ... ..	188	132	35	15	4	.....	.....	.....
Orissa ... ..	131	94	31	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore ... ..	104	80	19	4	1	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,442	1,059	275	74	22	5	4	3

There is, I am sorry to say, a falling off in the number of these, and this though not large, 135, extends to seven out of the nine divisions. No doubt there is a diminution in cognizable crime but there is a slight increase in the number of persons convicted, and the proportion of them ascertained to be old offenders is much too small to be accepted. We have made large additions to our lists of persons convicted of heinous offences, the registers for fifteen years back have been overhauled, and, in time all this will have its effect; but the weak point at present is the failure to use, as it might be used, the High Court's register going back to 1862. If a complete index were prepared for every district, and if this index were printed and circulated to every thana and sub-division in the district, and to adjoining districts, much would have been done to lessen an old offender's chance of escaping identification until he is out of harm's way in a central jail. At present we have a mass of information at every sudder station, but it is information which is not utilized and which cannot be utilized till District Magistrates give us more assistance than they have done hitherto.

The fact that this register is a High Court not a police one carries with it the proof that the highest judicial authority in the country expects its subordinates to look for themselves into the antecedents of the accused who come before them, and that it was never intended that to the police alone should be entrusted the duty of seeing first that convictions are properly entered and afterwards that the register is properly consulted. At present few Magistrates, if any, ever see the register except when they initial it: it is kept by the court police, its value for police purposes is such that it has come to be looked on as a police register, and it is even entered and numbered in our manual. The unfortunate result of all this is that subordinate Magistrates generally are firmly impressed with the idea, of course much applauded by the local bar, that impartiality forbids their having anything to do with the subject, and that they are stretching a point instead of barely doing their duty if they grant a remand for further enquiries.

The Commissioner of Patna reports that the Judge of that district has on the strength of a High Court ruling which is not cited, laid down that after nine years a previous conviction cannot be taken into account in passing sentence, and he mentions a case in which the sentence was reduced from eighteen months to three on this account. Only quite recently too the same Judge, under a mistake apparently as to the date, let off with a flogging a railway pick-pocket who had been twice before convicted and who came out of jail last in 1880.

I noticed a ruling like this in paragraph 374 of my report for 1884, and Government may feel disposed to notice a matter upon which I do not feel called to express an opinion.

There is nothing further in the reports on this subject which calls for mention. The Chota Nagpore Division has, however, done very badly with a decrease of fifty.

389.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Thirty-two criminals, most of whom were Burwars, were photographed during the year and all arrears of printing were brought up.

340.

## CRIMINAL TRIBES.

This subject has been fully treated in previous year's reports, and there is little left to add here. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore mentions the Dharees of Monghyr, who are said to be burglars to a man and who travel to the eastward on thieving expeditions. In South Bhagulpore again there are Nyas and Kadars who steal and kill cattle for the flesh which they eat. The Furreedpore Kayasts continue to be carefully looked after and none of them were convicted during the year. There seems to be no diminution in the number of Burwars who come down from Oudh on marauding excursions, though as every man convicted is sent home to be released, and should therefore be well known, it ought to be becoming a losing business.

The measures taken to reclaim and settle the Mugheya Domes in Sarun and Chumparun, have been specially reported to Government by the Commissioner; for although the police are the district officer's main, or rather sole, instruments in these operations the matter is not under the control of this department. The duty is irksome and station work suffers to some extent, but it is certainly better that the police should be acting as keepers than that they should be hunting these people down as they would have to be hunted if left to their own devices.

341.

## CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

*Burdwan Division.*—The Magistrate of Beerbhoom speaks of the local force as a useful and fairly efficient body, who have given much assistance in the collection of statistics and information of various kinds. The calls made on the police in this direction are as numerous as they are varied, and as they are never allowed to use them as an excuse for neglecting police work proper they are fully entitled to any thanks they may be able to obtain.

*Presidency Division.*—The number of judicial punishments in the 24-Pergunnahs which was 60 in 1884 and 54 in 1885 has fallen to 14, more offences having been dealt with departmentally. Ordinary duty is said to have been performed with fair regularity and success.

From Nuddea, where however punishments decreased, we get as the annexed extract shows a less favourable and in my opinion a more correct view of things. There is no doubt that either from indolence, or timidity, or foolish good nature, or all three combined, irregularities are not brought to notice and authority is not maintained; subordinates thus falling into evil ways from which by the exercise of a little more strictness they might have been preserved.

"Mr. Hopkins reports that the superior officers have the vaguest notions as to what constitutes discipline, promptness, and strict attention to orders. Irregularities remain unnoticed, and it is generally left to the district or assistant superintendent to discover them. No earnest endeavour is made by inspectors and sub-inspectors to put a check on the conduct of their subordinates, or maintain that control over them which is so material an aid to the enforcement of good discipline."

The Magistrate of Khulna repeats the opinion I noticed last year that his police are 'not behind the mark;' but his standard must, judging from some work of theirs in connection with professional coiners which has come before me, be either a low one or he is speaking without a full acquaintance with the facts. The Khulna police are much in want of a brushing up by a smart officer. The Moorshedabad police are considered by the Magistrate to

have improved, and they have at all events succeeded in much reducing their list of punishments.

*Rajshahye Division.*—The Magistrate of Pubna agrees with his District Superintendent in thinking that the proportion of up-countrymen, which is there one-third, should be largely increased, the Bengalis being 'slack and feeble,' but compromises by saying that the objections are of course obvious. There has been a good deal more zeal than discretion evident lately in Pubna, and an indiscriminating severity which rendered a change of officers very necessary.

The Magistrate of Dinagepore describes the conduct of the police as being far from satisfactory, ascribing much of the indiscipline and corruption to the unwieldy size of the district and the paucity of good supervising officers. They have, he proceeds, great powers, are subject to much temptation, and the means of checking them are palpably insufficient. I found things on my visit there at the end of the year in a very unsatisfactory state, but it is not always the system that is to blame and there has been already with a fresh start a marked change for the better. There is nothing to notice in the remarks from the other districts in this division, but it is a significant fact that in Dinagepore the percentage of officers and men punished judicially is as low as 3·2—a sure sign of neglect and laxity well calculated to bring about the state of things denounced by the Magistrate.

*Dacca Division.*—The Magistrate of Mymensingh offers no remarks on the subject : with this exception the account given is on the whole satisfactory.

*Chittagong Division.*—The Commissioner considers the conduct of the force to have been fair. "They are in fact neither better nor worse than the people, and on the whole work very fairly."

The Magistrate of Noakhally thinks the men there are underworked, and a re-distribution scheme is already under consideration.

*Patna Division.*—Beyond a complaint of the want of detective ability, as instanced by the poor results under burglary, there is nothing to notice in the reports from these districts.

*Bhagulpore Division.*—The Magistrate of Bhagulpore finds fault with the sub-inspectors for not persistently watching their bad characters, and objects to the frequency of transfers. The rule on the subject would appear from this not to be known, as it gives the Magistrate a veto on transfers, directs them to be notified to him, and enjoins him to be careful that local efficiency is not sacrificed by their frequency. The Magistrate of Maldah is favourably impressed with the inspectors and men, but thinks that the average thannah officer is not up to the mark.

*Orissa Division.*—The Commissioner observes that there is a great want of good subordinates for detection and enquiry. The Magistrate of Pooree complains of the large number of outposts, some of which have in consequence to be placed in charge of junior head-constables who ought to be learning their work at thannahs, and who finding themselves partly independent waste their time over complaints involving questions of right.

There is of course a good deal in this, and some of these outposts will probably be done away with as a result of the change in the system of salt administration ; but this is not likely to affect the proportion of junior officers.

*Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Commissioner cannot speak very favourably of the conduct of the police ; and thinks that so far as Hazaribagh and Lohardugga are concerned good results will not be attained until what he calls the mischievous rule restricting the tenure of those districts to two years is done away with. I do not myself agree with the Commissioner, and an officer must be singularly weak if for his first two years in a district he is unable to keep his men in hand but the question cannot be conveniently discussed here.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;  
CALCUTTA,  
The 12th July 1887. }

J. C. VEASEY,  
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.



## APPENDICES.

## STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.									
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to army and navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	112	1	1	5	91	59	92	64.8
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ... ..	37	.....	1	1	29	14	78.9	48.2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ... ..	471	.....	3	16	389	246	90.3	73.5
6	143 to 153, 167, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	2,155	20	43	220	1,984	1,244	77.6	62.6
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	54	.....	.....	.....	49	38	87	77.6
		Total ...	3,129	21	48	242	2,544	1,611	80.2	61.5
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.									
8	802, 303, 306	Murder ... .. { by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		..... { dacoits	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	100	25
10		..... { robbers	5	.....	1	1	2	1	100	50
11	307	..... { poison	20	.....	.....	3	15	3	100	20
12		Other murders ... ..	265	.....	3	62	173	56	95.5	32.3
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder ... ..	59	.....	.....	10	38	18	93.2	47.3
14	374	Culpable homicide ... ..	238	.....	3	34	185	93	93.7	50.2
15	374	Rape ... ..	202	.....	1	9	113	28	92.1	24.7
16	377	Unnatural offences ... ..	67	.....	1	3	49	15	91.1	30.6
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	98	2	2	7	67	47	95	70.1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	411	1	.....	11	335	219	98.2	74.3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	100	.....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ... ..	806	4	11	54	679	468	85.6	68.1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	30	.....	.....	3	14	6	100	42.8
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	42	1	.....	1	33	6	67.1	18.1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	1,137	25	25	47	822	350	74.8	42.5
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	284	1	12	16	178	71	62.6	30.8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	114	.....	5	4	79	16	68.4	24
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	12	.....	.....	1	7	4	68.3	57.1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or at woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	1,086	5	14	46	829	433	74.4	52.2
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	72	.....	1	7	63	38	97.2	60.3
		Total ...	4,391	39	79	320	3,687	1,901	81.7	61.5
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ... ..	144	.....	10	15	71	35	94.8	47.2
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		..... { by other means	21	.....	.....	3	10	10	100	62.5
		..... { in dwelling-house	18	.....	.....	3	6	5	100	83.3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... .. { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	89	.....	2	.....	14	8	90.2	57.1
		..... { other robberies ... ..	136	.....	6	6	62	37	91	50.6
34	270, 281, 282, 440 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	829	.....	10	34	325	142	87.7	43.6
35	424, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	680	5	13	31	432	239	82.7	55.3
36	434, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	21,846	106	380	166	2,082	1,323	96.5	63.4
37	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	298	.....	5	9	183	121	87.1	61.6
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	100	.....
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
		Total ...	24,027	111	433	207	3,211	1,919	95.7	50.7
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.									
40	341, 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	2,886	32	30	109	1,664	632	49.9	31.9
41	350, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	45	.....	.....	3	40	33	77.7	82.5
42	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	33.3
		Total ...	3,037	32	36	111	1,710	667	47.3	33.1

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## STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>										
13	451, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	737	28	0	21	421	223	91.0	52.9
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,083	4	20	51	1,305	922	96.3	70.6
45	403 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27,864	237	687	981	13,495	8,470	81	62.7
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1,065	6	23	65	944	827	99.8	31.6
47	417, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,751	.....	14	71	1,678	1,215	96.6	74.1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	9,186	41	60	271	6,190	2,663	53	43.1
			37	.....	1	.....	10	6	94.7	60
		Total	43,523	316	822	1,466	24,043	13,801	70.6	87.6
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>										
19	295 to 297	Offences against religion	26	.....	1	2	20	10	89.2	50
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,211	.....	4	45	1,144	818	90.5	71.3
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	120	.....	1	1	120	107	99.1	89.1
52		Excise Laws	2,964	.....	9	19	2,967	2,522	78.1	89.8
53		Opium Act	419	.....	.....	11	369	303	71.5	82.1
54		Railway Laws	359	.....	2	5	369	265	95.6	85.7
55		Salt and Custom Laws	359	.....	1	1	347	333	97.2	99.5
56		Arms Act	1,061	.....	10	12	1,056	933	91.5	90.2
57	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	19,327	4	6	87	19,145	17,452	95.0	91.1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.		1,340	.....	.....	5	1,308	1,232	80.2	94.1
		Total	27,096	4	34	189	26,625	23,995	92.2	90.1
		GRAND TOTAL	105,793	523	1,152	2,504	61,820	43,884	82	70.9

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886—continued.

										PERSONS.					
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a	b	c				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19a	19	20	21	22	23	
663	16	...	212	191	24	81.2	52.0	48	.....	1	28	.....	515	11	584
1,845	91	1	909	856	39	46.8	71.8	185	.....	.....	67	.....	1,591	173	2,187
21,948	1,171	33	7,574	8,014	655	32.7	71.5	2,801	50	151	1,069	2	16,211	5,323	22,065
531	141	...	225	179	27	33.4	65.6	118	9	19	64	1	524	640	1,229
1,091	12	...	1,216	402	55	71.2	75.1	79	.....	16	126	10	2,796	176	3,108
2,782	370	2	1,454	1,028	76	44	58.5	268	265	716	390	.....	1,238	5,524	10,152
35	1	...	6	1	1	16.6	60	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	12
29,501	1,904	36	11,595	5,174	877	36.9	69.1	3,503	330	903	1,735	14	26,250	11,874	39,877
13	3	...	9	5	1	56.2	64.2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	19	9	30
806	204	...	762	251	104	69.2	75.2	1	1	.....	45	1	568	654	1,268
118	2	...	107	12	2	89.1	89.9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	552	4	544
2,223	21	1	1,997	188	19	88.9	91.3	28	7	.....	29	1	2,180	809	3,319
205	4	1	206	49	9	64.0	80.7	29	2	.....	15	.....	367	136	458
537	8	...	246	40	1	71.3	86	9	.....	.....	5	.....	403	23	459
350	...	...	326	12	1	93.1	96.4	...	.....	.....	1	.....	378	9	368
792	188	...	882	83	15	90	91.3	...	.....	.....	11	.....	1,037	118	1,166
18,509	47	1	16,878	1,526	43	90.9	91.7	11	20	15	101	6	20,542	642	21,295
1,041	35	...	990	71	8	92.0	93.3	2	.....	...	5	.....	1,093	432	2,130
21,484	602	3	21,403	2,237	216	89.2	90.9	83	30	15	222	7	27,930	2,409	31,007
81,057	3,315	67	39,348	11,232	2,028	44.6	77.7	5,552	426	1,131	1,071	25	76,187	19,226	99,809

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.									
2	131 to 136, 139 ... ..	Offences relating to army and navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	10	8.8	113	34	7	69	4
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	1	1	2.2	55	32	.....	16	.....
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	1	9	1.1	694	219	6	433	.....
6	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	23	188	2.2	10,904	3,591	135	5,906	116
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80	20	.....	55	1
		Total ...	25	208	2.2	11,840	3,806	148	6,532	151
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		{ by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	54	13	25	.....	11
10		{ „ dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	1
11		{ „ robbers ... ..	.....	2	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		{ „ poison ... ..	.....	0	13.1	37	13	9	.....	4
13	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	1	24	5.3	529	136	194	1	64
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	.....	1	2.4	65	13	16	1	19
15	370 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	.....	31	7.5	519	137	130	2	155
16	371 ... ..	Rape ... ..	.....	15	9.0	173	90	30	.....	36
17	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	.....	2	3.8	61	27	13	.....	18
18	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	86	22	3	27	22
19	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	3	11	3.7	369	96	.....	248	1
20	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....
21	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	.....	9	8	1,204	429	27	638	99
22	324 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	1	3	12.5	23	6	4	.....	0
23	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	73	48	14	6	2
24	321 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	.....	16	1.6	1,245	702	4	440	12
25	343 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	.....	17	0.6	382	189	25	82	31
26	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	.....	1	8	192	127	.....	49	1
27	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	.....	2	15.3	15	11	.....	4	.....
28	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or at woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	.....	45	3.4	1,643	771	1	762	.....
30	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	.....	3	3.8	91	30	7	47	.....
		Total ...	5	187	3.3	6,855	2,860	514	2,286	485
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.									
31	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	3	86	15.8	553	131	100	10	125
32	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
33	304, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt ... ..	.....	3	10.7	29	14	.....	10	5
34	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	8	.....	8	.....
35	270, 281, 282, 490 to 493, 495 to 499	{ in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....	24	14	1	6	2
36	424, 428 ... ..	{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	.....	11	10.2	139	55	9	58	7
37	424, 428 ... ..	{ Other robberies ... ..	.....	81	13.6	709	302	47	255	14
38	424, 428 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	1	10	3.4	623	290	11	334	3
39	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal... Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	.....	3	305	9.2	3,328	1,308	73	1,044
40	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	.....	17	5.8	343	147	2	158	4
41	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	38	11	9	6	6
42	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	8	12	.....	.....
		Total ...	7	523	9.4	5,903	2,288	328	2,469	279
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.									
43	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	.....	61	3.4	3,121	1,063	.....	1,041	.....
44	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	.....	.....	.....	58	17	.....	41	.....
45	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	.....
		Total ...	.....	61	3.3	3,185	1,084	.....	1,084	.....

## MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886—continued.

## PERSONS.—continued.

PERSONS.—continued.								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
				In custody of Police.	On bail.										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
62	51.8	58.4	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	28.8	28.8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
382	63	61.7	2	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,246	61.4	56.2	35	.....	40	994	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	70.1	69.1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,730	61.3	56.5	37	.....	42	1,040	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	18.9	20.3	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	14.2	16.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	10.5	11.1	2	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
64	14.2	16.4	11	.....	3	55	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	41.4	35.4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
148	36	31	5	.....	.....	38	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	23.1	23	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	30.7	30.1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	61.3	58.0	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
247	67.8	68.2	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
600	57.5	54.1	4	.....	1	118	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	37.5	40.0	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	23.5	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
391	30.7	38.9	4	.....	9	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
98	36.4	31.8	4	.....	2	36	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	30.4	28.7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	30.7	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
641	49.1	49.1	2	.....	5	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	60.2	55.2	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,425	43.9	41.9	51	.....	25	480	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
130	23.9	24.4	9	.....	7	106	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	46.4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	47	47	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	30.4	30.4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
53	49.5	50.9	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
217	36.5	37.6	2	.....	0	78	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
290	54	52.1	6	.....	4	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,700	51.5	53.7	7	.....	10	164	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
142	48.4	49.1	3	.....	.....	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	44.4	38.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,587	46.7	48.0	27	.....	17	27	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
617	34.8	34.5	2	.....	10	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	69.7	68.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
647	35.6	35.3	2	.....	10	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.								
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	.....	28	5.4	555	270	5	251	2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	3	88	4.4	2,094	752	4	1,263	17
45	406 to 408 ...	... ordinary ...	10	977	6.7	21,556	8,835	77	11,346	147
46	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	28	5.3	1,198	750	4	363	8
47	447, 448 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	4	64	2.2	3,039	1,092	44	1,837	59
48	401, 402 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	6	106	2.5	10,031	5,598	6	4,007	2
		Breaking closed receptacle ...	.....	1	10	10	4	.....	6	.....
		Total ...	25	1,292	4.9	38,486	17,210	140	19,167	236
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>										
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	13	.....
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	.....	1	1	1,267	365	.....	844	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	4	7	538	87	.....	438	.....
52		Excise Laws ...	2	30	1.2	3,285	426	.....	2,833	.....
53		Opium Act ...	.....	6	1.9	451	101	.....	335	.....
54		Railway Laws ...	1	15	3.7	412	67	.....	340	.....
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	.....	.....	.....	308	13	.....	334	.....
56	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Arms Act ...	1	.....	.....	1,164	151	.....	996	.....
57		Public and local nuisances ...	0	27	1	21,229	1,916	.....	19,168	.....
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	.....	4	2	2,116	198	1	1,867	1
		Total ...	14	87	3	30,860	3,440	1	27,188	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	70	2,387	3	97,135	31,584	1,131	58,796	1,183

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886—concluded.

PERSONS—								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
				In custody of Police.	On bail.										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
233 1,202 9,079 248 1,802 2,243 6	45.2 61.1 61.5 47.3 64.4 62.9 60	45.7 62.2 61.5 45.8 62.5 59.7 60.6	..... 4 34 7 4 10 .....	..... ..... 14 ..... ..... 2 .....	1 2 48 1 1 4 1	23 48 1,100 57 89 315 .....	..... 4 18 ..... 14 ..... .....	15 1,759 20,446 570 1,638 ..... 17	6 1,273 9,926 206 1,595 ..... 4	40 72.3 48.5 35.7 97.3 ..... 23.5	Rs. 87 41,508 4,38,365 76,166 71,756 ..... 644	Rs. 10 31,539 1,54,508 26,786 43,062 ..... 24	11.4 76.9 35.2 35.1 61.2 ..... 3.7		
15,713	59.8	59.3	65	16	58	1,632	36	24,451	13,010	53.2	6,28,529	2,67,239	40.9		
9 410	47.3 72.1	40.9 67.1	..... 10	..... .....	..... .....	1 47	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	
431 2,112 294 321 346 906	81 85.1 72.9 79.6 96.6 87.3	81.3 85.4 71.5 82 96.3 86.4	..... 1 3 1 ..... .....	..... ..... 1 ..... ..... 1	..... 2 ..... 2 ..... .....	13 25 12 3 1 17	..... ..... ..... 1 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
18,782	91.3	91.1	3	.....	30	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,504	88.2	87.1	.....	.....	10	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25,025	89.5	89.1	18	2	44	310	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52,187	68.2	67	200	35	206	4,016	305	37,310	15,678	42.0	11,30,849	8,26,462	28.6		

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		1	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	34	5	...	5	...	4	5	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice.	3,042	3,120	1,593	4,713	131	4,442	7,304	7,293	198	2,154	5	4,741	4	187	4 persons died, escaped, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 221.	Offences by public servants	299	263	40	303	32	265	344	360	34	138	1	178	2	12	1 person died.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,532	1,348	1,035	2,383	107	2,298	2,727	2,604	277	1,167	70	977	67	146	10 persons died, escaped, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	204	167	15	182	12	145	206	276	50	71	52	3	36	63	1 person died.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	232	183	60	248	68	230	280	285	0	69	...	205	...	2	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	23	18	3	21	6	20	27	20	...	12	...	14	...	...	
10	140, 154 to 150, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	191	184	23	207	60	107	304	497	42	118	2	322	...	12	1 Ditto.
Total ...			6,130	5,294	2,769	8,063	430	7,581	11,348	11,443	611	3,721	130	6,443	90	422	17.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	64	63	7	70	21	30	48	46	10	19	4	2	7	3	1 Ditto.
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	20	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...			66	65	7	72	21	30	48	46	10	19	4	2	7	3	1.
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	1,270	1,024	4	1,028	50	963	805	611	189	298	5	137	...	32	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	43	20	...	20	4	15	24	24	...	12	...	11	...	1	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force... ..	46,924	47,826	22	47,848	1,220	35,188	42,182	22,658	3,030	9,667	3	9,453	15	406	5 persons died, escaped, &c.
16	384 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	67	37	2	39	16	31	41	47	4	10	1	29	3	...	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9,152	11,004	25	11,029	746	7,853	10,156	7,217	970	2,756	9	3,283	60	162	1 person died.
Total ...			56,030	58,896	49	59,045	1,995	43,087	52,463	29,976	4,010	12,435	13	12,776	78	658	6.
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																	
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	1,657	1,643	15	1,658	62	909	1,117	853	169	380	6	257	8	32	1 Ditto.
19	404, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	815	774	8	782	140	454	602	638	57	191	1	277	2	9	1 person transferred
20	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	181	213	13	226	17	166	174	164	17	47	10	54	24	13	
21	426, 427, 431 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	6,926	7,075	24	7,099	390	5,740	7,010	4,831	612	2,383	1	1,717	1	116	1 died.
Total ...			9,580	10,655	60	10,663	909	7,266	8,903	6,386	855	3,001	18	2,306	35	169	3.

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1886—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	182	20	...	20	2	17	21	19	2	6	...	10	...	1	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	907	81	1	82	1	57	79	62	12	20	...	27	...	3	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	3,070	4,043	7	4,050	122	2,284	2,723	1,686	455	870	39	231	13	70	5 died, escaped, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	8484	734	5	739	3	443	511	311	85	121	...	85	...	20	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,5334	1,635	8	1,643	80	1,255	1,407	1,010	198	303	1	432	...	25	1 person died or escaped.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	6384	562	20	591	93	560	812	879	20	117	...	733	...	9	
28	291A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	5670	1,765	244	2,009	612	1,331	5,186	4,943	227	1,654	...	2,650	...	152	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	234	579	18	597	76	345	948	865	317	101	...	439	...	8	
31	Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	3,1282	269	38	307	81	213	370	182	25	63	...	87	...	7	
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	3916	838	6	844	1	694	731	467	44	214	...	203	...	6	
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	19,012	20,196	2,518	23,014	801	20,300	25,698	21,746	929	5,019	...	15,485	...	200	11 persons died or escaped, &c.
		Total ...	30,2374	30,722	3,169	33,891	1,831	27,517	38,394	32,170	2,304	8,548	30	20,601	15	640	17
		GRAND TOTAL ...	103,3762	106,806	6,058	112,664	4,951	86,146	111,901	90,632	7,929	28,622	200	42,364	234	1,030	44 died, escaped, &c.



# STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the year 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										PERSONS.						COMPARATIVE RETURN.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Cases under columns II and III Occurred within the year.										Persons.						Comparative Return.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.										Persons.						Comparative Return.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial up to the close of the year, in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.										Persons.						Comparative Return.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Thuggee ... { by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Thuggee ... { by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Dacoity on land... { with murder	2	5	4	3	72	58	54	11	88	5	14	...	...	...	31	46	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

STATEMENT **C.**

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Name of fair or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Days.															Rs.
Bancoorah ...	Topabone mela in Topabone ...	21	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroom mela of Dhir ...	4	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	Kendooli ...	30	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bukleshor ...	10	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birchandarpur ...	47	53,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	87	103,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	Uttarson at Tribani ...	1	25,000	...	1	5	24	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tribani, Baroni at Tribani ...	1	5,000	...	1	4	25	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shiva Chaturdasi at Tarkeshwar ...	2	30,000	...	1	1	7	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Churnek Pooja at Tarkeshwar ...	8	25,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	• Smanjatra at Mohesh ...	1	12,000	...	1	3	7	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto at Guptipara ...	1	3,000	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathjatra at Mohesh ...	10	100,000	...	1	4	9	...	1	2	45	...	1	3	13	...	...
	Ditto at Guptipara ...	2	5,000	...	1	1	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohurram at Hooghly ...	3	10,000	...	1	2	20	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	215,000	...	5	16	32	...	2	13	142	...	1	3	19	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	Gangasagore mela ...	7	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harowah-Gorachand Peerka mela ...	12	12,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurdah Rash mela ...	5	20,000	...	...	...	13	...	2	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jadubpur Manik Peerka mela ...	3	6,000	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohla Rathjatra ...	2	7,000	...	...	...	7	...	1	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mateabruj-Moharum ...	2	45,000	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaynagar-Radhahababika Doljatra ...	7	16,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hari Navi Rash mela ...	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jogoddal Gosta mela ...	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bawal Rash mela ...	3	48,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaneore mela ...	7	85,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bawali Rathjatra ...	2	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bansara Gazi Sahib's mela ...	4	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barraipore Rash mela ...	4	8,200	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	64	471,896	...	4	9	78	...	4	6	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudda ...	Kishmaghur Baradole ...	3	13,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishengunge-Matiari Mullick Grar Sahib's mela ...	5	25,500	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakasipara, Muragacha Sarbomon-gola Dabi mela ...	3	1,600	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muragacha Bramantola ...	3	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaligunge Matiari Ramnavami ...	8	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chakondi Goshastoni ...	3	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nobodip Rashjatra ...	3	4,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Dasohara ...	3	4,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Baroni ...	3	2,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Dhulat ...	13	6,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapra Gongra ...	2	3,000	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tehata Kinto Roy's mela ...	8	4,300	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sebuldgunge Boidonathola ...	16	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sebaratri ...	10	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazulbaria Toolsi, Behur ...	31	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murutia Smanjatra ...	3	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baladanga Rash mela ...	16	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damukda Bheramara Rash mela ...	33	1,500	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ryta Kalipoja ...	20	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoksa Kalipoja ...	8	6,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat Ula Ulaichandi ...	2	5,000	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satuh Burkullubi ...	2	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santipore Rash ...	7	70,000	...	1	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chagda Ghospara Doljatra ...	4	4,000	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harughata Kuldanga Mampur mela ...	2	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	217	186,200	...	13	18	244	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	Satriyetpur ...	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore ...	Veekmard ...	12	180,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	101	...	...	...	...	...
	Allowakhia ...	11	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	430,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	131	...	...	...	...	...

MENT • C.

of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.		Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.					
3	1	0 11 9	0 11 9									
3	1	0 11 9	0 11 9									
2	2	3 8 0	2 1 0	2								
4	3	64 15 6	4 8 0	4								
6	5	62 7 6	6 9 0	6								
5	4	2 2 6	2 0 0									
12	1	7 4 0	7 4 0									
	2	3 2 0										
1	1	10 4 0	10 4 0									
10	8	22 12 6	19 8 0									
2	1	0 10 0	0 10 0									
1	1	5 0 0	3 4 0									
1	1	6 3 6	6 3 6									
3	2	378 0 0	153 0 0									
7	5	389 13 6	163 1 6									
13	10	60 14 8	68 14 6									
9	8	2 11 6	2 11 6									
22	18	69 10 0	69 10 0									

\* The fair was not so largely attended as in previous year on account of heavy rain.

Assistant District Superintendent, Mr. Ryland, and Sub-Divisional Magistrate attended the fair.

\* The fair was not so largely attended as in previous year on account of heavy rain.

Assistant District Superintendent, Mr. Ryland, and Sub-Divisional Magistrate attended the fair.

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of															
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.			
				Officers.				Officers.		Officers.		To Government.	To local or private funds.		
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.			Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11				
Rajshahye	Godagaree, P. station Khether	8	40,000				1	1	2	12					
	Ditto, P. S. Sultangunge	1	1,000							2					
	Baumarah, Taherpore Mauda	9	1,000							2					
	Ditto, P. S. Mauda	10	20,000		1	1	19		1	1					
	Singrah, police-station Lallore	8	5,000							1					
	Kallom	8	5,000							1					
	Kallhange	8	4,000							1					
	Pakuriah	8	4,000							1					
	Bornagrain, station Nazirpore	8	3,000							1					
	Lalpore, Boodpara	15	3,000							1					
	Nowgung, P. S. Abedpore	15	600							1					
	Ditto Bolihar	8	600							1					
Panchipore, Putiswar	11	600							1						
Bhobonipore	8	600							1						
Koojoel	21	2,500							1	2					
	Total	146	83,800		1	1	10	1	2	5	30				
Rungpore	Darwani	20	14,000							1					
	Golapbag	45	11,000							1					
	Total	65	25,000							1	2				
Bogra	Gupinathpur	13	20,000	1	1	1	14								
	Kalnabashi	28	5,500		1		4								
	Chandanabaria	9	10,000		1		4								
	Dinesohur	10	8,000		1	1	4								
	Total	50	43,500	1	4	2	26								
Julporee	Titalyah	22	1,500							1					
	Julpesh	15	2,000							1					
	Total	37	3,500							2	7				
Dacca	Nangalband	2	50,000				1	2	4	40					
	Dhamrai	19	15,000					1	4	12					
	Kartie Baruni	1 m & 18 d	180,000				1	2	3	32					
	Total	69	254,000					2	5	11	84				
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	M. D.	4,000						1	4					
	Safair	0 30	3,000							2					
	Kalnagur	0 5	500							1					
	Dheokhalley	0 1	3,000							1					
	Kalnirdha	0 7	1,710							1	3				
	Bhatnara	0 1	2,500							1					
	Habra	0 15	13,500							1					
	Kartiepur	0 60	800							1	4				
	Makalsur	0 3	1,200							1	2				
	Total	0 123	30,200							4	19				
Buckergunge															
	Total														
Mymensing	Jamulpore	0 29	4,000	1	1	2	10			1	1				
	Selmabad	0 1	1,000								2				
	Serepur	1 6	4,000		1	1	8								
	Echoten	0 10	2,000								1				
	Godaraghat	0 1	1,500								13				
	Bagoonbari	0 1	2,000								5				
	Bhojbetal	1 0	5,000								1				
	Keshorgunge	1 17	3,000	1	1	2	12				2				
	Mossinpur	1 17	2,000								3				
	Total	6 19	24,500	2	3	5	30			3	27				

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.		Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Officers.		Men.				
						Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No epidemics broke out in any of the fairs. Two cases of theft by pickpockets occurred at Kethoor, and in both the cases the accused were arrested and convicted. One case of petty theft occurred at Koojail, which was not traced.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	2	20 13 0	17 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	2	20 13 0	17 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	451 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	401 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	595 10 6	7 months.	...			
4	1	145 2 6	145 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	2	146 2 6	146 2 6	...	...	1	595 10 6	...	...			
1	...	6 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	7 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4,842 0 0	1	Bamna 13			
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1,106 11 0	1	Madartoli 10			
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1,386 8 0	1	Katadia 7			
...	...	...	...	3	1	5	7,334 3 0	1	36			

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
		M. D.											Rs. A. P.				
Chittagong	Sitakund	0 7	8,000	...	...	1	4	...	2	5	20	...	...				
	Mahamuni	0 10	7,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	26	...	...				
	Total	0 17	15,000	...	...	1	4	1	3	7	55	...	...				
Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Patna	Somari	0 4	10,000	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Mulat	0 2	4,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Sultankunge Dargah	0 1	50,000	...	1	4	9	125	...	...	...	...	...				
	Mohuram, Ramlika at Bahuganj	0 10	25,000	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Baawara at Bag Fiarey Ram	0 1	3,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Chahsawan at Shahbaker	0 1	5,000	...	1	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Shewratra at Dwan Mahalla	0 2	8,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Burnial Buzampore	0 1	5,000	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Gajimean at Manair	0 3	9,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Sewratra at Bilha	0 1	14,000	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Oorusin Phulwari	0 3	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Satiani at Bhenpore	0 2	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Pind at Pumpun	0 10	10,000	...	2	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Satuarce at Shemghari	0 2	8,000	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Shewratra at Backatpore	0 3	5,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Barui at Fatwah	0 2	5,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Satiani at Gopinath, Baranighat	0 2	5,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Shewratra at Shewnarin, Mokama	0 4	7,000	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Satwani at Masowdhi	0 2	5,000	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Urs at Bari Durgah	0 1	8,000	...	1	2	5	60	...	...	...	...	...				
	Mohuram	0 1	25,000	...	1	2	5	60	...	...	...	...	...				
	Shewratra at Maghra	0 1	5,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Shewratra at Atma	0 1	5,000	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Salous at Bari Phari	0 1	5,000	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Kartie Purnamashi at Giriuk	0 1	10,000	...	1	2	5	25	...	...	...	...	...				
	Chatbar at Bargoan	0 2	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Do. at Auguri	0 2	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total	67	2,57,000	0	21	48	509	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gya	Bissoob sankrant or Chait sankrant and Kartie Purnima on river-side in town Gya.	3	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Anent mela at Berabar hills in Bolla out-post.	2	20,000	...	1	12	142	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total	8	46,000	...	1	13	146	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Shahabad	Berhampore Fair	9	90,000	...	1	...	3	1	2	3	40	...	...				
	Berhampore Agricultural Exhibition	4	90,000	...	1	...	3	1	1	5	55	...	...				
	Berhampore Fair	12	75,000	...	1	...	3	1	2	4	41	...	...				
Total	25	2,55,000	...	3	...	9	3	5	12	136	...	...					
Mozufferpore	Hazipur	4	45,000	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	8	...	...				
	Bhyro Asthan Kutra	8	16,000	...	1	1	9	...	...	1	6	...	...				
	Sitamurhi	15	50,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	1	8	...	...				
	Maniari Majorgunge	13	30,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	5	...	...				
Total	40	144,000	2	3	7	45	1	1	2	27	...	...					
Saran	Sonepore	18	20,000	...	1	1	9	1	3	6	58	...	70				
	From Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...				
	Bhaculpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...				
	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...				
	Chumbarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...				
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...				
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...				
Total	18	20,000	...	1	1	9	3	5	14	145	...	70					

## MENT C—continued.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Years.		
1	1	0 1 3	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	0 1 3	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	708 6 0	Months 7	2	The additional police has been quartered to prevent the disturbances which broke out between the talukdars and the ryots of villages Ludhna and others owing to dispute about land which became serious cases of riot attended with murder.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	11 12 0	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The prisoners in one case were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, and in the other case was committed to the Sessions under sections 411, 109 and 75, Indian Penal Code. Two constables came from Gya district to look after the suspected character of their district. People assemble from all parts of the district and adjoining districts for the purpose of bathing in the Falgao river and visiting the Bishunupad temple. People from all parts of the district and from the neighbouring ones assemble at the Barabar hills to worship Sidhesur Mahadeo.
3	3	29 0 0	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	29 6 0	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	3 heads of cattle worth Rs. 59, and utensils with. 88 2 0	3 heads of cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	6 heads of cattle worth Rs. 69, and cost Rs. 14.	6 heads of cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	1	142 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	10	39 12 0	39 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	10	42 4 0	40 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	18	905 14 3	700 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	18	905 14 3	700 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



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## PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
		Days.											Rs. A. P.				
Chumbarun ...	Doohara in Betteah ...	14	75,000	1	1	4	40	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arreraj in Gobindganj ...	14	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhawra in Motihari ...	13	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Adopore in Adopore ...	15	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dhekoha in Kesseriah ...	20	11,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tribani in Baguha ...	1	5,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	6	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhagulpore ...	Shivaratri at Singheswar ...	9	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	27	...	...	
	Tilwa Sankranti at Bowsee ...	20	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	...	...	
	Total ...	29	3,30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	40	...	...	
Purneah ...	Karagola ...	11	50,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sripouchomi ...	4	10,000	1	2	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Siboratri ...	5	25,000	1	2	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhadra ...	5	40,000	1	2	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purnima Boral ...	3	7,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rasajatra ...	8	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanuudaha ...	8	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burloori ...	8	1,200	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tantioe ...	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baskinath ...	5	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rameshwar ...	3	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhoal ...	7	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noonbail ...	7	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	78	1,00,700	3	6	11	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldah ...	Ramkelli ...	6	11,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kuroo ...	11	10,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	17	21,000	...	2	...	8	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	
Pooree ...	Rathajatra ...	28	80,000	...	1	4	51	3	3	8	40	...	...	...	150	...	
	Panchak Festival ...	5	16,000	...	1	4	51	1	1	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dolejatra ...	2	40,000	...	1	4	51	1	3	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibratri Festival ...	2	40,000	...	1	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	35	1,76,000	...	4	16	204	5	6	22	63	...	...	...	150	...	
Hasaribagh ...	Chutra ...	10	20,000	1	1	4	29	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	*11	...	
	Hootru ...	12	9,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	22	29,000	1	1	5	33	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	11	...	
Lehardugga ...	Jaggarnathpore police-station, Ranchi	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	
	Herbung police-station, Balummath...	9	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	11	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,620	36,87,066	21	86	176	1,740	24	47	150	1,188	1	3	6	290	...	

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

- In addition to the Police deputed, 29 digwars were also placed on the road leading to the fair to prevent crime.

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
BURDWAN.	BENGAL.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Western Districts.															
	Burdwan ... ..	1	4	83	...	400	...	578	...	...	...	10,440	1,191	2,870	35,014	
	Bankura ... ..	1	2	54	...	292	...	349	...	...	...	7,200	1,091	2,442	30,804	
	Hoerbhoom ... ..	1	2	45	...	220	...	268	...	...	...	6,000	1,000	2,016	17,362	
	Midnapore ... ..	3	7	142	...	800	4	956	...	...	...	11,558	1,825	3,059	54,510	
	Hooghly ... ..	2	3	102	...	661	...	768	...	...	...	10,200	1,500	3,744	38,879	
PRESD. DENCY.	Howrah, including Howrah Municipality ... ..	1	5	65	...	556	...	627	...	...	...	12,000	641	3,530	30,058	
	Total ... ..	9	23	491	...	3,019	4	3,540	...	...	...	57,308	7,248	18,261	1,97,289	
	Central Districts.															
	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	4	6	169	...	1,036	78	1,281	...	...	...	17,142	1,672	6,030	57,840	
	Nuddoa ... ..	2	4	84	...	601	...	691	...	...	...	12,000	1,000	2,944	37,053	
	Jessore ... ..	2	8	75	...	420	14	516	...	...	...	6,450	1,091	2,752	33,667	
	Khulna ... ..	1	3	63	...	302	41	410	...	...	...	6,000	2,084	3,066	27,776	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ... ..	1	4	110	...	663	...	778	...	...	...	7,661	1,500	3,050	43,556	
	Total ... ..	10	22	501	...	3,012	131	3,076	...	...	...	49,853	8,247	17,844	1,99,892	
	Dinagopore ... ..	2	3	58	...	336	...	399	...	...	...	8,166	1,352	2,517	25,460	
	Rajshahye ... ..	1	3	63	...	354	...	421	...	...	...	8,400	1,101	3,152	26,064	
	Rungpore ... ..	2	4	73	...	384	...	473	...	...	...	11,400	1,191	2,419	32,047	
	Bogra ... ..	1	2	40	...	204	...	247	...	...	...	5,570	901	2,295	15,697	
	Pabna ... ..	2	3	67	...	292	...	353	...	...	...	8,083	1,063	3,053	30,283	
DACCA.	Darjeeling ... ..	1	3	39	...	203	...	240	...	...	...	14,400	1,789	2,519	17,729	
	Julpigoree ... ..	1	2	44	...	220	...	273	...	...	...	8,400	1,200	2,397	16,532	
	Total ... ..	10	19	374	...	2,009	...	2,412	...	...	...	64,410	8,771	18,262	1,55,812	
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ... ..	2	5	80	...	547	14	618	...	...	...	9,500	1,851	3,321	34,363	
	Farradpore ... ..	1	4	67	...	319	28	417	...	...	...	8,400	1,101	2,654	28,922	
	Backergunge ... ..	2	4	89	...	450	...	515	...	...	...	12,918	3,000	3,252	37,140	
CHITTA-GONG.	Mymensingh ... ..	3	6	88	...	451	7	555	...	...	...	11,800	2,034	2,349	30,558	
	Total ... ..	8	19	324	...	1,767	47	2,165	...	...	...	42,618	8,070	11,576	1,40,008	
	Chittagong ... ..	1	4	70	...	302	...	467	...	...	...	6,000	1,271	7,318	29,641	
	Noakholly ... ..	1	3	44	...	255	...	303	...	...	...	6,167	1,191	2,840	20,321	
	Tipperah ... ..	1	3	43	...	275	...	322	...	...	...	6,000	1,082	2,611	21,341	
	Total ... ..	3	10	157	...	922	...	1,092	...	...	...	18,167	4,044	12,769	71,303	
	Total for Bengal ... ..	40	98	1,847	...	10,729	183	12,801	...	...	...	2,32,455	36,386	78,712	7,64,299	
PATNA.	BEHAR.															
	Patna ... ..	2	7	117	...	1,084	...	1,210	...	...	...	15,382	1,783	5,516	46,108	
	Gya ... ..	2	4	103	...	607	...	718	...	...	...	14,900	2,100	3,241	36,765	
	Shahabad ... ..	2	4	84	3	501	...	599	...	...	...	10,800	1,791	2,714	32,321	
	Muzafferpore ... ..	1	3	60	...	403	...	473	...	...	...	11,041	1,300	2,440	23,253	
	Darbhanga ... ..	1	3	57	...	358	...	419	...	...	...	6,761	1,200	2,478	22,020	
	Saran ... ..	1	3	76	...	451	...	581	...	...	...	7,423	1,791	2,921	27,511	
BHAGT-PORE.	Chunparun ... ..	1	2	56	...	269	...	328	...	...	...	14,400	1,200	2,406	23,462	
	Total ... ..	10	20	559	8	3,673	...	4,276	...	...	...	80,907	11,217	21,525	3,11,462	
	Monghyr ... ..	1	3	59	...	412	...	475	...	...	...	12,331	1,285	3,412	25,800	
	Bhagulpore ... ..	2	3	67	...	302	...	404	...	...	...	12,800	1,191	3,139	25,329	
	Purneah ... ..	1	3	77	...	447	...	530	...	...	...	8,400	1,797	2,716	32,068	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2	4	84	...	332	...	393	...	...	...	8,176	2,200	3,352	23,024	
	Maidah ... ..	1	2	37	...	222	...	262	...	...	...	4,236	691	2,456	18,300	
BHAGT-PORE.	Total ... ..	7	17	204	...	1,806	...	2,123	...	...	...	45,748	7,464	13,468	1,20,581	
	Total for Behar ... ..	17	43	853	8	5,478	...	6,399	...	...	...	1,26,650	18,681	34,993	3,32,053	

## D FOR 1886.

## and Employment of Police.

POLICE.								DISTRIBUTION				Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).		Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).	
Total pay of Constables of all classes (6 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In							
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	40	50		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
58,061	.....	...	7'8	5,582	94,058	91,058	.....	...	...	40	182	2,386	1 to 9		
22,031	.....	...	6'3	5,269	58,901	58,901	.....	...	...	34	122	914	1 to 5		
17,329	.....	...	6'1	2,453	46,740	46,740	.....	...	...	28	126	1,017	1 to 10		
60,192	.....	...	6'8	10,304	1,41,438	1,41,438	.....	...	...	104	405	3,387	1 to 8		
55,765	.....	...	7'2	10,732	1,20,820	1,20,820	.....	...	...	55	206	3,301	1 to 12		
48,114	.....	...	7'4	11,540	1,06,481	95,044	11,437	...	...	32	156	3,284	1 to 17		
2,42,382	.....	...	6'7	45,860	5,68,438	5,57,001	11,437	...	...	302	1,287	14,870	1 to 9		
92,082	.....	...	7'2	27,811	2,03,477	2,03,477	.....	...	...	72	329	4,840	1 to 12		
45,256	.....	...	6'3	4,641	1,08,490	1,03,190	.....	...	...	50	232	3,315	1 to 11		
36,151	.....	...	6'8	6,922	87,233	87,233	.....	...	...	50	219	2,224	1 to 8		
27,750	.....	...	7'	4,165	70,847	70,847	.....	...	...	40	163	1,700	1 to 8		
52,393	.....	...	6'8	8,826	1,16,080	1,16,080	.....	...	...	71	294	2,757	1 to 7		
2,53,638	.....	...	6'4	52,365	5,82,039	5,82,039	.....	...	...	283	1,237	14,806	1 to 9		
24,172	.....	...	6'3	5,784	65,451	65,451	.....	...	...	41	189	3,084	1 to 13		
27,240	.....	...	7'8	9,483	75,539	75,539	.....	...	...	44	184	1,746	1 to 7		
29,443	.....	...	7'	7,070	83,770	83,770	.....	...	...	46	190	2,022	1 to 8		
15,794	.....	...	6'8	6,803	47,154	47,154	.....	...	...	25	96	1,178	1 to 9		
22,023	.....	...	7'8	7,307	62,775	62,775	.....	...	...	33	140	1,837	1 to 10		
20,570	.....	...	8'3	2,906	59,903	59,903	.....	...	...	22	90	2,000	1 to 17		
20,866	.....	...	7'8	5,104	56,409	56,409	.....	...	...	26	143	1,270	1 to 7		
1,01,221	.....	...	7'1	42,516	4,51,001	4,51,001	.....	...	...	237	1,088	13,137	1 to 10		
44,376	.....	...	7'5	17,418	1,10,840	1,10,840	.....	...	...	51	188	2,440	1 to 10		
27,173	.....	...	6'3	4,338	72,078	72,078	.....	...	...	43	169	1,925	1 to 9		
54,586	.....	...	6'3	20,742	1,20,439	1,20,439	.....	...	...	66	247	2,117	1 to 6		
34,212	.....	...	7'8	15,854	1,05,807	1,05,807	.....	...	...	58	200	5,023	1 to 19		
1,40,147	.....	...	6'7	67,362	4,09,773	4,09,773	.....	...	...	217	804	11,514	1 to 11		
30,402	.....	...	7'2	4,190	78,823	77,622	1,200	...	...	45	191	2,121	1 to 8		
19,262	.....	...	6'8	8,637	57,818	57,818	.....	...	...	29	145	914	1 to 5		
21,157	.....	...	6'6	7,540	60,231	60,231	.....	...	...	29	127	1,918	1 to 12		
70,821	.....	...	7'9	19,707	1,09,871	1,05,671	1,200	...	...	103	403	4,951	1 to 8		
8,68,409	.....	...	6'9	2,27,880	22,08,121	21,95,484	12,637	...	...	1,143	4,829	59,377	1 to 9		
86,164	600	...	7'8	11,354	1,66,799	1,66,799	.....	...	...	47	101	5,367	1 to 22		
51,488	.....	...	6'8	6,907	1,15,401	1,15,401	.....	...	...	60	267	3,081	1 to 11		
41,374	.....	25	6'6	5,791	94,791	94,791	.....	...	...	57	200	2,564	1 to 9		
31,673	.....	...	6'6	5,310	74,937	74,937	.....	...	...	40	162	2,623	1 to 12		
28,104	.....	...	7'	3,472	64,935	64,935	.....	...	...	38	152	2,757	1 to 14		
34,357	.....	...	6'1	7,528	81,751	81,751	.....	...	...	45	169	3,483	1 to 16		
20,946	.....	...	7'8	2,970	64,464	64,464	.....	...	...	35	150	2,504	1 to 13		
2,94,016	600	25	6'5	43,341	6,63,058	6,63,058	.....	...	...	322	1,291	22,926	1 to 14		
32,124	.....	...	6'1	5,077	79,089	79,089	.....	...	...	36	179	4,062	1 to 18		
29,822	.....	...	6'6	4,846	77,018	77,018	.....	...	...	37	164	2,443	1 to 13		
35,086	.....	...	6'9	3,946	84,017	84,017	.....	...	...	56	225	2,489	1 to 8		
25,945	.....	...	6'6	3,705	65,402	65,402	.....	...	...	38	141	3,205	1 to 17		
17,316	.....	...	6'7	4,384	44,583	44,583	.....	...	...	26	108	1,107	1 to 11		
1,40,895	.....	...	6'5	21,958	3,50,100	3,50,100	.....	...	...	193	817	13,806	1 to 13		
4,34,911	600	25	6'6	65,209	10,13,167	10,13,167	.....	...	...	515	2,103	36,739	1 to 16		

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (3)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.			Men.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA.	ORISSA.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cuttack ... ..	...	2	4	07	...	502	3	608	...	...	...	11,696	1,191	2,988	30,821
	Pooros ... ..	...	1	2	75	...	345	...	425	...	...	...	6,000	1,320	2,492	21,255
	Balasore ... ..	...	1	3	81	...	385	20	494	...	...	...	7,200	1,691	3,050	27,434
	Gurjats ... ..	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	164	...	...	...	2,368	900	1,688	7,833
	Total ... ..	...	5	11	277	...	1,374	29	1,696	...	...	...	27,264	5,002	10,207	87,345
CHOTA NAGPORE.	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
	Hazaribagh ... ..	...	1	3	87	14	416	...	521	...	...	...	8,400	1,600	2,658	31,898
	Lohardugga ... ..	...	1	2	56	...	253	...	312	...	...	...	9,000	1,225	2,004	22,055
	Palamow ... ..	...	1	1	31	...	132	...	165	...	...	...	4,800	1,200	544	10,515
	Singbhoom ... ..	...	1	1	24	...	155	...	181	...	...	...	4,943	891	1,597	8,070
	Manbhoom ... ..	...	2	2	54	10	216	...	294	...	...	...	11,243	1,200	2,522	27,288
	Total ... ..	...	6	9	252	34	1,182	...	1,453	...	...	...	38,385	6,116	9,435	93,821
	Total of districts ... ..	...	68	156	3,220	32	18,743	211	22,439	...	...	...	4,24,754	66,185	1,33,347	12,77,494
	Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nalhati State Railway ... ..	1	...	5	50	...	187	...	251	...	...	8,400	...	...	5,136	30,840
	Tirhoot State Railway Police, including B. N. W. Railway ... ..	...	...	1	16	...	45	...	62	...	...	...	...	600	1,224	6,780
	Eastern Bengal Railway Police ... ..	1	...	5	55	...	184	...	244	...	...	10,800	...	...	3,166	27,000
	Dacca Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740
	Doomka Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
	Inspector-General Reserve ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
	Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,074	...	...	...	...
	Salt guard in Orissa in different periods ... ..	...	...	...	53	...	364	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,965
		Total ... ..	6	...	16	209	...	1,060	...	1,284	...	...	1,31,274	...	600	9,516
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	6	68	172	3,437	32	19,803	211	23,723	...	...	1,31,274	4,24,754	66,785	1,42,863	13,64,643

\* Add Sunderbans ... 5,976

Total ... 70,96

[illegible]

(a) Area as per census, excluding Chittagong					
Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	145,169
Deduct Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	31
					<hr/>
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	145,138
Add Khond Mehal ...	...	...	...	...	709
					<hr/>
			Total ...		145,847
Add Sunderbuns ...	...	...	...	...	5,976
					<hr/>
			GRAND TOTAL ...		151,823

<b>(b) Population as per census, excluding Chit-</b>		
<b>tagong Hill Tracts</b> ... ..		<b>66,589,859</b>
<b>Deduct Calcutta and suburbs</b> ... ..		<b>684,638</b>
<b>Balance</b> ... ..		<b>65,905,221</b>
<b>Add Khond Mehals</b> ... ..		<b>58,969</b>
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>65,964,190</b>

(c) Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Khulna, and Backergunge.

## STATEMENT E FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	11,836	25'4	17'8	By chakran land and panchayets ... ..	2,11,305 0 0
		Bankura ... ..	7,592	22'4	20'9	.. panchayets, ryots, chakran and jaigir lands ...	2,50,820 0 0
		Meerbhoom ... ..	7,309	26'5	32'3	.. zemindars and ryots, and ryots through panchayets, by chakran lands and Government.	2,28,777 14 10
		Midnapore ... ..	9,644	44'1	21'2	Khasmahal chowkidars are paid by Government; chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers; Act VI chowkidars are paid by panchayets under assessment, and the paks and sirdars are paid the produce of their chakran lands.	2,04,537 9 0
	Presidency	Hooghly ... ..	4,695	46'1	21'5	By chakran, villagers, and union panchayets ...	1,00,891 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,464	85'	40'5	.. tenants and chakran lands ... ..	56,910 12 0
		Total ... ..	42,580	32'0	25'6		10,38,062 3 1
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3,323	67'7	51'0	By village panchayets ... ..	1,72,784 0 0
	Rajshahye	Nuddea ... ..	3,466	100'5	46'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,62,840 0 0
		Jessore ... ..	3,902	57'2	41'7	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,65,251 0 0
		Khulna ... ..	1,858	78'8	47'6	.. panchayets and villagers ... ..	98,318 0 0
		Moorshedabad ... ..	3,920	64'2	33'5	.. village panchayets and rent-free land ...	1,31,640 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,029	72'5	43'0		7,25,827 0 0
BENGAL	Rajshahye	Dinagopore ... ..	4,063	66'5	35'7	By panchayets and villagers ... ..	1,45,583 0 0
		Rajshahiye ... ..	3,233	69'6	38'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,26,103 0 0
		Rangpore ... ..	4,587	70'7	30'0	.. villagers ... ..	1,83,107 0 0
		Bogra ... ..	1,820	53'7	40'3	Ditto ... ..	89,863 8 0
		Pabna ... ..	2,194	91'5	47'1	Ditto ... ..	1,03,074 12 0
	Dacca	Darjeeling ... ..	4	6869'5	69	.. panchayets ... ..	278 0 0
		Jalpiagore ... ..	820	117'6	54'0	Ditto ... ..	46,063 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,718	74'4	41'4		6,92,933 4 0
		<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ... ..	3,598	83'9	41'5	By panchayets and villagers ... ..	1,49,512 0 0
	Chittagong	Furzedpore ... ..	2,006	73'7	40'7	.. villagers ... ..	1,22,010 0 0
		Barkerpunge ... ..	4,435	49'	40'	Ditto ... ..	2'3,530 0 0
		Mymensingh ... ..	6,341	64'0	48'	Ditto ... ..	3,04,368 0 0
		Total ... ..	17,560	66	44'9		7,80,450 0 0
		Chittagong ... ..	2,085	103'2	45'3	By villagers and tea-planters ... ..	94,009 0 0
BEHAR	Patna	Noakholly ... ..	2,003	45'3	38'9	.. villagers ... ..	78,649 9 0
		Tipperah ... ..	2,573	69'6	43'	.. panchayets and zemindars ... ..	1,10,892 0 0
		Total ... ..	6,866	72'5	42'5		2,83,540 9 0
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	100,102	54'8	35'7		8,58,803 1 1
		Patna ... ..	3,169	77'6	30'1	By tax on villages, and by zemindars and villagers.	95,564 4 0
	Bhagalpore	Gya ... ..	6,408	53'4	24'1	By ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,54,722 0 0
		Shahabad ... ..	3,408	53'7	23'5	.. zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,27,253 11 0
		Muzafferpore ... ..	4,514	77'8	29'9	.. panchayets, villagers, zemindars, and jaigirs	1,36,230 0 0
		Durhanga ... ..	4,167	82'4	34'9	.. panchayets and maliks ... ..	1,45,340 0 0
		Saran ... ..	4,998	71'	20'7	.. villagers and zemindars ... ..	1,08,544 0 0
	Chhatisgarh	Chunpuran ... ..	2,111	118'7	50'5	.. zemindars and ryots ... ..	78,737 0 0
		Total ... ..	31,107	71'3	28'9		6,96,006 15 0
		Monghyr ... ..	3,645	74'6	29'4	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,07,456 5 0
		Bhagalpore ... ..	3,715	85'4	21'5	.. residents, zemindars, and jaigir land ...	79,887 0 0
		Purneah ... ..	5,168	68'3	34'3	.. residents ... ..	1,77,501 0 0
ORISSA	Orissa	Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,896	63'8	21'1	.. ryots, zemindars, and ghatwals ... ..	82,281 1 0
		Maldah ... ..	1,028	77'6	46'3	.. ryots ... ..	75,529 0 0
		Total ... ..	18,082	70'1	28'0		5,22,684 7 0
		TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	40,159	70'8	27'6		18,59,591 6 0
		Cuttack ... ..	5,738	58'9	17'7	By jaigir lands and contributions from villagers.	1,01,947 4 0
	Chota Nagpore	Pooree ... ..	2,045	68'9	12'3	.. jaigirs, villagers, and com ... ..	35,273 0 0
		Balasore ... ..	2,786	68'3	15'9	.. jaigir lands and villagers ... ..	44,897 0 0
		Gurjhat ... ..	367	48'3	12'8	.. jaigirs and villagers ... ..	4,789 0 0
		Total ... ..	10,940	58'8	16'1		1,76,044 4 0
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ... ..	3,269	57'3	21'3	By zemindars and jaigir lands ... ..	69,644 0 0
		Lohardugga ... ..	2,502	83'4	29'5	.. villagers and zemindars ... ..	73,244 9 0
		Palamow ... ..	1,178	69'8	13'	.. elakadars ... ..	15,207 5 0
		Singbhoom ... ..	444	101'8	21'8	.. villagers ... ..	8,700 5 0
		Manbhoom ... ..	3,478	51'1	16'6	.. service lands and by villagers ... ..	58,029 0 0
	Grand Total	Total ... ..	10,868	67'9	20'7		2,25,894 3 0
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	171,133	60'5	31'2		53,46,936 15 0

STÄTEMENT F.



## Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.												
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially				
									Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331, 343, Penal Code.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
BURDWAN	Burdwan	4	23	60	400	94	59	420	...	1	9	33	87	81	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Bankura	3	16	39	292	58	31	292	...	...	3	9	13	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Boerghoom	2	11	34	220	44	16	220	...	1	10	1	7	21	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	Midnapore	7	44	98	800	105	65	781	...	3	9	20	39	98	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	3	32	70	661	53	50	563	...	...	9	9	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	3	11	39	247	40	16	243	...	1	...	4	6	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Municipality	3	2	13	309	...	6	322	...	...	7	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	23	139	362	3,010	393	242	2,836	...	1	4	49	1	82	154	406	...	1	17	...	1
Central Districts.																					
RESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	6	36	132	1,027	99	30	1,159	1	...	48	10	50	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuddes	4	33	51	601	79	54	656	...	...	18	1	20	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore	5	32	43	420	24	43	433	...	2	18	2	23	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khulna	3	31	42	302	50	42	303	...	1	9	3	20	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moorshedabad	4	32	78	663	54	36	687	...	2	27	1	15	79	...	1	9	...	...	...	
	Total	22	164	346	3,013	306	205	3,137	1	1	5	120	4	71	196	634	...	1	41	...	1
LAKSHMITY	Dinapore	3	22	36	336	88	44	350	...	1	14	16	22	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye	3	20	43	354	43	23	354	...	1	17	4	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	4	22	51	314	60	77	304	...	1	34	8	24	23	...	1	7	...	...	...	
	Bogra	3	11	29	204	44	42	160	...	1	5	5	16	36	...	1	3	...	...	...	
	Pubna	3	14	43	292	54	26	271	...	2	11	11	16	19	...	1	10	...	1	...	
	Darjeeling	3	9	30	203	88	34	134	...	...	2	14	4	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpigoree	2	13	31	226	104	46	222	...	...	1	9	12	12	31	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	19	111	263	2,009	510	292	1,785	...	4	8	104	53	112	241	...	3	30	...	1	
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca	Dacca	5	21	59	547	16	30	628	...	...	20	13	33	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. special reserve	1	1	8	100	160	10	...	...	...	8	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furriedpore	4	19	48	319	53	39	307	...	4	13	4	17	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge	4	34	55	450	29	43	471	...	1	10	14	24	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mymensingh	6	25	63	451	103	94	355	...	1	16	2	12	87	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total	20	100	233	1,907	301	216	1,761	...	1	5	67	2	43	102	344	...	1	28	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	3	16	53	304	130	21	315	...	...	11	6	27	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakhully	3	17	27	255	37	29	217	...	...	6	10	24	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah	3	15	28	275	104	15	181	...	...	1	2	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	9	48	108	834	271	56	716	...	...	18	18	66	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for Bengal	93	552	1,302	10,862	1,796	1,011	10,245	1	7	22	358	7	272	630	1,755	...	6	118	...	1
BEHAR.																					
PATNA	Patna	7	32	85	1,084	183	30	1,008	...	...	10	13	23	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gyn	4	29	74	607	38	42	635	...	...	...	26	70	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad	4	24	60	509	83	52	464	...	...	4	18	31	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore	3	14	32	403	36	6	413	...	...	...	10	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Durbhanga	3	16	41	358	78	58	286	...	1	3	13	19	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saran	3	16	60	451	73	35	423	...	...	18	15	43	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chumparun	2	18	38	200	55	40	232	...	...	8	8	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	26	140	410	3,681	526	272	3,480	...	1	51	103	234	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	3	17	42	412	63	36	375	...	...	8	7	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhagulpore	3	17	50	392	79	24	339	...	...	11	7	27	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. special reserve	...	1	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah	5	18	59	447	63	82	384	...	...	12	11	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South-Eastern Railway	4	16	38	332	110	40	240	...	...	13	7	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Doonka special reserve	1	1	8	100	108	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malda	2	12	25	222	47	12	202	...	...	9	3	8	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	19	82	220	1,955	470	190	1,540	...	...	2	57	55	64	247	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for Behar	44	231	636	5,636	906	468	5,000	...	...	3	108	138	298	788	...	...	...	...	...	
ORISSA.																					
PRISSA	Cuttack	4	16	81	505	63	35	458	...	...	10	2	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Poorv	2	10	65	348	20	16	413	...	1	3	3	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore	3	14	69	385	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurjhat	2	2	20	139	195	...	159	...	...	1	6	...	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	11	42	235	1,377	278	51	1,030	...	1	5	30	6	51	90	...	...	...	...	...	
CHOTA NAAGPORE.																					
South-West Frontier Agency.																					
CHOTA NAAGPORE	Hazaribagh	3	24	63	430	153	53	453	...	...	3	9	30	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardurga	2	17	39	253	82	16	194	...	...	6	6	13	23	...	1	7	...	...	...	
	Palamow	1	10	21	132	38	4	132	...	1	...	3	9	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom	1	5	19	133	133	17	148	...	1	...	4	7	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Manbhoom	2	17	37	236	54	43	195	...	...	1	8	12	25	65	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	9	73	179	1,186	459	133	1,131	...	2	3	25	37	103	181	...	1	2	14	...	1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Nalhati State Railway, Ditto Eastern Bengal Railway system, Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal North-Western Railway Inspector-General's reserve, Special Sub-Inspector of drug-ging cases																					
	Total	13	24	102	453	...	260	525	...	...	7	19	1	9	36	91	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	176	923	2,464	19,484	3,519	1,023	17,921	1	10	40	540	8	463	1,129	2,906	...	1	9	197	...

(a) Exclusive of 205 Water Police distributed thus—Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 78.

June 14, January 14, Khulna 41, Farredpore 26, Mymensingh 7, and Baisore 26.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.										OFFICERS.					
		EUROPEANS.			EURASIANS.			NATIVES.				Hindoos.					
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Belkhas.
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BURDWAN	<b>BENGAL.</b>																
	<i>Western Districts.</i>																
	Burdwan ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	88	400	1	11	35	9
	Bankoora ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	54	292	2	4	22	8
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	219	1	5	15	...	1
	Midnapore ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	140	742	4	28	28	14
	Hoochly ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	102	605	2	32	35	...
	Howrah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	51	239	1	8	19	3
	Do. Municipal Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	302	3	4	3	1
	Total ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	17	489	2,929	14	90	167	35
PRESIDENCY	<i>Central Districts.</i>																
	21-Pergunnahs ...	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	105	983	8	34	63	2
	Nuddea ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	82	529	4	9	37	4
	Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	71	432	5	7	15	6
	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	63	296	...	15	12	4
	Moorshedabad ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	108	624	1	25	35	7
	Total ...	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	20	480	2,864	18	90	152	23
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																
	Dacca ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	78	531	4	9	20	2
	Do. Special Reserve ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
RAJSHAHY	Furzedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	328	1	13	16	3
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68	444	2	5	36	8
	Mymensingh ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	453	3	9	27	...
	Total ...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	28	319	1,845	11	39	102	15
	Chittagong ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	392	4	18	9	1
	Naokhilly ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	254	2	8	12	1
	Tipperah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	43	274	2	7	8	...
	Total ...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	155	920	8	33	29	2
	Total for Bengal ...	1	37	4	2	1	...	7	1	...	2	93	1,834	10,526	63	353	669
	Total for Bengal ...	1	37	4	2	1	...	7	1	...	2	93	1,834	10,526	63	353	669
DACCA	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																
	Dacca ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	78	531	4	9	20	2
	Do. Special Reserve ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Furzedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	328	1	13	16	3
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68	444	2	5	36	8
	Mymensingh ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	453	3	9	27	...
	Total ...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	28	319	1,845	11	39	102	15
	Chittagong ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	392	4	18	9	1
	Naokhilly ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	254	2	8	12	1
	Tipperah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	43	274	2	7	8	...
PATNA	<i>BEHAR.</i>																
	Patna ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	117	1,086	7	41	10	15
	Gyn ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	102	603	2	39	5	11
	Shahabad ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	83	509	2	26	6	8
	Muzafferpore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	403	1	23	5	0
	Darbhanga ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	87	354	1	16	2	8
	Saran ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	75	450	1	34	4	9
	Chumpran ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	209	1	25	4	5
	Total ...	1	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	556	3,678	16	204	36	68
	Total for Behar ...	2	15	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	845	5,004	29	298	96	102
BHAGULPORE	<i>ORISSA.</i>																
	Cuttack ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	95	409	5	32	15	3
	Pooree ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	347	3	16	8	9
	Balsore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	81	385	5	15	6	2
	Gurjhat ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	137	2	6	3	...
	Total ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	8	260	1,368	15	69	32	17
	<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>																
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																
	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	424	2	43	6	3
	Lohardugga ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	253	3	24	6	3
CHOTA NAGPORE	Palamow ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	132	1	18	2	9
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	135	...	3	5	...
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	230	...	6	13	2
	Total ...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	242	1,180	8	94	32	10
	Govt. Railway Police ...	...	1	2	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	53	187	12	16	17	6
	E. I. R. Howrah including Nakhati S. Ry.	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	52	184	10	5	19	...
	Govt. B. N. R. Scindia ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	43	1	8	2	...
	Tirhoot State Ry. including B. N. W. Ry.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2	5	...	6	...	3	2	...	3	120	414	23	29	38	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3	64	17	2	7	...	11	10	2	3	147	3,310	19,092	138	843	767

## MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1886.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																																			
																		MEN.																	
					Hindoos.													Other reli- gious.		Grand total, officers and men.		REMARKS.													
High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.		Hindoos of all other castes.	Other reli- gious.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.																					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																	
10	4	...	8	...	...	...	77	131	142	...	...	61	8	...	71	...	...	578																	
10	8	...	2	...	...	...	60	79	78	...	...	30	2	...	37	...	...	340																	
14	...	...	7	...	...	...	83	51	1	...	...	52	4	...	27	...	...	266																	
43	...	...	31	...	...	...	175	101	190	...	...	30	...	...	192	...	...	332																	
21	...	...	17	...	...	...	130	100	120	...	...	60	...	...	105	...	...	712																	
20	...	...	8	...	...	...	60	83	59	...	...	12	...	...	26	...	...	293																	
8	...	...	4	...	...	...	124	75	74	...	...	7	...	...	22	...	...	320																	
130	7	...	77	...	...	...	709	800	043	1	4	258	14	...	480	...	...	8,450																	
51	...	...	29	...	...	1	315	243	9	...	...	265	...	...	150	...	...	1,160																	
24	...	...	10	...	...	7	133	112	89	...	...	52	48	...	88	...	...	617																	
...	...	...	45	...	...	2	180	64	72	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	610																	
...	...	...	36	...	...	1	107	30	37	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	368																	
28	...	...	16	...	...	1	135	130	139	...	...	23	...	...	130	...	...	736																	
103	...	...	135	...	...	12	930	694	340	...	...	340	48	...	685	...	...	3,386																	
14	2	...	2	2	1	...	122	48	7	...	5	52	24	...	40	39	...	399																	
13	...	...	5	...	...	...	125	62	70	...	...	34	23	...	40	...	...	421																	
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	121	43	41	...	2	...	...	...	119	...	...	449																	
17	1	...	4	...	...	...	132	11	23	...	...	12	1	...	10	...	...	241																	
11	...	...	4	...	...	...	152	60	30	...	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	352																	
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	12	21	15	100	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	248																	
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	43	21	21	20	...	...	1	82	...	80	...	271																	
55	3	...	83	2	1	...	710	266	207	133	5	127	79	6	396	39	...	2,381																	
47	...	...	3	...	...	...	88	73	117	...	1	150	...	...	102	...	...	617																	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0	21	44	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	99																	
32	7	...	...	...	...	...	159	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	400																	
35	3	...	5	...	...	2	110	100	64	...	...	43	06	...	29	...	...	538																	
53	...	...	2	...	...	...	141	85	...	...	1	215	...	...	11	...	...	548																	
167	10	...	11	...	...	2	504	324	225	...	2	495	06	...	207	...	...	2,302																	
29	...	...	2	10	...	3	07	20	10	...	...	60	...	...	34	198	...	460																	
20	...	...	5	...	...	14	99	35	...	...	...	102	...	...	4	...	...	302																	
20	0	...	3	...	...	...	111	32	15	...	...	20	72	...	15	...	...	321																	
69	0	...	10	10	...	17	277	87	25	...	...	191	72	...	53	198	...	1,069																	
530	26	...	310	12	1	31	3,139	2,071	1,406	134	11	1,401	309	6	1,721	237	...	12,508																	
47	...	...	5	...	...	...	230	143	402	...	...	88	...	...	223	...	...	1,213																	
30	3	...	5	...	...	...	233	110	112	...	1	41	36	...	50	...	...	711																	
43	1	...	...	...	...	...	145	99	150	...	...	62	53	...	...	...	...	594																	
26	4	...	1	...	...	...	40	35	149	...	...	89	88	...	40	...	...	478																	
4	28	...	3	...	...	...	46	29	108	...	...	59	29	...	27	...	...	419																	
23	9	...	5	...	...	1	100	66	210	...	...	17	12	...	43	...	...	530																	
22	1	...	1	...	...	1	62	59	89	...	...	37	20	...	20	...	...	328																	
206	38	...	20	...	...	2	835	624	1,230	...	3	343	238	...	403	...	...	4,271																	
11	3	...	1	...	...	...	90	55	179	...	1	35	15	...	25	2	5	471																	
14	...	...	3	...	...	1	124	58	105	...	2	8	1	...	32	...	...	461																	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	20	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	64																	
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	80	65	...	...	155	37	...	...	...	...	610																	
17	8	...	...	...	...	...	33	67	123	...	1	15	43	...	31	...	...	386																	
2	...	...	4	...	...	...	0	25	9	...	1	33	2	...	12	...	...	101																	
9	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	23	94	...	...	17	3	...	43	...	...	238																	
89	6	...	10	...	...	1	404	324	663	...	5	267	106	...	140	2	5	2,241																	
295	44	...	30	...	...	3	1,389	848	1,043	...	8	610	344	...	552	2	5	6,512																	
28	1	...	16	...	...	8	263	20	28	1	6	60	6	...	101	...	...	601																	
27	10	...	...	...	...	2	165	10	63	...	2	61	54	...	...	...	...	622																	
56	2	...	...	...	...	2	141	43	1	...	...	188	10	...	...	...	...	471																	
2	4	...	3	...	...	6	40	5	14	...	4	9	19	...	31	6	3	161																	
118	17	...	19	...	...	18	760	78	100	1	12	824	86	...	132	6	3	1,655																	
31	4	...	1	1	...	...	162	38	83	...	1	55	43	...	18	18	4	515																	
10	1	...	...	3	...	12	90	22	35	...	...	22	2	...	20	60	...	308																	
6	...	...	4	...	...	...	49	23	23	...	...	6	...	...	28	...	...	163																	
10	...	...	2	5	...	2	17	9	10	...	...	3	...	...	17	77	...	160																	
29	...	...	1	3	...	5	48	29	84	...	...	21	7	...	18	20	4	294																	
86	7	...	6	12	...	19	856	121	240	...	1	107	54	...	90	175	8	1,437																	
...	...	...	14	...	...	1	51	37	71	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	253																	
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	87	29	89	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	244																	
...	17	...	3	...	...	...	6	10	19	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	59																	
8	17	...	28	...	...	1	114	75	178	...	2	1	7	...	36	...	...	556																	
1,027	111	...	596	94	1	78	5,407	3,199	3,958	136	34	2,448	608	6	2,540	420	10	22,608																	

## H.

**STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1886.**

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of re- signations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force shown in column I.			
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	
BURDWAN	BENGAL.																
	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan	577						10			46			9.7			
	Bankura	348			28			3			11			4.0			
	Hooghly	265						11			6			6.4			
	Midnapore	9.9						11			70			8.7			
	Hooghly	710			47			9			50			18.2			
	Howrah	2.2		320				3		7	25		58	9.5		20.3	
	Total	3,121		320	75			47		7	267		58	9.7		20.3	
	Central Districts.																
24-Persannahs	1,156			9			49			159			17.9				
Nudda	615			14			38			94			18.2				
Jessore	508			14			20			52			14.1				
Khulna	362						11			25			9.9				
Moorshedabad	735						20			43			9.6				
Total	8,376			37			127			372			14.8				
MAJRANTEE	Dinapore	397						16			10			6.5			
	Rajshahye	420						14			33			12.1			
	Rungpore	447						35			26			13.6			
	Bogra	240						6			14			8.3			
	Palna	350						15			8			6.5			
	Darjeeling	247						16			27			17.4			
	Jalpigoree	270						10			13			8.5			
	Total	2,371						116			131			10.4			
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	615			37			20			90			17.8			
1st. Special reserve	40						8			0			17.1				
Fairfieldpore	390			2			17			15			8.0				
Backergunge	636						11			13			4.4				
Mymensingh	545						17			20			7.8				
Total	2,194			39			73			138			10.3				
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	465						11			23			7.3			
	Noakhali	361						6			5			3.6			
	Tipperah	320						1			12			4.0			
	Total	1,986						18			40			5.3			
TOTAL FOR BENGAL		12,148		320	151			381		7	933		58	10.9		20.3	
PATNA	BEHAR.																
	Patna	1,210			80			10			27			3.0			
	Gya	709			80			8			9			2.3			
	Shahabad	596			12			4			2			4.6			
	Muzafferpore	472			11						3			4.4			
	Durghunga	418			1			4			7			2.6			
	Sarun	529						18			5			4.3			
	Chumpran	327						8			6			4.2			
	Total	4,261			184			52			56			2.5			
	BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	470			11			8			4			2.5		
Bhagulpore		450						11			8			4.1			
Ditto Special reserve		55						2			2			7.2			
Purneah		509						14			72			16.8			
Sonthal Pergunnahs		344						13			15			7.2			
Dumka special reserve		101						2			19			26.7			
Malda		257						9			8			6.6			
Total		2,235			11			59			128			8.3			
TOTAL FOR BEHAR		6,406			195			111			184			4.5			
ORISSA	ORISSA.																
	Cuttack	599						10			4			2.3			
	Pooru	421						9			3			2.5			
	Balsore	470						10			7			3.6			
	Gurjats	180						7			8			9.3			
Total	1,650						36			21			3.4				
CHOTA NAGPORE	CHOTA NAGPORE.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
	Hazaribagh	514			10			4			10			2.7			
	Lohardugga	302			6			6			7			4.3			
	Palamow	164			21			6			3			5.4			
	Singbhoom	160						5			1			3.7			
	Manbhoon	212			19			9			14			4.4			
	Total	1,432			56			30			35			4.5			
	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway		252			1			11			6			6.7		
	Government Railway Police, Scaldah		243						13			50			25.9		
Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal North-Western Railway		59						4			1			8.0			
GRAND TOTAL		21,720	554	320	402	1		558	28	7	1,193	57	58	8.0	15.3	20.3	

\* Actual force as it stood on the 1st January 1886.

## STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.												Total.		
			Burdwan.		Bankoorah.		Hoerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.				
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	5	2	11	7	...
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	12	10	2	1	2	1	10	11	17	15	9	8	58	4	...
6	143 to 153, 167, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	50	157	53	54	15	63	98	330	40	100	54	91	270	707	...
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	8	6	...
	Total ...	...	66	170	35	57	17	64	121	315	61	119	48	101	343	556	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... .. by dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
10		... .. by robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
11		... .. by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ... ..	Other murders ...	14	2	4	...	2	1	9	...	5	2	2	1	30	6	...
13		Attempts at murder ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	4	...
14		Culpable homicide ...	1	...	2	...	3	2	3	...	2	...	4	4	15	6	...
15		Rape ...	2	...	1	...	7	...	11	8	4	...	1	1	26	9	...
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	5	1	...
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	8	4	...
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	6	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	7	4	12	5	33	16	...
19	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ...	10	16	14	17	11	3	28	22	13	13	13	4	60	77	...
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	9	3	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	20	7	7	2	16	8	36	14	16	7	40	24	135	62	...
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	2	1	...	...	9	...	15	9	21	...	8	2	65	12	...
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	3	6	...	...	...	18	3	...
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	23	15	8	8	19	4	52	32	41	21	17	9	165	80	...
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	6	11	3	1	...	...	15	14	...
	Total ...	...	95	44	40	29	82	24	162	105	123	52	103	53	625	307	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																	
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	4	...	3	...	3	...	17	13	5	1	2	...	34	14	...
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. by other means ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
		... .. in dwelling-house ...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	10	4	...
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	2	3	1	1	1	11	5	...
		... .. other robberies ...	5	3	1	...	10	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	24	11	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 434 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	7	2	13	15	9	...	27	4	19	4	6	1	81	26	...
35	438, 439 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	10	2	6	3	6	5	10	10	14	14	4	2	58	45	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	295	20	169	10	208	13	417	38	418	62	140	39	1,047	177	...
37	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	5	3	...	...	24	13	3	3	6	...	6	3	44	21	...
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
39	411, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	331	36	194	29	268	33	480	86	470	76	180	47	1,913	307	...

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.												Total.	
			Burdwan.		Bankoorah.		Meerbhoom.		Midnapote.		Hooghly.		Howrah.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	27	15	24	8	52	10	133	37	123	30	53	11	411	120
41	330, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	7	6
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	27	15	24	8	54	21	134	38	126	41	53	13	418	135
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	2	1	...	9	5	8	3	12	3	8	...	40	13
44	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { ordinary ... ..	34	82	12	11	62	25	61	36	25	17	15	17	218	138
45	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	584	211	217	78	465	157	929	281	727	233	516	300	3,498	1,280
46	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	25	9	12	5	50	4	86	7	118	13	51	12	332	50
47	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	20	21	15	20	10	10	40	52	41	28	27	27	153	163
48	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	134	59	69	13	61	33	474	68	230	73	127	69	1,115	345
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
49	235 to 237 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	4
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	2	3	132	68	11	14	31	21	6	2	5	1	190	103
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ... ..	1	7	3	18	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30
52		— Excise Laws ... ..	80	75	10	10	72	63	151	148	80	78	80	73	479	440
53		— Opium Act ... ..	3	3	2	2	3	3	12	9	12	10	9	8	41	35
54		— Railway Laws ... ..	39	53	...	...	9	9	...	...	27	17	10	15	85	74
55		— Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	2	11	10
56		— Arms Act ... ..	3	1	0	8	12	12	18	18	85	71	...	...	127	110
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 290, 289, 291 to 294, section 34, of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	816	803	136	136	413	397	597	800	1,172	1,007	2,043	2,322	5,177	5,364
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	0	15	144
		Total ...	937	927	292	242	525	503	819	813	1,397	1,285	2,165	2,429	6,135	6,199
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,250	1,826	912	492	1,003	670	3,344	1,864	3,330	1,930	3,274	3,007	14,742	9,768

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.												Total.	
			24-Pargunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Khulnah.		Moorshidabad.					
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																
2	181 to 186, 188 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	4	2	7	3	3	4	6	1	1	...	21	10		
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender	18	19	18	20	18	2	1	...	...	...	72	100		
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice	85	24	67	252	117	513	103	145	52	127	424	1,080		
6	143 to 153, 167, 169 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	7	0		
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	110	284	92	275	135	331	120	151	60	138	626	1,151		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
8	302, 303, 300 ... ..	Murder ... { by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9		... { .. dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10		... { .. robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11		... { .. poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12		Other murders	8	1	7	1	12	5	10	3	2	...	39	10		
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1		
14	301, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide	2	3	7	3	10	3	2	...	4	8	25	17		
15	376 ... ..	Rape	2	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	3		
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	9	4		
17	317, 319 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1		
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	18	10	31	23	8	4	13	7	8	5	78	49		
19	229, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	59	49	15	22	29	21	33	14	21	17	151	123		
20	325, 326 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt	2	...	...	...	1	21	2	...	...	...	5	...		
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
22	327, 330, 333 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	53	20	26	16	54	21	38	12	21	11	197	80		
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	12	10	15	2	21	2	2	5	5	35	34		
24	363 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	8	10	5	...	1	1	1	...	10	11		
25	340 to 314 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26	372, 373 ... ..	Sexual, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	353, 354, 360, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	69	35	49	42	35	19	24	12	37	19	214	127		
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	6	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	10	9		
	Total	...	238	113	160	122	160	71	132	53	104	67	804	469		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																
30	305, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity	4	14	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	14		
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	304, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with ... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3		
33	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery ... { .. by other means	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
		... { .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Robbery ... other robberies	53	19	19	11	24	...	19	1	1	...	140	81		
35	428, 429 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	22	5	31	22	37	10	22	7	23	5	135	49		
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	779	80	560	47	550	21	397	20	508	68	2,360	230		
37	440 to 453 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	10	12	18	13	10	2	...	...	4	5	48	33		
38	412, 413 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
39	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	872	131	610	95	597	35	414	29	653	81	3,206	371		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Person.																
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	82	50	67	55	80	32	48	19	34	13	311	109		
41	386, 387 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1		
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	83	51	67	55	81	32	48	19	34	13	313	110		



STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.											
			24-Pergunnahs.		Muddien.		Jessore.		Khulnah.		Moorshidabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	20	9	30	12	21	9	16	6	28	18	115	54
44	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... ..	80	59	34	17	61	39	30	10	34	21	242	140
		.. { ordinary ... ..	692	436	690	566	530	193	433	114	681	329	3,026	1,639
45	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	90	27	27	7	44	4	18	6	42	11	221	53
46	411, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	70	63	61	60	43	47	17	19	30	33	221	222
47	447, 448 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	405	169	430	212	309	95	82	42	208	147	1,434	665
48	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1
		Total ... ..	1,658	763	1,572	874	1,011	387	690	198	1,023	557	5,863	2,779
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
49	293 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ... ..	36	25	40	24	19	7	3	3	14	11	112	70
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ... ..	16	48	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	20	65
52		—Excise Laws ... ..	603	632	21	20	20	18	14	11	186	101	906	865
53		—Opium Act ... ..	11	11	1	2	...	...	1	...	17	15	30	28
54		—Railway Laws ... ..	15	17	15	19	39	32	7	5	1	...	76	73
55		—Salt and Customs Laws ... ..	69	69	...	...	...	...	26	23	...	...	95	91
56		—Arms Act ... ..	13	12	32	29	25	25	39	34	8	8	110	108
57	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	809	804	552	515	119	160	51	53	608	593	2,130	2,124
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	220	274	46	41	2	4	224	330	...	...	492	652
		Total ... ..	1,854	1,911	769	656	223	245	364	459	837	807	3,087	4,078
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	4,815	5,283	3,210	2,087	2,207	1,104	1,707	911	2,724	1,633	14,690	6,048

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Jalpigore.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
2	181 to 186, 188 ...	Offences relating to army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	3	2	6	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	5	3	2	17	12
4	213 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	17	4	7	10	17	11	9	11	13	15	15	6	2	2	89	53
6	131 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	41	83	58	190	39	91	95	237	88	127	3	10	15	48	342	792
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	5
	Total ...		67	91	73	204	60	107	104	248	109	143	22	25	22	53	459	871
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by things ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... by daunts ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
10		... by robbers ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11		... by poison ...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ... ..	Other murders ...	7	1	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	18	5
13		Attempts at murder ...	2	1	3	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	14	6
14		Culpable homicide ...	4	3	6	...	6	1	4	1	6	2	2	4	5	1	31	12
15		Rapes ...	7	...	9	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	4	1	4	2	29	6
16	376 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	9	3
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	5	17	10	14	7	5	3	4	4	4	8	7	5	57	37
19	320, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	14	10	13	17	14	11	6	11	24	24	4	6	8	3	83	52
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	4
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	11	8	20	9	20	10	8	1	7	1	6	3	5	2	77	34
24	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	7	2	1	...	21	19	3	1	2	...	3	3	10	5	47	21
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	5	...	...	...	6	12	2	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	18	15
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	20	3	21	15	39	31	20	4	13	4	15	5	7	1	144	63
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Cash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Total ...		101	34	95	66	117	89	58	25	62	41	45	27	60	28	508	310
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
30	305, 307, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	6	15	4	...	5	...	...	...	4	10	10	2	3	...	38	27
31	390, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... by other means ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
		... other robberies ...	10	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	22	...
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 435, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	27	3	10	1	49	20	8	...	7	...	6	...	29	...	136	53
35	423, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	10	1	3	...	18	8	11	7	15	7	8	6	10	3	75	51
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	503	16	204	52	588	78	201	34	545	50	98	14	313	20	2,537	270
37	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1	...	12	6	2	3	1	...	2	...	2	1	6	2	26	12
38	413, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...		559	36	320	59	665	121	223	41	578	67	123	23	368	30	2,841	377

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1866.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.															
			Dinagapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bograh.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>																		
40	341, to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	94	25	72	26	61	21	39	20	97	11	17	6	19	9	402	1
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	5	...	...	9	1
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	98	26	72	26	65	22	39	20	99	12	21	11	19	9	412	12
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>																		
43	463, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	20	7	48	5	20	11	11	7	24	10	2	1	4	1	120	4
44	379 to 392 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	60	17	26	31	32	17	12	9	90	44	25	18	33	12	278	14
45	460 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	713	161	601	292	636	255	571	135	589	152	486	306	404	100	3,062	1,46
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	84	9	47	14	28	6	34	8	43	10	41	23	33	4	309	7
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	63	73	23	31	60	68	20	21	45	47	32	40	15	21	258	86
48	401, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	171	50	159	144	96	62	124	68	201	40	53	44	121	52	1,020	46
		Total ...	1,113	317	905	518	872	410	571	248	822	312	644	431	610	106	5,537	2,4
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>																		
49	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1872.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	20	13	17	4	61	45	6	0	30	20	4	1	6	1	144	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	17	56	...	...	20	...
52		Excise Laws ...	39	81	21	19	7	6	13	15	13	6	105	100	10	11	201	1
53		Opium Act ...	1	...	3	3	12	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	18	...
54		Railway Laws ...	3	5	11	11	13	6	7	4	...	...	6	2	3	2	43	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	24	22	7	7	7	7	...	...	10	13	41	38	15	18	104	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1,001	867	190	202	58	48	121	110	97	142	539	505	110	111	2,136	1,1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	441	24	30	408	...
		Total ...	1,082	941	250	216	160	123	148	139	150	181	1,118	1,145	109	180	3,077	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,020	1,445	1,720	1,119	1,065	881	1,148	721	1,819	756	1,972	1,662	1,245	406	12,801	7

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Dacca Division.									
			Dacca.		Farrukpore.		Backergunge.		Mynensing.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	2	1	2	2	4	3	10	5	23	18
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	24	15	7	10	19	19	3	1	6	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	90	292	114	270	85	224	153	262	453	65
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	5	8	.....	.....	1	.....	7	13	13	17
		Total ... ..	137	230	123	292	110	248	134	262	504	1,083
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	9	7	13	2	16	4	14	3	52	16
10	304, 308 ... ..	Attempt at murder ... ..	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2
11	306 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	13	10	8	16	18	15	16	8	75	48
12	308 ... ..	Rape ... ..	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	10	2	25	3
13	309 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	12	1
14	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	16	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
15	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	16	10	7	7	8	6	15	7	46	30
16	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ... ..	23	20	19	22	37	41	34	31	115	114
18	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	2
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	6	.....
20	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	50	14	45	25	152	60	75	24	322	124
21	363 'o 309	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	7	.....	11	8	15	1	15	5	48	14
22	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	39	1	2	.....	6	1	6	.....	52	2
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	3
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	39	24	16	35	19	16	60	51	143	.....
26	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	.....	13	7
		Total ... ..	221	93	127	119	285	145	279	135	912	463
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
27	365, 367, 368	Dacoity ... ..	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4
28	369, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	364, 367, 368	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
30	362, 363	Robbery { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
31	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	18	6	3	.....	19	2	45	1	9	10
32	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... ..	11	3	7	6	10	3	60	14	97	23
33	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	480	73	553	59	418	45	1,115	79	2,572	386
34	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	6	1	4	4	13	12	27	11	50	28
35	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	511, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	520	88	570	71	471	62	1,248	107	2,824	823
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
37	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	71	18	85	60	171	19	432	82	759	188
38	356, 357	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	6	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	3
39	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	77	23	85	69	172	20	432	83	766	194

STATEMENT **AA**—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Dacca Division—continued.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensing.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
43	463, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	43	13	34	8	19	4	58	36	152	60
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	39	31	27	30	29	24	147	68	242	153
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	560	271	394	107	409	121	1,607	327	3,060	820
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	42	11	26	12	16	4	46	3	130	30
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	30	47	20	50	49	44	55	81	163	222
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	193	111	188	109	218	59	531	185	1,130	464
Total			907	487	698	316	741	256	2,531	690	4,878	1,758
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	20	11	24	17	129	106	51	20	224	160
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
52		Excise Laws ...	50	50	9	6	30	20	46	46	133	128
53		Opium Act ...	2	3	.....	.....	10	7	11	10	21	20
54		Railway Laws ...	9	11	7	7	.....	.....	3	3	19	21
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	29
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283	Arms Act ...	44	42	1	1	22	19	16	14	83	76
57		Public and local nuisances ...	433	413	247	198	100	96	149	163	920	875
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10
Total			571	550	294	220	321	283	276	262	1,450	1,324
GRAND TOTAL			2,442	1,771	1,897	1,066	2,100	1,014	4,961	1,577	11,400	5,148

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Tipperah.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
4	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	231 to 243, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	3
6	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
7	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	13	5	7	17	4	4	1	...	25	26
8	143 to 153 157, 159 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	97	93	69	230	166	540	2	11	324	868
9	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Total ... ..	116	103	66	263	173	547	3	11	368	914
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	303, 305, 306 ... ..	Murder ... .. { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	2	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	11	...
12	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
13	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	4	2	4	7	7	14	1	...	16	23
14	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	3	2	4	...	12	...	1	...	20	2
15	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	5	2	2	...	5	1	...	...	12	3
16	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	4	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	9	5
18	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	16	13	9	7	35	28	...	...	60	50
20	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
21	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
22	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	47	7	21	4	31	13	2	1	101	24
23	343 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	8	3	6	...	4	3	...	...	18	6
24	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	1	...	3	...	7	7	...	...	11	7
25	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
26	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	31	12	17	18	32	20	2	2	84	52
28	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2
		Total ... ..	133	40	75	36	147	91	7	4	262	177
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
29	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	3
30	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with (by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	hurt ... .. { other means " in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1
33	395, 395 ... ..	Robbery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	45	38	39	2	20	...	1	3	103	40
35	425, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	23	5	7	1	31	4	1	3	62	12
37	440 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	145	17	113	34	215	16	2	...	455	67
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	5	...	2	6	7	...	1	...	15	6
39	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	222	60	165	44	277	20	7	8	671	184
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	63	19	64	21	80	35	...	...	220	75
41	393, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	64	19	64	21	80	35	...	...	227	75

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION—concluded.									
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Tipperah.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	26	11	7	4	50	23	...	...	83	39
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft... { of cattle ...	15	9	26	16	38	25	1	1	80	51
45	...	... { ordinary ...	369	97	215	104	601	234	36	25	1,221	469
46	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	125	6	25	3	21	7	4	3	175	18
47	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	24	17	30	54	35	30	0	7	95	108
48	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	452	107	182	03	323	128	...	...	962	298
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...			1,011	246	486	249	1,073	451	47	36	2,017	992
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C.P.C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	17	9	7	8	14	8	...	...	38	25
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	50	38	...	9	12	14	...	...	71	61
53		Opium Act ...	20	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	17
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	36	32	12	11	...	...	...	...	48	43
56		Arms Act ...	18	19	11	11	17	17	...	...	46	47
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	395	350	8	8	84	78	...	...	477	445
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	.....	9	41	6	7	1	2	...	...	16	50
Total ...			536	514	51	51	120	120	...	...	719	693
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,082	988	910	657	1,898	1,261	64	59	4,954	2,903

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozaffarpore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumpanun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	116 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																
2	131 to 134, 188 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 233, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	312 to 314 ... ..	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	234 to 239 ... ..	Other offences against public justice	10	17	20	15	18	21	9	18	17	10	10	9	8	13	4	96
6	143 to 163, 157, 558 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	52	52	90	50	124	31	109	50	105	50	136	28	31	302	66
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Total ...	60	69	74	106	78	168	45	128	69	124	65	147	43	36	419	77
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
8	302, 363, 396 ... ..	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	347 ... ..	Other murders ...	1	1	8	1	6	1	4	...	3	...	6	3	4	...	2	32
14	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ...	2	...	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	12
15	370 ... ..	Culpable homicide ...	13	2	3	1	9	21	4	...	2	1	4	6	...	1	41	3
16	371 ... ..	Rape ...	...	...	10	4	1	5	...	2	6	1	8	2	11	1	40	1
17	377, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	...	1	...	4	1	3	...	13	...
18	305, 308, 360 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	...	5	4	2	11	8	5	4	2	11	5	4	1	54	2
19	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempted, and abetment of, suicide	10	8	38	19	32	23	2	7	2	17	13	17	9	...	123	7
20	325, 328, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328 ... ..	Grievous hurt ...	39	22	29	23	48	45	17	10	10	7	1	30	17	8	193	16
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	17	...	9	4	11	5	...	8	...	1	...	40	25	...	122	5
25	348 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	6	1	15	10	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	25	1	...	31	1
26	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 367 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	21	13	44	44	41	60	8	14	0	15	10	10	27	11	169	17
30	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	3	...	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	14	...
		Total ...	117	53	170	122	187	179	67	43	53	30	147	110	123	43	872	84
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																
31	305, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	3	10	2	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	7	13	1
32	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	304, 307, 398 ... ..	Robbery with ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... by other means ...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
36		... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	14	...
37		Other robberies ...	1	...	7	4	6	4	...	...	1	...	6	5	5	1	25	1
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	8	1	21	22	27	12	6	5	15	10	30	23	10	...	133	...
39	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	21	10	23	11	18	5	13	10	18	15	16	8	15	0	124	7
40	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1,140	63	1,721	80	535	34	342	25	961	40	360	23	436	10	5,500	30
41	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3	2	13	3	4	2	6	6	9	2	7	3	27	8	69	1
42	413, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,188	93	1,791	141	600	63	397	40	1,006	76	427	62	508	48	5,835	81



## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1886.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION—concluded.															
		Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mosaferpore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
		Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>																	
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	1	25	15	42	9	32	9	49	19	90	40	53	16	805	109
336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	17	1	25	15	44	10	32	9	49	19	92	40	53	16	812	110
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>																	
453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	43	8	7	3	11	2	6	2	1	...	11	4	4	1	83	20
379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	20	16	88	35	68	20	20	10	23	15	43	15	36	24	290	135
...	... ordinary ...	769	304	881	315	589	324	539	316	750	387	743	424	1,241	377	6,509	2,417
406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	30	18	30	14	24	4	24	7	30	15	81	6	9	3	187	65
411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	127	110	59	88	59	48	69	63	42	38	43	43	87	103	480	487
447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	79	34	108	55	258	95	166	31	313	288	819	191	100	26	1,882	720
461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	1	11	1	...	...	1	...	23	2
	Total	1,081	430	1,171	510	1,000	403	890	430	1,200	749	1,085	638	1,457	534	8,463	3,87
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>																	
295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	8	1
Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	24	25	57	64	52	20	12	8	12	13	70	66	7	9	277	214
Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	15	36	12	70	6	22	3	11	3	14	1	2	...	...	40	164
	Excise Laws	60	61	92	91	40	35	142	144	123	129	51	48	...	...	570	574
	Opium Act	35	23	45	41	6	6	16	15	3	1	17	12	15	7	137	105
	Railway Laws	24	21	2	1	7	2	11	8	10	10	9	11	4	4	97	57
	Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
290, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285, 280, 239, 231 to 234, section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Arms Act	0	7	45	38	20	23	21	25	22	23	13	11	2	2	129	129
Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Public and local nuisances	2,556	2,618	126	179	484	433	1,064	939	137	210	764	534	166	150	5,207	5,117
	.....	156	180	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	100
	Total	2,883	2,978	400	403	620	554	1,209	1,195	310	403	938	685	262	247	6,091	6,554
	GRAND TOTAL	3,346	3,074	3,640	1,387	2,533	1,467	2,610	1,553	2,089	1,377	3,344	1,727	2,479	929	22,042	12,431

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Southal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... ..	Abatement of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.												
2	141 to 130, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	8	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	14	6
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	11	8	5	4	8	9	8	10	8	8	56	39
6	143 to 163, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	78	179	29	102	40	106	12	27	18	18	183	432
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	5	4
		Total ...	97	159	39	108	60	119	24	40	25	27	245	483
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.												
8		Murder ... by thus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	3	...	8	3	6	2	7	2	1	1	25	8
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ...	7	1	7	2	6	...	2	1	3	...	25	4
15	370 ... ..	Rape ...	6	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	21	...
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	5	3	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	14	8
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	5	2	3	2	1	1	9	6	1	...	10	11
19	326, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ...	24	11	16	19	11	5	6	8	3	1	60	44
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	15	2	6	7	10	2	14	8	15	1	60	20
24	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	8	...	3	1	7	1	4	...	1	...	18	2
25	340 to 343 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	...	10	1	2	...	1	...	7	1	22	5
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	15	5	8	7	20	18	17	18	14	12	60	60
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
		Total ...	90	28	70	47	81	29	68	45	51	17	300	168
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.												
30	396, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	2	...	2	...	10	7	4	10	4	12	22	29
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	304, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. by other means ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... .. other robberies ...	3	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	14	4
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	24	8	20	5	23	6	10	1	13	8	90	28
35	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	10	5	16	21	25	11	11	11	5	6	73	54
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1,775	40	600	54	731	38	933	72	327	40	4,656	250
37	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	5	3	5	6	7	4	7	6	1	...	25	19
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	6
39	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,825	63	939	87	804	68	966	107	552	60	4,886	391

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonbhal Pargunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>														
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	84	14	42	19	67	22	21	21	41	12	207	86
41	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	3	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	...	...	3	4
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	...	1	1
Total			88	17	42	19	68	23	22	22	41	12	211	99
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>														
43	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3	3	7	1	66	5	6	4	11	2	93	13
44	370 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ...	69	51	82	57	73	34	160	88	23	11	897	246
		... { ordinary ...	833	543	518	278	750	250	1,294	612	265	115	3,686	1,606
45	406 to 408 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ...	28	11	35	11	64	10	10	4	19	4	156	40
46	411, 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ...	67	39	46	44	62	44	66	78	4	6	244	211
47	417, 418 ... ..	Criminal or house-trespass ...	188	78	147	64	201	80	355	183	73	27	904	432
48	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	2	1
Total			1,210	528	835	465	1,222	423	1,880	974	425	166	5,542	2,545
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>														
49	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion	...	...	1	2	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
50	Chapter VIII (10), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1871.	Vagrancy and bad character	62	42	52	32	13	12	20	22	5	2	160	110
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	17	63	2	7	1	...	.....	.....	3	3	23	73
52		Excess Laws ...	38	35	24	25	19	26	77	160	11	7	169	253
53		Opium Act ...	12	33	7	6	6	6	9	10	11	9	65	61
54		Railway Laws ...	54	74	3	3	...	...	11	8	.....	.....	68	83
55		Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
56	263, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	425	539	386	204	72	59	94	94	575	579	1,552	1,505
57	Other special and local laws cognizable by police...		3	2	2	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	5	4
Total			704	875	502	395	211	191	266	329	675	671	2,308	2,461
GRAND TOTAL			4,014	1,700	2,127	1,111	2,460	833	3,190	1,517	1,560	968	13,643	6,159

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 139 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 293, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	3	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	7	5
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	8	4	7	2	3	3	1	2	19	15
6	143 to 153, 167, 168 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	51	76	84	94	29	78	4	22	162	270
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	1
		Total ... ..	12	87	94	96	34	83	6	29	132	293
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		by dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		by robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		by poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	308, 309 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	310 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	6
16	311 ... ..	Rape ... ..	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	312 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	313, 314 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	8
19	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	8	6	6	1	6	3	2	...	22	10
20	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	5	1	5	1	2	...	1	3	13	8
22	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
23	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	18	8	9	7	20	9	3	2	54	28
25	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	6	3	3	...	5	1	1	...	15	4
26	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
27	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
28	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 367 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	10	5	11	5	10	12	3	1	34	23
30	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
		Total ... ..	66	33	45	16	55	27	13	7	179	83
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
31	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
32	306, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	302, 393 ... ..	Other robberies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	8	4	23	6	5	6	1	21	87	4
36	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	6	1	20	30	3	1	1	2	33	34
37	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	147	35	176	88	141	10	42	17	506	100
38	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	1	1	4	3	7	...	...	1	12	5
39	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	169	44	225	77	159	18	47	41	590	150
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
41	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	67	15	40	16	139	67	4	2	249	120
42	356, 357 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3
43	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	69	17	40	16	139	67	5	3	254	123
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
44	453, 456 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	14	2	8	2	1	3	...	...	24	7
45	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... ..	41	24	23	18	18	10	30	77	106	124
46	406 to 409 ... ..	of cattle ... ..	776	374	944	315	359	153	197	134	2,510	976
47	411, 414 ... ..	Ordinary ... ..	27	6	53	6	24	6	3	4	107	22
48	427, 448 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	8	11	10	10	40	31	8	20	61	78
49	461, 462 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	197	77	313	346	137	39	7	10	654	472
		Criminal or house-trespass ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ... ..	1,004	404	1,355	692	604	212	240	245	3,263	1,673

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
49	285 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	3
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ...	9	3	9	27	...	...	...	...	18	30
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ... ..	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
52		Excise Laws ... ..	28	27	52	48	7	5	21	26	108	106
53		Opium Act ... ..	7	9	6	5	9	9	2	2	24	25
54		Railway Laws ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	60	73	18	27	75	78	...	...	178	178
56		Arms Act ... ..	14	12	27	10	4	3	...	...	45	31
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	468	447	151	167	112	116	...	...	731	730
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	66	62	142	331	...	...	8	37	210	430
Total			675	643	407	622	208	212	31	65	1,321	1,542
GRAND TOTAL			2,082	1,318	2,122	1,519	1,107	689	342	387	5,719	3,893

## STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.											
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Palamow.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	116 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
4	137 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	231 to 203, 407 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
6	213 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
7	324 to 220 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ...	5	6	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	15	15
8	143 to 163, 167, 168 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	5	17	17	57	5	13	1	13	20	125	64	220
9	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	8
		Total ...	15	31	22	60	9	16	4	17	31	132	81	256
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
10	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
11	307 ... ..	Other murders ...	10	2	10	3	1	...	8	2	13	3	42	10
12	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
13	309 ... ..	Culpable homicide ...	2	1	14	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	21	9
14	370 ... ..	Rape ...	1	...	16	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	21	4
15	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
16	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
17	305, 300, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	7	5	5	7	3	...	3	1	2	2	21	14
18	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ...	8	10	13	14	3	5	1	...	13	18	40	47
20	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
22	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	4	5	14	6	4	2	5	2	40	24	67	39
23	303 to 309 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	4	2	10	1	2	...	1	...	4	4	21	7
24	340 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	10	3	14	20	4	...	12	11	11	8	61	45
28	304A, 333 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
		Total ...	69	32	101	54	30	12	35	19	65	69	309	180
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
29	365, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ...	13	11	3	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	21	15
30	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying " drugs ... " by other means ... " in dwelling-house ... " on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... " other robberies ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32	398, 399 ... ..	Robbery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	8	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	12	1	27	1
34	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	7	4	15	4	4	...	1	...	5	4	32	12
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	332	33	203	27	74	15	51	6	314	18	1,084	99
36	449 to 458 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	6	3	2	...	2	1	2	3	3	6	15	13
37	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	423	55	280	30	57	20	61	9	315	33	1,205	183

## STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—concluded.													
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Palamow.		Singhboom.		Manbhoom.		Total.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	25	16	50	14	0	1	9	5	23	10	116	43		
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	8	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	12		
42	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
		Total	34	28	50	14	10	1	0	5	23	10	126	58		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	...	10	3	4	3	1	1	3	1	19	8		
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	63	43	45	37	27	14	84	29	17	10	186	141		
		... ordinary	461	248	472	278	116	78	90	45	333	219	1,412	863		
45	400 to 403	Criminal breach of trust	14	10	8	1	2	...	2	4	8	4	38	19		
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	30	35	18	53	7	7	5	8	10	12	70	115		
47	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	71	50	97	45	13	7	31	24	108	108	325	234		
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
		Total	590	391	651	417	174	113	163	110	470	354	3,057	1,385		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
49	296 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	8	7	2	1	18	15	10	7	10	7	43	37		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	5	18	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	27		
52		Excise Laws	43	39	37	37	7	7	114	112	16	14	219	209		
53		Opium Act	12	11	1	1	15	12	...	...	2	2	30	26		
54		Railway Laws	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56		Arms Act	9	3	23	23	18	18	11	10	27	20	88	85		
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	130	183	450	431	122	90	62	52	119	103	869	903		
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	20	41	.....	...	20	41		
		Total	210	266	630	497	181	167	217	223	174	247	1,302	1,389		
		GRAND TOTAL	1,330	893	1,633	1,08	401	319	480	382	1,137	835	5,080	3,421		

## STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.														Total.
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Seerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.				
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	115 ... ..	Abolition of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	147 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice ...	145	106	140	118	46	24	391	289	79	53	93	46	806	631	
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	1	...	15	8	...	...	10	3	14	12	1	...	41	23	
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	22	11	20	16	49	15	70	20	80	40	37	15	293	129	
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	8	2	10	3	7	...	40	5	
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	4	5	3	1	...	14	9	5	2	8	3	37	21	
9	442 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	15	9	...	...	10	4	...	...	37	6	62	19	
		Total ...	178	121	207	119	95	39	503	327	200	119	185	70	1,300	625	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	16	5	6	...	10	1	20	...	23	7	7	1	182	14	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	715	281	393	113	290	152	1,243	344	1,536	653	844	270	5,061	1,836	
16	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	
17	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	294	163	108	37	86	32	212	76	295	118	240	120	1,331	480	
		Total ...	1,010	365	503	181	376	184	1,455	420	1,431	753	1,178	402	6,353	2,325	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																	
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	83	6	5	1	16	9	29	10	27	7	35	10	145	43	
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	18	10	5	3	11	5	14	10	18	11	10	5	70	44	
20	400 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	1	10	4	...	...	8	7	2	1	...	...	21	13	
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	97	36	42	14	82	26	189	37	207	52	97	40	714	265	
		Total ...	140	53	62	22	109	40	240	64	254	71	142	55	650	305	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	
23	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	2	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	9	4	
24	493 to 495 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	73	15	17	2	27	2	31	0	58	11	38	7	244	43	
25	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ...	4	1	23	21	3	...	18	2	6	2	15	2	60	28	
26	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	34	4	23	21	4	2	89	30	19	5	62	35	240	97	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	3	3	14	...	38	23	27	20	7	4	10	5	99	60	
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction...	151	93	8	6	5	3	283	102	5	5	9	9	429	278	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	25	21	...	...	...	...	5	1	110	78	1	...	147	100	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	16	15	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	65	27	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	40	22	8	6	5	1	37	6	86	18	28	13	154	66	
	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.	.....	910	805	211	103	130	99	957	574	901	702	1,366	1,079	4,471	3,362	
		Total ...	1,259	981	325	173	219	135	1,433	809	1,140	825	1,520	1,150	5,011	4,078	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,613	1,545	1,105	525	810	809	3,654	1,024	3,457	1,775	3,034	1,078	14,677	7,544	



STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
			24 Pergun- nahs.		Nudda.		Jessore.		Khoolna.		Moor-sheda- bad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.												
4	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
5	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
6	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	158	102	161	107	491	337	79	50	97	59	1,064	655
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ... ..	4	3	13	10	11	3	1	1	8	8	37	25
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	137	94	48	21	48	21	38	10	48	19	319	165
9	445 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents...	1	...	6	...	8	...	5	1	2	1	22	2
10	204 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	21	20	10	6	2	...	...	...	4	3	37	29
11	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	20	12	14	13	12	12	21	6	14	10	81	53
		Total ...	339	231	272	157	672	373	147	70	173	100	1,503	831
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
13	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing mi-carriage ... ..	7	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	19	1
14	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	19	1
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.												
15	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	13	7	16	5	8	3	...	...	17	4	51	30
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
16	346 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	724	373	947	410	681	298	355	175	535	308	3,242	1,540
18	394 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
19	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	380	227	269	131	230	110	150	51	189	101	1,214	650
		Total ...	1,104	603	1,207	542	911	404	511	256	725	410	4,458	2,221
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.												
20	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	28	11	35	14	31	4	7	3	19	9	120	41
21	403, 504 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	10	6	28	11	18	7	12	11	16	9	84	44
22	400 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	11	7
23	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	99	44	162	44	334	100	70	32	69	32	730	333
		Total ...	141	65	218	71	386	111	95	46	105	51	945	344
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
24	308 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	490 to 493 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	495 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ... ..	59	16	57	7	68	5	21	6	35	10	240	44
27	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	10	2	3	1	17	2	4	...	3	...	37	5
28	504, 500 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ... ..	23	12	17	9	20	7	5	1	53	19	117	43
29	571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 588, 590 ...	Public and local nuisances ... ..	1	1	27	20	39	17	1	1	21	13	89	53
30	301A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	179	121	115	39	390	218	318	146	73	26	1,074	560
32	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ... ..	17	...	39	34	51	39	...	7	...	...	117	80
33	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	8	2	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20
34	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	20	7	31	9	16	3	6	1	8	4	71	24
35	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police	...	1,934	1,421	571	390	455	329	108	74	672	511	3,740	2,725
		Total ...	2,245	1,582	874	533	1,056	820	473	236	564	508	5,512	3,564
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,840	2,400	2,587	1,308	3,940	1,515	1,235	608	1,887	1,158	12,491	7,060

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bograh.		Pubna.		Dargeeling.		Julpigore.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice	82	60	61	35	67	41	98	76	267	179	19	13	82	63	675	464
161 to 169, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	19	10	4	2	23	16	1	1	5	2	20	16	11	7	83	54
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	28	12	41	19	39	15	16	3	89	18	13	8	44	15	270	89
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged document.	1	...	3	1	6	...	1	1	13	1	1	...	3	...	28	3
234 to 237	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	21	20
482 to 480	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	2	5	3	...	1	...	...	10	3	...	4	...	...	5	4
149, 154 to 156, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
		Total	135	82	118	64	108	75	116	83	400	223	57	41	140	84	1,104	652
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
313 to 318	...	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																		
584 to 580	...	Extortion	35	5	21	5	30	8	25	6	13	1	2	2	7	1	132	21
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	242	87	454	153	350	181	139	67	461	180	115	44	147	55	1,908	77
354	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	11	5	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	15	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	43	25	103	88	76	38	78	34	129	45	15	12	56	53	687	27
		Total	285	112	647	241	450	237	219	103	589	227	130	56	208	91	2,528	1,06
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																		
417 to 420	...	Cheating	10	...	27	9	17	11	10	4	4	1	3	1	3	1	74	2
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	9	15	4	12	7	1	...	3	2	5	2	8	6	90	3
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	51	15	88	28	24	9	55	16	95	26	10	6	40	19	372	11
		Total	80	25	130	42	53	27	68	21	102	29	19	9	61	27	513	11
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
298	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 403	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408 to 409	...	Offences relating to marriage	33	4	81	11	80	16	12	4	67	9	27	2	20	4	329	...
500 to 503	...	Defamation	4	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	1	27	...
504, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	3	1	27	9	10	4	4	2	1	1	8	3	16	4	69	...
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	98	96	18	9	48	43	...	...	8	8	3	1	13	9	187	1
291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	7	124	108	3	3	4	4	152	76	3	3	20	3	316	2
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immoveable property	1	...	10	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	4	1	24	13	7	3	14	5	15	6	1	...	...	...	65	...
Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	...	.....	112	84	303	217	544	475	76	67	339	264	309	223	80	72	1,719	11
		Total	268	194	597	370	693	543	121	72	588	364	310	232	168	93	2,739	11
		GRAND TOTAL	804	418	1,513	731	1,372	890	549	285	1,686	844	518	340	581	297	7,033	31

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.									
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Bhakergunge.		Mymensing.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
2	121 to 130, 605 ... ..	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	277	130	283	211	267	194	750	554	1,536	1,08
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants	9	6	14	8	18	3	10	3	51	2
6	193 to 200, 295 to 211, 421 to 423...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	70	26	36	16	122	21	183	83	411	14
7	405 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3		1		7		3	1	14	
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	22	19	14	10	7	5	7	5	50	5
9	483 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks	7								1	
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	3			29	22	23	12	59	3
		Total	388	184	340	245	450	243	994	658	2,171	1,33
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage	1								1	
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves										
		Total	1								1	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.										
13	384 to 389 ... ..	(Extortion ... ..)	4	2	6	1	22		54	8	66	1
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 356, 358 ... ..	Criminal force	726	315	643	387	430	223	915	519	2,723	1,60
16	354 ... ..	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	
17	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	102	103	234	151	178	89	317	210	951	65
		Total	920	449	879	515	619	313	1,264	760	3,632	2,00
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.										
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating	37	9	5	1	16	4	17	3	75	1
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	11	10	0	3	2	34	9	65	2
20	406 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	2	1		5	1	2	1	17	
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple)	91	24	101	48	114	45	354	118	600	23
		Total	155	46	117	53	139	52	407	131	517	23
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
22	298 ... ..	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	460 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	16	6	1				4	4	4	
24	493 to 499 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage	73	7	30	4	93	1	97	16	203	21
25	500 to 502 ... ..	Defamation	9	2	1	1	2		9	2	21	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult	7	5	9	7	5	4	14	9	55	21
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290...	Public and local nuisances	42	40	4	3	4	4	2	2	59	46
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	270	139	795	508	34	31	166	166	1,365	844
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	1	2	2	38	21	1	1	42	21
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	12	6	3	2	4		21	11	40	11
	Other Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		650	530	176	130	232	161	444	284	1,532	1,10
		Total	1,110	735	1,021	603	412	225	758	493	3,301	2,11
		GRAND TOTAL	2,578	1,416	2,372	1,507	1,641	885	3,447	2,050	10,033	5,80

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Nonakhali.		Tipperah.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, ...	Offences against public justice ...	176	90	190	123	204	179	33	27	663	425
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	21	3	3	1	.....	.....	29	4
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	40	19	67	12	41	14	2	1	150	46
7	405 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	8	3	0	.....	23	2	1	1	38	6
8	204 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	10	8	2	2	6	2	.....	.....	27	14
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	0	0	3	3	7	6	.....	.....	16	15
	Total ...		260	132	291	143	344	291	30	29	921	508
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
12	370 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	38	9	16	2	13	4	7	6	60	21
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 356, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	552	211	627	102	707	445	31	7	1,007	605
16	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	3
17	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	101	84	121	45	339	219	.....	.....	621	346
	Total ...		713	295	651	249	1,137	665	31	7	2,532	1,216
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.											
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	16	7	29	8	53	14	1	1	99	30
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	8	2	9	1	11	1	0	0	34	10
20	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	1	22	0	4	2	2	2	29	11
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	225	85	129	31	280	96	1	.....	635	182
	Total ...		260	65	189	46	348	113	10	9	707	233
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
23	290 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	6	2
24	493 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	58	13	37	4	53	5	0	.....	153	22
25	500 to 508 ... ..	Defamation ...	8	2	3	.....	6	2	1	.....	13	4
26	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	33	18	45	18	8	3	4	1	87	40
27	271, to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1	1	12	10	8	8	.....	.....	31	19
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	69	19	130	89	405	318	1	.....	696	426
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	1	1	.....	.....	149	142	.....	.....	150	143
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	8	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	13	1
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	5	1	4	.....	20	8	.....	.....	29	9
	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...		225	137	426	310	240	152	47	35	938	681
	Total ...		440	192	661	433	984	639	60	37	2,105	1,301
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,047	693	1,808	673	2,827	1,625	144	88	6,426	3,379

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Measurpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	...	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181 to 189, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204 to 207	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 151 to 156, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	118	123	269	160	304	270	233	116	154	65	440	282	106	61	1,764	1,040
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
132 to 310	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																		
384 to 389	...	Embezzlement	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	2	2	...	9	2	5	3	23	9
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	712	287	516	215	805	279	352	80	410	158	705	273	779	188	4,270	1,471
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																		
417 to 420	...	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	77	24	85	42	87	48	127	32	82	45	221	99	80	36	759	31
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
298	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
490 to 493	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500 to 502	...	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	...	.....	1,074	870	1,172	850	261	130	760	463	407	322	480	204	421	142	4,520	3,01
		Total	1,200	930	1,201	923	403	217	812	605	530	599	806	404	491	177	5,542	3,01
		GRAND TOTAL	2,187	1,304	2,163	1,351	1,059	734	1,520	744	1,188	607	2,181	1,180	1,401	462	12,368	6,61

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ... ..	Offences against public justice ...	274	107	122	86	96	57	103	79	26	18	621	407
5	101 to 160, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ...	7	2	7	5	5	3	20	8	1	..	40	38
6	108, to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	150	48	54	27	35	10	53	32	15	2	313	119
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	3	..	4	3	1	..	3	2	..	..	15	6
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	6	5	13	10	..	..	6	5	..	..	25	29
9	482 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	3	3	5	..	..	5	5	4	..	..	19	12
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	11	10	..	..	2	..	32	26	41	30	99	75
	Total ...		460	235	205	131	145	75	228	156	87	60	1,125	657
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	0	2
12	570 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...		1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	0	2
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 399 ... ..	Extortion ...	5	..	3	1	33	11	11	6	23	3	75	31
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	445	127	432	203	191	114	809	445	109	70	2,005	960
16	394 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
17	523 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	167	75	108	40	100	61	42	30	34	17	451	341
	Total ...		612	202	581	253	291	175	850	494	144	88	2,458	1,202
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.													
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	20	6	16	7	39	11	14	2	19	6	107	32
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	13	6	6	4	8	1	16	14	4	1	47	26
20	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	5	4	3	2	5	3	1	1	2	1	16	11
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	66	20	50	26	70	21	300	203	25	13	511	291
	Total ...		104	36	75	30	121	36	331	222	50	27	681	360
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
23	398 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2
23	460 to 465 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	3
24	463 to 468 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	35	..	0	3	23	3	26	11	9	..	162	17
25	506 to 508 ... ..	Defamation ...	3	2	4	..	4	3	29	13	2	..	43	10
26	504, 504 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	18	9	5	2	15	12	50	39	8	2	163	63
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	12	7	23	23	3	3	19	15	8	8	64	55
28	361A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	318	157	24	17	45	37	14	14	16	..	417	236
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	8	4	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	7
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	4	2	4	1	2	1	9	4	4	2	23	10
	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...		1,480	896	540	361	422	313	800	600	65	52	3,329	2,370
	Total ...		1,832	1,181	623	460	620	371	965	766	110	44	4,106	2,771
	GRAND TOTAL ...		3,064	1,654	1,467	833	1,116	608	2,500	1,636	411	223	8,451	5,013

## STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Poooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215 ... ..	Offences against public justice ...	142	93	64	49	79	53	51	30	386	230
5	227, 228, ... ..	Offences by public servants ...	5	.....	16	6	2	.....	6	2	29	11
6	191 to 199, 217 to 223 ... ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, ...	73	21	39	21	9	4	6	3	127	40
7	463 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, ...	11	6	5	5	5	1	.....	.....	31	12
8	264 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	3	7	.....	5	5	20	19	36	27
9	452 to 459 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	14	14	11	8	.....	.....	25	22
	Total ...		237	123	145	98	111	71	83	60	570	352
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
12	379 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ...	15	.....	19	2	5	3	3	3	42	8
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
15	322, 355, 358 ... ..	Criminal force ...	704	301	403	160	255	53	59	30	1,421	586
16	334 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	107	56	41	17	83	39	.....	.....	251	119
	Total ...		811	357	444	177	314	134	59	80	1,638	698
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.											
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ...	16	1	30	5	6	6	1	1	55	13
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	16	4	11	1	3	3	3	3	35	11
20	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	3
21	426, 427, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ...	180	87	133	49	91	35	12	9	416	120
	Total ...		213	93	179	56	101	45	16	13	569	207
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	400 to 402 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
24	403 to 405 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3
25	509 to 502 ... ..	Defamation ...	10	3	12	8	3	.....	1	3	24	8
26	503, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ...	63	23	36	11	40	24	.....	.....	139	56
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 295, 299 ... ..	Public and local nuisances ...	1	1	36	26	35	37	.....	.....	89	34
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	127	67	20	20	4	.....	2	.....	153	59
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	18	17	17	.....	.....	.....	200	23	325	89
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	1
	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...		878	264	263	298	184	103	26	22	801	556
	Total ...		618	374	377	208	219	167	322	44	1,596	653
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,925	948	1,167	608	810	420	483	150	4,385	2,121

## STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1886.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.											
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Palamow.		Singhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ... ..	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ... ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ... ..	79	34	55	49	15	11	39	29	83	42	511	185
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ..	Offences by public servants ... ..	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	23	10	20	13	13	7	8	3	16	11	85	44
7	465 to 477 ... ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	4
8	261 to 267 ... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	21	17
9	483 to 489 ... ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	16	10	41	21	50	33
	Total ...	...	110	60	122	68	34	18	65	42	157	88	188	290.
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ... ..	Causing miscarriage ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	379 ... ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389 ... ..	Extortion ... ..	11	5	4	...	4	...	1	...	9	1	29	6
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	345 ... ..	Wrongful confinement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 359 ... ..	Criminal force ... ..	266	102	254	95	75	33	216	121	234	105	1,095	458
16	394 ... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	5	8
17	323 ... ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ... ..	40	28	62	35	7	4	34	16	114	39	273	122
	Total ...	...	313	131	317	130	84	38	250	137	379	145	1,373	581
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.													
18	417 to 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	14	5	7	4	...	...	7	4	9	3	37	18
19	403, 404 ... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	11	8	7	4	...	...	3	3	4	4	23	19
20	409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	2	4	...	1	...	3	1	3	2	18	5
21	435, 437, 434 ... ..	Mischief (simple) ... ..	21	8	28	16	10	...	26	15	75	22	160	61
	Total ...	...	53	23	40	24	11	...	39	23	91	31	240	101
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
22	308 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
23	490 to 492 ... ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	483 to 498 ... ..	Offences relating to marriage ... ..	19	4	12	1	9	1	15	2	...	6	72	...
25	500 to 503 ... ..	Defamation ... ..	8	6	1	1	...	...	4	1	17	...	27	14
26	504, 506 to 510 ... ..	Intimidation and insult ... ..	13	6	14	4	4	2	33	15	25	6	94	33
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. O.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1	...	34	10	6	3	10	10	55	20	65	51
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. O.	Public nuisances ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	8
31	Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. O.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	3
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. O.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	5	2	...	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	12	9
	Other Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	...	178	120	85	61	29	10	12	4	102	68	400	257
	Total ...	...	230	139	153	80	50	20	86	48	194	90	712	386
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	717	343	642	311	183	78	471	250	830	326	2,513	1,340





## RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

*Darjeeling, the 24th October 1887.*

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1886.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1884 and 1885, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

### GENERAL.

*Cost and numbers of Police Force.*—The actual expenditure for the financial year 1886-87 was Rs. 40,33,658 against Rs. 41,95,793 in 1885-86. The total strength of the police (including Railway police) was 23,312. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,00,711, or 7·5 pies per head of population, the cost in England and Wales being 2s. 8·11d. per head. The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ... ..	11,991	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·9	1 to 2,903
Behar ... ..	5,914	44,139	23,127,104	1 „ 7·4	1 „ 3,910
Orissa ... ..	1,418	9,762	3,789,694	1 „ 6·8	1 „ 2,672
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,384	26,966	4,225,989	1 „ 19·4	1 „ 3,053
Total ...	20,707	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·3	1 to 3,185

In England and Wales there was one constable for every 772 of the estimated population for 1885 (one for 750·5 in boroughs, one for 1,199·6 in counties, and one for every 396·5 in the metropolitan police district).

2. *Town Police.*—The working of the town police is not altogether satisfactory. Many municipalities are made up of widely scattered rural areas, and are ill able to afford an expensive system of police. For instance, the Commissioner of Dacca points out that the so-called town of Goalundo covers six square miles of country, while Porozepore includes hamlets and rice fields four or five miles away from the small bazar forming the nucleus of the municipality. Again, the Inspector-General remarks that Purneah and Kissengunge are striking examples of the way in which municipalities include purely rural areas. These facts raise a reasonable doubt whether the provisions of section 10 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 have been strictly adhered to. A copy of paragraph 12 of the Report, and also of paragraph 13, dealing with the subject of street-lighting, will be sent to the Municipal Department of this Government. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions consider that the chowkidari system should be reverted to in the rural parts of municipalities; and the question of a partial or total return to a system of local or village police in such areas is one which, in Sir Stuart Bayley's opinion, deserves early consideration. He will, however, await the result of the enquiries which the Inspector-General states he is making into this subject.

3. *Rural Police.*—The Inspector-General apparently does not consider that the amending Act I (B.C.) of 1886 effected much improvement in the working of the village police; but this Act only came into force in June 1886, and, as the Commissioner of Chittagong observed, it is too early yet to write with any finality regarding its effects. It was pointed out in the order of this Government, Nos. 1032-39J, dated the 30th June 1886, that the Magistrate can now appoint any person (including police officers) the thinks fit to pay the chowkidars, but that it is not desirable that police officers should be indiscriminately and invariably employed in every instance. Mr. Veasey states that, so far as he had ascertained up to the date of writing his Report, the police had been employed in disbursement of the chowkidars' pay as a matter of course in Burdwan, Khulna, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, and the districts of the Chittagong Division, and that in these districts they

are responsible for the money disbursed. In some other districts they are employed when occasion requires, but not in regular manner. The Inspector-General of Police objects to the responsibility thrown on the force in the first-named districts by requiring them to receive and hold large sums of money until they can be made over to the chowkidars concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that the employment of the police as custodians of the money collected has been carried too far in these districts. With regard to the general question of the relation between the regular police and the chowkidars, the Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees in the desirability, if possible, of making the village police, so to speak, the foundation of the regular body ; but he is not prepared to undertake any radical change in the law at present, especially as the alterations made by the amending Act of 1886 have avowedly not yet received a fair trial.

4. *Miscellaneous* —The remaining paragraphs of the first portion of the Report (paragraphs 25-52) are principally devoted to matters of a departmental nature, and only call for a few remarks. The percentage of educated men in the police force is as follows:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	99.4
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	97.7
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	76.6
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	24.9

In regard to head-constables the Inspector-General observes that "experience shows that for night-work, and guard or escort duty, an illiterate head-constable is much more to be depended on than one who can read or write."

There were four cases of beating or ill-treatment by the police, but none were, strictly speaking, cases of torture. In the first both the head-constable and the constable accused were acquitted; in the second a constable was convicted, but the Sub-Inspector, who was also sent up for trial, was acquitted; in the third a constable and two other men concerned were sentenced to transportation for life; and in the fourth a Sub-Inspector, with 18 years' service, was fined Rs. 120 for ill-using two bad characters in order to compel them to give information. The Inspector-General remarks that, as regards the rough treatment of bad characters, "we are not only in advance of public opinion, but that even the courts are not disposed to be more than lukewarm." In the case referred to, the Sub-Inspector was allowed to return to duty, and, having regard to the remarks of the Sessions Judge, before whom the case went on appeal, and to the fact that only a fine was inflicted, the Inspector-General did not think it necessary to interfere. It was urged before the Sessions Judge that, when there were repeated thefts in a locality, the public opinion of the place demanded that the bad characters of the neighbourhood should be intimidated. The Judge remarks in his decision: "There is some practical common sense in these views, and I am prepared to say that, having regard to the actual condition of this country, courts should not be disposed to look with too curious eyes on every small excess committed by an investigating officer of police." Sir Rivers Thompson remarked, in his Resolution on the Report for 1885, that he feared such ill-treatment was by no means confined to the police, but was an ingrained habit of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the fact that charges of violence are readily brought against police officers, and that they are sometimes false or grossly exaggerated. He is further inclined to think that, in most parts of Bengal proper, at least, the people are well able to protect themselves against police oppression. At the same time, he thinks it would be most dangerous to show undue leniency in any well-established case of torture. The provisions of the Penal Code may, in point of severity, be in advance of public opinion; but morality has a tendency to follow, however slowly, in the wake of legislation, and if public opinion sympathises with the beating of thieves and rough treatment of known bad characters, it should be the endeavour of Government officers to educate and raise it to a higher level. The withdrawal during the year of the orders requiring outlying stations and outposts to be inspected quarterly, should enable District Superintendents to give more time to the scrutiny of C Forms and examination of special diaries and reports. The system of co-operation between neighbouring districts promises to produce excellent results.

## CRIME.

5. *Criminal statistics.*—The proportion of crime to population and police in various provinces of India is shown in the following statement:—

PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable.)	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police-man.	Persons.	Police-man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	32,528	43,268,599	153,277	1	to 1,330	1	to 4.7	1	to 282
Punjab ...	20,196	18,842,364	68,502	1	„ 932	1	„ 3.3	1	„ 275
Central Provinces ...	8,741	9,833,791	21,555	1	„ 1,125	1	„ 2.4	1	„ 450
Bombay, including Sind ...	19,110	15,677,456	40,890	1	„ 820	1	„ 2.1	1	„ 88
Madras ...	22,200	30,868,504	129,836*	1	„ 1,390	1	„ 5.8	1	„ 237
Assam including Hill Districts† ...	4,458	5,962,918	10,031	1	„ 1,339	1	„ 2.2	1	„ 595
Bengal ...	24,026	65,964,160	107,410	1	„ 2,745	1	„ 4.4	1	„ 614

\* Special and local laws were not included in the table for the last year.

† Hill Districts were not included in the table for the last year.

These figures show that Bengal employs fewer policemen, and has less serious crime in proportion to its population, than any other part of India, for which statistics are available.

6. *Crime of the Province.*—The following figures show the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime as compared with the previous year:—

					1885.	1886.
Cognizable	...	...	...	...	107,410	105,793
Non-cognizable	...	...	...	...	105,996	112,664
Total				...	213,406	218,457
Decrease in cognizable cases	...	...	...	...	.....	1,017
Increase in non-cognizable cases	...	...	...	...	.....	6,668
Net increase				...	.....	5,651

The Burdwan, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions account for the large increase in non-cognizable offences. The percentage of non-cognizable crime for the whole Province is 51.6, the percentage varying from 23.8 in Darjeeling to 82.7 in Noakholly. The attention of the Commissioner of Chittagong will be called to the amount of frivolous and vexatious litigation in that Division. It is probable that the system, which was found to prevail in the district of Tipperah in 1885, of referring most non-cognizable petitions to panchayets for inquiry, was due to a desire on the part of the District Magistrate to check and repress the institution of petty cases. Sir Steuart Bayley considers it to be somewhat remarkable that in a jungly and backward district, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentage of non-cognizable cases should be as high as 58.7.

7. *False cases.*—The percentage of false cases has decreased from 6.0 to 5.5. The steady decrease from 13.4 in 1877 is possibly due to the greater attention now paid to prosecutions for false charges, but Sir Steuart Bayley is not satisfied of this. He considers it equally likely that the orders of Government regarding the disposal of C Forms may have induced a greater hesitation, or at least the exercise of extreme care and caution, in declaring a case false. The orders of this Government that complainants are to have the benefit of any doubt, and that doubtful cases are to be entered as true, may have tended to diminish the number of cases shown as false. But it should be borne in mind by magisterial officers that, if they consider a case to be false, they should not hesitate to show it as false, even though there may not be sufficient grounds for the institution of a prosecution under section 211 of the Penal Code; it is obvious that any other procedure would lead to fictitious entries and give a very false impression as to the real percentage of false cases. From the police and magisterial reports quoted by the Inspector-General, there would appear to be some grounds for thinking that the police are beginning to send up more cases in C True Form, knowing that they will not be declared false without the strongest evidence. This certainly gives a very novel aspect to an extremely difficult question, and it furnishes an additional reason why Magistrates should not hesitate to declare a case false, when there are reasonable grounds for believing it to be so. No orders have ever

been issued directing a prosecution in *all* cases declared false, but only when the Magistrate considers both that a case is intentionally and maliciously false, and that there is sufficient evidence to bring home to the complainant a charge under section 211, Indian Penal Code. The great variations in the percentages of cases declared false in different districts of the same Division,—for instance, 10·6 and 10·2 in Beerbhoom and Midnapore respectively against 2·7 and 2·1 in Burdwan and Howrah respectively,—indicate that the causes must be sought to some extent, at any rate, in differences of procedure; but the real difficulty appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be involved in the fact that Magistrates are called upon in every instance to record definitely the brief opinion that a case is either false or true. As regards complaints at the basis of which are disputes of a purely civil nature, there can be no doubt but that a little more care on the part of Magistrates in making preliminary enquiries under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code would result in the summary dismissal and elimination of a number of cases which are now reported in an arbitrary manner, and frequently after protracted trials, as false through mistake of law or fact.

8. *Prosecutions for false charges.*—Out of a total of 5,852 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,384, and convictions obtained in 412 cases. The percentage of false cases prosecuted was 23·6 against 21·7 in 1885, and that of convictions 29·7 against 25·1. The suggestion is put forward that false charges might, to a great extent, be suppressed by the extension to warrant cases of the power which is given in summons cases by section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to award compensation for a frivolous or vexatious charge to the accused, and it appears that the Commissioner of Chittagong goes so far as to think that a man who has a true charge of assault to prefer is tempted to add theft to it, as by doing so he escapes all liability to the action of section 250 in case the Court should disbelieve his case. Both the proposal and the conjecture are worthy of consideration, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to advocate special legislation in this direction, though the point will be brought to the notice of the Government of India in case of any general amendment of the Act being brought forward.

9. *Refusal of inquiry.*—Out of a grand total of 105,793 cases, only 523, or 4 per cent., were not inquired into under the provisos to section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This extremely low percentage indicates either that the returns are fictitious, or that the provisions of section 157 are not understood. Sir Steuart Bayley would call particular attention to the remarks made on this head by his predecessor in paragraph 14 of the Resolution of last year which are reproduced in the margin. It would appear that much of the time of the police is now wasted in inquiring into extremely petty cases to the detriment of more important work. Moreover, the

“The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that attempts to commit house-breaking are often cases of some importance, but he does not think that all cases should be enquired into; the police must use their judgment in the exercise of the discretion which section 157 gives them. Private persons are not bound to give information in cases of theft or attempts to commit house-breaking, and to make enquiry in very petty case may cause much harassment and hardship to individuals, as well as occupy time which might be more advantageously used by the police in other directions. The law clearly enacts that an officer need not investigate on the spot, if the case is not of a serious nature and some particular person is named; and that he *shall* not investigate it, in his opinion, there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation. Abstention from investigation in very petty cases admits of more attention being given to more important cases, and enquiry might properly be refused in cases of petty theft of grain, or of some unidentifiable article of little value. Moreover, there are other sorts of petty cognizable crime, in which the people are quite ready enough to resort to the police, and such tendency should not be unduly encouraged.”

Inspector-General should take care to disabuse his subordinates of the impression which is said to prevail on the subject of refusal to inquire. “The truth is,” says Mr. Veasey, “that, as long as refusals are looked on as something suspicious and to be apologized for, they will continue to be as rare as at present, and their place will be taken by ambiguous entries in the station diary.” The Lieutenant-Governor cannot understand why a police officer should be reluctant to record a refusal in cases where he is not bound by law to make an investigation, and he looks to the Inspector-General to make known to his subordinates the views of Government on this question.

10. *Sessions trials.*—The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried at Sessions trials was 57·8. Having regard to the fact that every case had stood the test of a preliminary inquiry, there can be no doubt that the figures must represent a certain number of failures of justice. In Hooghly the Judge disagreed with several verdicts, but referred

only two to the High Court, a conviction following in each instance. As regards the percentages of acquittals in Sessions cases, it is evident to Sir Steuart Bayley, from a comparison of the percentages in the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah (19·4 and 19·3) with those in Burdwan and Hooghly (68·7 and 41·0) that, even in jury districts, much still depends on the presiding Judge.

11. *Analysis of crime by classes.*—The annexed statement shows the number of true cognizable cases in 1879 and during the past five years :—

	1879.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,840	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,803	2,891
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	3,976	4,267	4,694	4,618	4,481	4,542
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	20,602	18,520	19,609	24,221	24,103	22,803
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person.	9,608	12,460	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	42,442	36,301	37,690	42,630	42,206	40,020
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above.	18,694	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003

There is a marked decrease in offences against property, and the Inspector-General thinks that the actual decrease was even larger than appears from the figures, as crime was better reported last year than heretofore. Class VI is made up for the most part of petty cases of nuisance.

12. *Class I—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.*—There was an increase of 89 cases in this class, the variations calling for no particular notice. Offences relating to coin should not be allowed to make any headway, and in every case in which bad coins are passed, or attempted to be passed, an endeavour should be made to trace the coins to their source, and to bring the coiners to justice. The Lieutenant-Governor notes that a small colony of coiners has been discovered on the borders of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, and this case discloses the absolute necessity for a more cordial co-operation between the police of adjoining districts. The Inspector-General remarks that the police ought to have known about this colony, and probably some of them did, but jealousy between the two districts stopped the way, and could not be beaten down until the matter had been reported to his office. Seven coining cases occurred in the Monghyr district, and in only two were convictions obtained.

There was an increase of 73 cases under the head of rioting, the district of Bogra alone showing an increase from 29 to 92, or 63 cases. The Inspector-General is unable to accept the explanation that these cases partook more of the nature of affrays than of serious riots. It is probable that, as he remarks, either the sentences inflicted are too light, or that preventive measures are not sufficiently resorted to, only 11 persons having been bound over to keep the peace. Bogra, a district without any sub-divisions, now occupies the remarkable position of having more true cases of rioting and unlawful assembly than either Backergunge or Dacca. Further inquiry will have to be made regarding this matter. The delay in deciding disputes concerning possession is said to increase very greatly the difficulties of the police. But the Lieutenant-Governor does not see why there should be any delay in their decision, as such proceedings are to be regarded as summons cases, in which the parties must ordinarily produce their own witnesses, though assistance should not be arbitrarily refused. It has been ruled by the High Court in several cases that, in proceedings under this section, a Magistrate should not hold a lengthened and protracted investigation, but should make a speedy and summary inquiry into the fact of possession, and pass orders with as little delay as possible. The same remarks apply with even greater force to proceedings under section 107 of the Code, and this is well illus-

trated by a case mentioned by the Inspector-General. On the 26th June the police applied to the Sub-divisional Officer of Perozepore to have certain disputants bound down to keep the peace, and the latter officer fixed the 6th August as the earliest date on which he would take it up. "A delay of six weeks of course overshot the mark, and the result was a fight, which need never have happened." The number of riots attended with loss of life is one of the worst features of the year's administration, being greater in every district than it has been in any year since 1878. Statement A appended to the Report does not show separately the number of proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. It was remarked in the Resolution of last year that a serious riot may often be prevented by a judicious resort to the provisions of this section, and Sir Steuart Bayley has no doubt that, had Magistrates resorted to this section in all cases of clear necessity, some of these homicidal riots would not have taken place. On the other hand, there is too much reason to fear that people are bound over to keep the peace in the district of Backergunge wholesale and without discrimination. This is the opinion of the Commissioner, in which the Inspector-General concurs. It is clear that the whole subject needs inquiry, and a return will be called for from all District Magistrates showing the number of proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year 1886. The attention of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore will also be called to the serious rioting which has taken place in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Purneah. Two cases in Bhagulpore and three in Purneah were attended with loss of life. In one of the Purneah cases, which was a fight about a fishery, one man was shot dead, and four or five others were badly wounded. In another case in the same district, a number of up-country *lathials*, described as notorious fighting men and bullies in the employ of one Chunder Narain Singh, a zemindar, set upon and beat a European indigo-planter. Fourteen of them were ultimately sentenced to two months' imprisonment each.

13. *Class II.—Serious offences against the person.*—There were 278 murders against 288 in the previous year. Of these, five were committed by dacoits, and 17 were cases of poisoning. The Chota Nagpore Division returns as many as 41 cases, there being "a deep-rooted belief in the necessity for removing persons for practising witchcraft." The percentage of convictions for murder to persons arrested shows a further decrease from 14.4 to 12.1, and that to persons actually tried was only 17.1 against 20.7. The percentage in 1880 was 34.9 and in 1883, 24.4. This steady decrease in the percentage of convictions for murder constitutes a somewhat alarming feature in the police administration, though it is a matter for congratulation that the chances of impunity have not so far resulted in an increase in the number of reported murders. The action of the police can as a rule have little effect in diminishing the ordinary class of murders, that is, those committed in the heat and frenzy of passion; and the larger or smaller number of such murders is no safe criterion of a good or bad police administration. But there can be no doubt that the number of premeditated murders may be directly affected by a sense of impunity, or a feeling of comparative security from conviction; and the remarkable feature in the present report is the number of deliberate and cold-blooded murders as compared with those committed in the heat of passion. Some of these are marked by features of a most unusual, if not an altogether novel, character. In a case which occurred in Midnapore, the deceased was a notorious litigant. "He pleaded hard for his life, but was told that he must die, as he had given offence by his litigious propensities." In the same district "a suspected thief, whose prosecution as a budmash had been applied for, was called out of doors at night and quietly murdered, evidently a piece of lynch law." The body was, moreover, mutilated, in recognition of the fact that the deceased was a man of licentious habits. Much the same fate was met by a "torney," or mukhtar's tout, who had made himself intolerable to his neighbours. In another case an old woman money-lender, who had been pressing her debtors, was murdered. These and other cases evince so deliberate a disregard of, and contempt for, the law, that Sir Steuart Bayley cannot but think that the large percentage of acquittals (82.9) in cases of murder must to some extent account for crimes of this character, which are by no means in harmony with the ordinarily patient and law-abiding character of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor pro-



poses to deal with this subject separately after further consideration and inquiry, but in the meantime Commissioners and Magistrates should carefully study every murder case ending in acquittal with a view to discovering the circumstances leading to this result. At present it is to be feared there is a tendency to accept an acquittal in a murder case as something which, when once reported, need have no further attention paid to it, without regard to the fact that there is no legitimate reason why the law should not be as fully vindicated and justice done in murder cases as it is in offences against property, which are not as a rule in any degree easier of proof.

14. *Cases of murder in different Divisions.*—Mr. Veasey gives a summary of the principal murders in each division and Sir Stuart Bayley would refer to the following cases, some of which bear on the remarks made in the previous paragraph:—In Nuddea, as the result of a drunken squabble about a prostitute, a man was severely beaten, and then placed on the railway line, where a passing train cut off one of his feet. A ryot in arrears with his rent cut down and killed the zemindar's peon who had come to take him before the zemindar. A boy of 12 or 13 was charged with strangling a little girl of seven, who had threatened to report him for indecently assaulting her. As regards this case, the Inspector-General states that the boy was acquitted, although he confessed his guilt and produced the child's ornaments. The District Magistrate will be asked to report why no application was made for an appeal on behalf of Government. A creditor assisted his debtor to murder the latter's brother-in-law, as it was intended that the murdered man's wife should be given in satisfaction of the debt. In Julpaiguri a woman was accused of having poisoned her husband. The Commissioner states that she fully confessed her crime, and her statements were borne out by her neighbours; but she was acquitted by the Sessions Court. This case also was not reported to Government. In two cases women poisoned their husbands at the instigation of their paramours. In Kungpore, a young girl poisoned her husband at the instigation of her brother-in-law. In Dinagepore, a man who had cut down a tree belonging to his zemindar, and knew the zemindar's gomasta was about to proceed against him, locked the latter inside his master's cutcherry, and then set fire to it. Two men beat a married woman to death, as they suspected her of having corrupted their wives. In Dacca a zemindar's naib was murdered by discontented ryots. A village mukhtar was murdered by some *lattials* he was engaged in prosecuting for rioting. In Furreedpore, the headman of a faction was murdered by the opposite faction for giving adverse evidence in a case between them. In Tipperah a loose character was beaten and burnt to death. There were ten murders reported in the Chittagong Division, and in only one was a conviction obtained. In Patna an old man was poisoned by his servant at the instigation of his opponent in some civil suits. In Sarun a woman was poisoned by her paramour, who had reason to suspect her fidelity. In Chumparun a woman was poisoned by her husband to clear the way for an intrigue he had with his brother's widow. In Sarun the murder of Chuni Lall, a well known Chuprah banker, by a hired Rajput ruffian named Moti Singh, attracted much attention at the time. In Durbhanga a zemindar's gomasta was murdered, and his body mutilated by the neighbours of a girl he had seduced. In Monghyr a woman, whose husband was away, had her throat cut by five men, who were offended with her for rejecting their advances. In Singbhoon a husband hired an assassin to kill a man who had an intrigue with his wife. In another case a procuress was murdered while asleep. These and other cases clearly demonstrate the necessity for taking some steps with a view to bring about better results than those attained during the year under report.

15. *Class III—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.*—There were 22,803 true cases against 24,103 in 1885. The annexed statement shows the number of cases under the principal heads of this class—

		1885.	1886.
Dacoity	... ..	164	108
Robbery	... ..	176	156
Serious mischief and cognate offences	... ..	703	700
Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	... ..	794	633
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.	... ..	22,023	20,941
House-trespass, &c.	... ..	235	204



Almost the whole of the decrease of 1,300 cases is under the head of burglary. That the number is still in advance of the figures for 1883 is no doubt due to the extra pressure put on chowkidars to report. There has been a decrease of as much as 37·2 per cent. in the number of cases of dacoity, and there can be no doubt that the new system of co-operation tends to suppress this crime. The number of true cases of mischief by fire increased from 267 to 374. The difficulty of detection in these cases is manifest from the fact that only 15 persons were convicted, while 144 were discharged or acquitted. The charges at any rate enable the police to find out the names of reputed incendiaries. The Commissioner of Chittagong would proceed against such men under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But the present law omits the words "dangerous character," which were in the corresponding section of the Code of 1872. These words would cover professional incendiaries as well as professional cattle poisoners, but it would be now necessary to show the habitual commission of criminal intimidation or extortion, or an attempt to extort.

16. *Class IV—Minor offences against the person.*—This class of offences calls for no remarks.

17. *Class V—Minor offences against property.*—There were 40,020 offences under this class against 42,206 in 1885. The following table shows the increase or decrease under the principal heads :—

Description of offence.	1885.	1886.
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	692	689
Theft of cattle ...	2,055	1,798
Ordinary theft ...	27,376	25,063
Criminal breach of trust ...	1,614	1,547
Receiving stolen property ...	1,874	1,672
Criminal and house-trespass ...	8,562	9,218

The only increase is under the heads of criminal trespass and house trespass, which, as the Inspector-General remarks, are not important crimes from a police point of view. The remarks made by Mr. Veasey in paragraph 254 of his Report, regarding the employment of Domes as municipal mehters in the town of Patna will be referred to the Commissioner for any remarks he may have to make.

18. *Class VI—Other offences not specified above.*—There were 27,003 cases under this class against 24,819 in 1885. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class :—

	1885.	1886.
Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,117	1,210
Offences against Excise Laws ...	2,404	2,336
"    Opium Act ...	571	390
"    Railway Laws ...	348	350
"    Salt and Customs Laws ...	353	359
"    Arms Act ...	938	1,061
Public and local nuisances ...	18,053	19,316
Other special and local nuisances cognizable by police ...	905	1,338

Out of the total increase of 2,184 cases, as many as 1,696 are accounted for by prosecutions for nuisances of various sorts. It is always difficult to know whether an increase in the number of prosecutions for petty infractions of municipal and conservancy regulations is due to the greater frequency of such delinquencies, or to an increased vigilance and austerity on the part of municipal authorities and the guardians of the peace. The matter is one that depends a good deal from district to district on individual idiosyncrasies, and an increase or a decrease from year to year may be entirely accounted for by a change in the local authorities. As regards those nuisances and offences under special laws, which are cognizable by the police, Sir Steuart Baley looks to the Inspector-General to discourage any tendency he may observe to award praise or the reverse solely in accordance with figures and returns.

19. *Cases of bad livelihood*—Adjoining districts as usual show remarkable variations in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood. There was again great delay in disposing of cases in some districts, but the Resolution for 1885 was issued so late in 1886 that it has naturally not had any great effect in putting a stop to delays during the latter year.

Sir Steuart Bayley trusts that the report for the present year will exhibit a marked improvement in this respect. It is far better that a case should be taken up at once in Court than that men should have charges hanging over their heads for months and months, because it is not found convenient to depute an officer to the spot. As was remarked in last year's Resolution, there are many cases in which it is no kindness to the suspected person to make the enquiry in his village, and in which no advantage can accrue from such a procedure. When not more than one person in half a lakh of the population is proceeded against for bad behaviour, obviously doubts must arise as to whether a sufficient resort is had to these sections in some districts. The average number of cases during the four years from 1874 to 1877 was 3,426. In the last-mentioned year the attention of Sir Ashley Eden was directed to the abuse of these provisions of the law in some districts and the reaction that ensued on the orders then issued has brought the number down to a very low level. Statistics prove that in Bengal the police have not the same acquaintance with the criminal classes, or the same familiarity with their haunts and movements, as is possessed by the police in England, and the number of persons proceeded against on suspicion in that country, under Vagrancy Acts and the Prevention of Crime Act, is about fifty times as many as those proceeded against in Bengal under sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Sir Steuart Bayley does not advocate a return to the policy which existed prior to 1876; but at the same time he would not have these sections altogether lost sight of, as appears to have been the case in some districts, and those not the least criminal. Some of the Behar districts swarm with criminal castes and unconvicted burglars, and if Sarun had as many as 82 cases, it is not easy to see why there should have been only 16 in Durbhunga, 12 in Mozufferpore, and 9 in Chumparun.

20. *Non-cognizable crime*.—Non-cognizable offences have increased by 6,668, as will be seen from the following table:—

			1885.	1886.
Abetment	...	...	2	.....
Class I	...	...	7,587	8,063
" II	...	...	60	72
" III	...	...	1,126	1,028
" IV	...	...	54,731	58,945
" V	...	...	10,629	10,665
" VI	...	...	10,017	10,877
Special laws	...	...	21,844	23,014
Total			105,996	112,664

The increase under class I is chiefly under offences against public justice (227) and false evidence (239); but this does not make up for the decrease of 701 cases in 1885.

*Classes IV and V*.—The increase under criminal force is 3,394, and under hurt 856. This large increase in trivial charges, and the fact that they were not settled out of Court, is not a satisfactory feature. There were 7,999 cases of mischief, an increase of only 26 on 1885, but that year showed an increase of 1,086 on the year before.

*Class VI*.—Offences relating to marriage increased from 3,434 to 4,050, proceedings for taking security to keep the peace from 1,562 to 2,009, while possession cases decreased from 388 to 307. Under "Special laws" there has been an increase of 350 in railway cases, of 242 in stamp cases, and of 295 for non-registration of births and deaths; while pound cases have decreased by 3,516 and salt cases by 271. Out of 4,050 complaints of offences relating to marriage, process was issued in 2,284 cases. Only 1,686 persons appeared before the Court, of whom 455 were discharged after appearance, 903 were acquitted, and 244 convicted; 4,050 institutions and 244 convictions. The number of murders, due to jealousy and illicit intrigues, has been remarked on above, and a number of serious offences against the person have been due to the same causes. There can be no doubt that a judicious enforcement of the provisions of Chapter XX of the Penal Code in *bond fide* cases must tend, in an oriental country, to the prevention of much serious and violent

crime. The very small percentage of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to investigate (4·3 against 4·5 in 1885) indicates that in some districts the police are not sufficiently made use of.

21. *Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—Considering the area and population of the Province, the small number of proceedings under Chapters X and XII of the Criminal Procedure Code (597 and 307) is remarkable. Magistrates should bear in mind that, when a certain state of facts is made out to their satisfaction, action under section 145 of the Procedure Code is obligatory and not optional. Judicious action under this section and under section 107 directly tends to the prevention of unlawful assemblies and homicidal riots. Orders for security on conviction under section 106 are shown under this head, while proceedings under section 107 are lumped together with bad livelihood proceedings under class VI of cognizable crime. In future, the Lieutenant-Governor would like to know the exact number of proceedings under section 107. Serious riots are often prevented by the institution of judicious proceedings, and their speedy disposal under this section. Magistrates should avail themselves of every legal means for the repression of crimes of violence; but it is evident, from the remarks of the Inspector-General, that some Magistrates have shown remissness in this respect. Attention is again directed to this important subject, and officers in whose districts rioting occurs, and who, after this warning, are found to have failed in this respect, will be considered to have incurred a very serious responsibility.

22. *Remands.*—Altogether 37,500 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

				Percentage.
At first hearing	...	...	13,882	37·01
Remanded once	...	...	7,882	21·0
Ditto twice	...	...	5,149	13·7
Ditto thrice	...	...	3,318	8·8
Ditto four times	...	...	2,217	5·9
Ditto five times	...	...	1,408	3·7
Ditto six times	...	...	1,041	2·7
Ditto more than six times	...	...	1,824	4·8

This is slightly better than the results for 1885. Balasore, Backergunge, Manbhoom, and Pubna are again among the worst districts. The very worst is Bogra, where the percentage of cases decided at the first two hearings was only 15·05. This district also, as has been remarked above, shows the largest number of riots, and those facts together point to laxity on the part of the District Magistrate. Further enquiry will be made on this point. The Inspector-General says that it is his experience that these delays do not occur where Magistrates send for the case registers regularly. As the duty of looking at the registers of their subordinates and scrutinizing their work is imposed on District Magistrates, not only by the orders of Government, but by the High Court circulars and orders, the Lieutenant-Governor will accept no excuse for its non-performance. The attention of Commissioners will be directed to this important matter, and they will be instructed to bring to the notice of Government all cases of neglect on the part of District Magistrates.

23. *Reconvictions.*—The total number of persons reconvicted during the year was 1,442 against 1,577 in 1885 and 1,482 in 1884. Steps are now being taken to index all conviction registers, and to supply all Sub-divisional Officers with copies. When these are complete, the number of reconvictions is likely to increase.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Mr. Veasey for his interesting and valuable report. The reports, figures, and returns from different divisions have been dealt with in an intelligent manner, and it is evident that they have been scrutinized with great care. Attention to mere figures has been discouraged, and sustained and steady work is singled out for praise. Sir Stuart Bayley has no doubt that all branches of the police administration have benefited by the interest evinced in it and by the searching supervision exercised by him. The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General in paragraphs 50 and 52 of his Report will be noted in the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 50 and 52 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

*Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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No. 4277J.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

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No. 4278J.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

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No 4279J.

COPY of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 50 and 52 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

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No. 4280J.

EXTRACT paragraph 2 from the above Resolution, together with extract paragraphs 12 and 13 from the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Government for information.

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Circular No. 49J.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 24th October 1887.



REPORT



ON THE

# POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

## BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1887.

BY

J. C. VEASEY, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Calcutta:

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1888.

*Not printed for Sale.*



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# REPORT.



I CONTINUED in charge of the Department throughout the year, and was confirmed in the appointment of Inspector-General with effect from the 23rd August.

2. The crime reports of the several divisions, due on the 20th March, reached me on the following dates :—

Burdwan ...	16th March.	Orissa ...	28th March.
Presidency ...	20th "	Patna ...	2nd April
Chittagong ...	20th "	Rajshahye ...	12th "
Dacca ...	22nd "	Chota Nagpore ...	23rd "
Bhagulpore ...	26th "		

The Chota Nagpore report was thus a week later even than it was the year before, and the reason for the delay, both there and in the Rajshahye division, was failure to attend in the first instance to the revised rules for the preparation of the report given in the new Manual.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police, excluding Railway Police, is shown below. The temporary police employed in former years in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season were not taken on, as operations there are now in charge of the Madras authorities :—

Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	41
Assistant Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	27
Total ...					72
Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	160
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	902
Head-constables ...	...	...	...	...	2,361
Constables ...	...	...	...	...	19,263
European constables ...	...	...	...	...	3
Mounted constables ...	...	...	...	...	32
Total ...					22,721

The details of the Railway Police will be found in paragraph 25 : including them the total sanctioned strength was 23,356.

4. A net increase of 2 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, and 29 constables has been made to the total sanctioned strength for the reasons given in the table below.

Changes in the police.  
As usual, the transfer to the police of the duties of watch and ward formerly discharged by chowkidars in certain bazars and large villages now included in municipalities had most to say to the change noticed, and the increase thus occasioned in town duty is certainly not a gain to the Department :—

INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	European constables.
Extension of the jurisdiction of the Chandpore Municipality in Jessore ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Establishment of a sub-division at Thakoorgaon in the district of Dinagepore ...	.....	1	1	8	.....
Increase sanctioned for the Khagoul and Dinapore Municipality in Patna ...	.....	1	3	4	.....
Increase sanctioned for the sub-divisional court at Sasseram in the district of Shahabad ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Revision of the boundaries of the Madhubani and Roserah Municipality in the district of Durbhunga ...	.....	.....	1	12	.....
Extension of the Revilgunge Municipality in the district of Sarun ...	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Establishment of the Jamui Municipality in the district of Monghyr ...	.....	.....	1	12	.....
Establishment of a thana at Chandil in Manbhoom ...	.....	.....	2	6	.....
Total ...	.....	2	10	49	.....

DECREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	European constables.
Abolition of Saidpore treasure railway guard attached to the district of Rungpore ...	.....	.....	1	14	.....
Reduction of two constables from the cash guard employed in the office of the Examiner and Paymaster, Tirhoot State Railway, at Mozufferpore ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Reduction of Daltongunge sub-treasury guard in the district of Palamow ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1	20	.....
Net increase ...	.....	2	9	29	.....

5. The district force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by 3 Inspectors, 32 Sub-Inspectors, 27 head-constables, and 485 constables. The difficulty in getting recruits in Bengal districts near the metropolis is steadily increasing, and a further extension of batta to all men upon town duty appears likely to become inevitable before long.

6. The police budget grant, apart from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 42,16,634, distributed as follows:—

Regular police	Rs.
...	42,16,634

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 6,02,042. The grant for the force, together with the grants under the following heads, was distributed as under:—

Fixed boat establishment	Rs.
Good-conduct pay	71,871
Travelling allowance of officers and men	21,622
Cost of medical stores	87,300
Batta allowance	500
Cost of police guards	15,000
	15,000
Total	2,11,293

Burdwan Division	4,31,840
Presidency	4,91,479
Rajshahye	3,52,032
Dacca	3,40,552
Chittagong	1,74,569
Patna	5,34,085
Bhagulpore	2,87,689
Orissa	2,22,160
Chota Nagpore	2,16,584
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	17,101
Total	30,68,091

The total grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for A and B contingencies was retained in hand, and the grant of Rs. 1,97,000 for contract contingencies, together with Rs. 23,000 for country stationery, was distributed as follows:—

Burdwan Division	Rs.
Presidency	22,384
Rajshahye	34,024
Dacca	24,364
Chittagong	25,062
Patna	12,461
Bhagulpore	31,128
Orissa	16,245
Chota Nagpore	12,321
	12,508
Total	1,90,497

The balance of Rs. 29,503 was kept in hand as a reserve for additional grants to adjust excesses.

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1887-88 under each of the different heads as compared with the estimate is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants for 1887-88.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency ... ..	1,17,848	1,16,627	.....	1,216
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ... ..	4,84,800	4,88,048	3,248	.....
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good-conduct pay and batta allowance ... ..	29,08,920	27,39,945	.....	1,68,975
4. Travelling allowance ... ..	87,300	90,968	3,668	.....
5. Fixed boat establishment ... ..	71,871	66,561	.....	5,310
6. A and B contingencies ... ..	2,50,000	2,32,568	.....	17,432
7. C contingencies ... ..	2,20,000	2,17,736	.....	2,264
8. Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police ... ..	70,001	70,001	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	42,10,034	40,37,968	7,510	1,96,176

8. The cost of the police force employed on purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7·6 pies per head-of population, and was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Bengal ... ..	15,41,157
Behar ... ..	7,11,913
Orissa ... ..	1,66,144
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,86,729

The increase in expenditure amounts to Rs. 5,232, and is due to the causes detailed in paragraph 4.

9. The distribution of the sanctioned force, including the Howrah Municipal Police, is as follows:—

<i>Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve)...	156
Revenue department (salt preventive police) ...	1
Special police for Arms Act ...	1
Special reserve ...	2
Total ...	160

<i>Sub-Inspectors.</i> —General police duties, including two kept at head-quarters for employment in investigating cases of drugging travellers ...	887
Revenue department (salt eight and opium one) ...	9
Arms Act police ...	2
Special reserve (three) and frontier guard, Noakholly (one) ...	4
Total ...	902

<i>Head-constables.</i> —General duties ...	2,114
Hajut guards ...	11
Reserve duties (treasuries 166, salt 43, opium 14) ...	213
Special reserve and frontier guard ...	23
Total ...	2,361

<i>Constables.</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve and water police)...	17,727
Hajut guards ...	72
Revenue duties (treasuries 793, salt 160, opium 146) ...	1,089
Special reserve and frontier guard ...	275
Total ...	19,263

European constables ...	3
Mounted constables ...	32

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ... ..	11,988	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·9	1 to 2,904
Behar ... ..	5,958	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7·4	1 to 3,884
Orissa ... ..	1,418	9,762	3,759,694	1 to 6·8	1 to 2,673
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,398	20,966	4,225,980	1 to 19·4	1 to 3,044
Total ... ..	20,747	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·3	1 to 3,179

11. Besides the twelve districts referred to in my last report batta allowance of a rupee a month has been sanctioned, with effect from the beginning of 1888, to constables Batta to men employed in reverse.

of the two lowest grades attached to the reserve or on guard duty in the district of Nuddea, and temporarily to the lower-grade head-constables and men of the Dacca special reserve during the time they continue to be on duty in Darjeeling.

In Howrah there were 16 resignations out of a total of 247 in the district, and 62 out of 309 in the town police to whom batta is not given. The figures of last year were 25 and 58, so that there is a marked decrease on one side and a slight increase on the other, whilst the number of resignations in the town police who do not get batta is out of all proportion to that in the reserve who do. Resignations were numerous too in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, but they were mostly due to sickness.

12. There is not much to notice in the reports from the Burdwan division, where the force on the whole worked well. From Howrah, where the old distinction between town police and district police as two separate bodies is still maintained, comes a complaint as to the inconvenience caused by the absence of a reserve; and the Burdwan report again mentions the want of dark lanterns which the District Superintendent had been previously told he must provide from his grant for contract contingencies.

In Nuddea the large number of vacancies which could not be filled up led to the number of men on duty in some municipalities being as much as fifty per cent. below the sanctioned strength, without however any outbreak of crime occurring. This well illustrates what I have always said, that the expensive agency of regular police is altogether in excess of what is wanted for such rural, or semi-rural, tracts as form a large part of the area of most Bengal municipalities, and that a return to the old local police, or even to chowkidars, for all but urban mohullas is much to be desired.

The District Superintendent of Moorshedabad reports that an increase in the number of men detailed for night duty caused some dissatisfaction amongst the upper classes, who professed to be much alarmed at the probable consequences to life and property to be expected if fewer men were to be seen about during the day. The apprehensions, it need hardly be said, proved wholly imaginary, criminals not being in the habit of selecting daylight and the neighbourhood of a policeman as likely to assist them in their operations, and, assuming that the objections were *bonâ fide*, it is difficult to understand how they were ever put forward.

Mr. Bamber, the District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs, has some remarks upon town duty which I reproduce as applying generally, and shewing one reason why police service in Lower Bengal is, independently of the poor pay, as unpopular as it is amongst the rank and file:—

“This is the most tedious, heavy work that the police of this district have to perform; almost half of the force are employed on this duty owing to the numerous municipalities that exist, and the extended jurisdictions that have to be patrolled. The health of the men suffers much on this night work, and it is difficult to relieve the force as fast as they come in to hospital. Men complain of fever, remain off duty for a couple of nights, and are sent in to hospital; most of them are anæmic, and at certain seasons the night patrol suffers much from exposure.”

The work in Dinagepore is described as exceedingly unsatisfactory; but this is the verdict on it judged by the standard of a somewhat severe critic, and it was probably not in fact so much behind the average.

The Dacca report mentions, as evidencing how distasteful town duty is, that the men on duty in the town of Dacca supplied 100 out of 113 resignations for the whole district; whilst, as showing the almost impossible nature of the demands made, the District Superintendent of Mymensingh observes that in his district there is for municipal work one policeman to every 2·24 villages by which presumably he means mohullas. The areas of municipalities are excessively large, the liability to taxation being apparently the one thing considered, and there is apparently no limit to their extension since purely rural villages are, if they only happen to adjoin, or be on the way to, the bazar or market the annexation

of which has been considered necessary, included without any regard to their own wants and circumstances.

The District Superintendent of Backorgunge complains of the way in which people leave their houses, generally screened from the road by a high fence or a tope of trees, to look after themselves during the early part of the night, and states that in many cases where the master of the house was away, it is perfectly certain the thief was some member—a servant or a poor hanger-on—of his large family. As showing how the force gets frittered away, I may mention that in the town of Noakholly, four men out of a strength of 14 are taken off other duty to look after tanks—a mode of employing them always much in favour with local authorities.

The District Superintendent of Patna would like to see the Patna city police a local force so as to put a stop to the constant endeavours to get back to district work; and from Gya we are told that there is a want of interest and slackness in the way the duty is done owing to the men never knowing how their cases may turn out in court, so that their chief object is to escape having holes picked in their proceedings.

The duty has been well performed in the Monghyr district, where in the town of Jamalpore Inspector Erskine has introduced a highly ingenious and elaborate plan of insuring that the men keep awake and are regularly visited.

In the Chota Nagpore division, in Singbhoom and Manbhoom, the district reserves were improperly resorted to in order to bring the town police up to what the officers responsible considered should be its proper strength. This was of course put a stop to as soon as discovered.

The Pooree report shows some misapprehensions on this subject which will be set right at the next inspection.

The replies to a circular issued in November last as to the extent to which the regular police could be replaced by a cheaper and more contented body have even yet not been received for two divisions, and I am unable therefore to proceed with the subject. There appears, as far as I am able to speak, to be a general consensus of opinion that it will be a move in the right direction, and that whilst efficiency will certainly not suffer there is much to be said in its favour on the ground of economy.

#### *Street lighting.*

13. Additional lights have been put up in Dinagepore, Burrisal, Chupra, Revilgunge, Sewan, Purneah and Pooree. During the year Chittagong has made a small beginning with 12 lamps. In Mymensingh the only municipality in which street lighting has not been commenced is curiously enough the sudder station.

#### *Rural police.*

14. In the Burdwan district the chakran men are again unfavourably compared with those under Act VI, who through being paid through the police are much more under our control. Of the unwieldy, if not actually impossible, number of 11,062 of the former, besides 85 men dismissed 378 resigned and were very properly not replaced.

In Bancoorah the men are said to complain of the change from monthly to quarterly payments, though I doubt if in practice under the law as it was before amendment they ever saw much of the former system. There is nothing too in the law as it stands to prevent monthly payments if the punchayets choose to make them. Mr. Skrine, the late Magistrate of Beerbhoom, is said to have strongly condemned Act VI as not being suited to the circumstances of the district; but the very fact brought forward to show this, that men were found nearly a year in arrears, proves that the law has not been properly worked. In the particular case cited, the villagers are said to have been unable to pay because their crops had been destroyed by a flood, as if chakran lands were not equally subject to the same visitation. In Hooghly, where the subject is better understood, these chakran men are described as worse than useless, and as getting nothing at all when their land is unproductive.

In this district the whole staff—twelve—of one village were dismissed by the Magistrate for neglecting to prevent a dacoity, and for not following the dacoits up although their assistance was asked for at the time. There is probably not a dacoity committed in Hooghly or Midnapore without one or more chowkidars having a hand in it, and they invariably economize their information.

15. In the 24-Pergunnahs the chowkidars are said to be now paid with great regularity, but to have altogether failed to master the fact that something is expected of them in return. They consider themselves martyrs when made to report on fixed dates, and threaten to resign if found fault with and punished. In this district as well as in Nuddea the complaint is made that it is with the greatest difficulty chowkidars can be got to report the movements of suspicious strangers, or the absence from home of known bad characters. The remedy for this is to be found in the new system of chowkidari parades, under which one man can be set against another and compelled to report if only to protect himself. If B coming on Tuesday does not know what was reported by A of the same village who attended on Monday, he is much more likely to give information than if they went to the station together, so that each could keep the other in countenance, and the chances of combination are not great where a man knows he must either be level with his neighbour or invite the serious and wholly unnecessary risk of being outwitted by him. In Moorshedabad the punchayets are said to be much given to speculation, many of them systematically keeping no accounts, but dishonesty is widespread and will always be more the rule than it is the exception. Another point noticed in the report is that it is to the interest of the punchayet to prevent vacancies from being filled up, as they are then able to save the pay even if they do not pocket it, and the remedy for this would seem to be for the Magistrate to decide what the minimum rate of salary should be. The District Superintendent is in favour of the system in force in the district under which the Magistrate punishes on his recommendation, and this is probably better than leaving it to some subordinate magistrate, as it brings the chowkidar far more under police control.

16. Great improvements are said to have been effected in the Dinagepore district where the chowkidar must be almost a model person. In Pubna I found when inspecting that the police had been employed to distribute uniform and collect the cost, which was Rs. 3-8 a man or something over a month's pay. This has been stopped, but Pubna is by no means the only district in which chowkidars have been treated in this manner, of course in itself a fruitful source of discontent, and that police agency should be employed in the matter without the consent or knowledge of the head office is merely another proof of the evils resulting from the present system.

17. In Dacca chowkidars attend fairly well but reporting is not good, and they are too independent of the police to be of much assistance in investigations. The Furreedpore report is distinctly uncompromising: it is that their working was as bad as it could possibly be, and there has undoubtedly been a good deal of suppression of crime in that district.

The District Superintendent of Mymensingh remarks that the sub-divisional officers, in whose hands chowkidari matters had been left, had paid more attention to dressing them up in imitation of policemen than to looking after reports and payments. The Magistrate thinks they are neither better nor worse than in other districts and looks to the new system of parades to effect an improvement. Mr. Dutt has too accepted my suggestion that chowkidars should be easily distinguishable as being what they are, and is taking steps to correct the mistake noticed above.

18. Mr. Lyall states that the experience of the year has confirmed the opinion he before expressed with doubt, that the amending Act is practically no improvement on the old one, and that the chowkidar is still as far as ever from being a component part of the police force of the province. Nothing short of the radical change in the law recommended by the Commission will, he is convinced, produce any real improvement.

19. The Patna report complains that the men, though highly organized and well looked after, will do no more than what the letter of the law requires, that is give the bare information, and that many of them are probably criminals. This however must continue until an increased rate of pay enables us to get better men.

The Gya report speaks in high terms of the new system of parades as giving superior officers great facilities for seeing the men, and adds that even a chowkidar appreciates interest taken in his work.

20. A general overhauling and re-organization would seem to be wanted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs where every sub-division appears to have its own set of rules. There is nothing to notice in the other districts.

Orissa Division.

21. There is nothing on this subject in the reports for this division which calls for notice.

22. Chowkidars in Hazaribagh are said to be practically the zemindar's or ticcadar's menials, acting in entire subservience to their will and direction, and there was still at

the close of the year much to be done before the new Act would be in working order. In Singbhoom the men are paid yearly, or at even longer intervals, and one chowkidar has forty villages to look after. Things are in an even greater state of transition in this district than in the division generally, and everywhere there is room for improvement.

#### *Payment of Chowkidars.*

23. This has improved, the number of men in arrears for four months and over being on the last day of the year 8,183 against 9,002 on the same date in 1886. It is to be observed too that the payment and collection of the tax are not regulated by the Christian era, or indeed by any uniform one, and that the thirty days' grace allowed forms an additional element of disturbance, whilst the statement itself refers only to men under Act VI. It would therefore be of little use in its present shape even if it were not imperfect, and it would probably be well to omit it from our list of forms, leaving it to be re-cast and prepared by District Magistrates. As far as Act VI men go there is no longer any legitimate reason why payments should not be made regularly, and yet we find Rungpore with 328 men over six months in arrear and Mymensingh with 253. The former district nearly always shows badly and I have already remarked upon Mymensingh. The police have no control in the matter their duty being confined to reporting what arrears there are outstanding, and it certainly seems to me that more might be done to improve realization.

In the matter of the employment of police agency, there is so considerable a diversity that it is evident that Commissioners can have made little use of the power section 64 of the Act gives them to procure and maintain uniformity in their divisions. There is however, I am glad to say, a general disposition to recognize the inconveniences I remarked upon last year of employing the police to take charge of chowkidars' pay, though in the absence of details in many instances the plan may be more common than I am aware of. It is still in force in the Chittagong division, and in one district, Tipperah, I found when inspecting that there were orders issued, though not carried out, under which the station officers would have to carry the money about with them with the view, I suppose, of giving the minimum of trouble to the punchayet, who would be required to be present at the payment.

24. The fluctuations shown below speak for themselves, and serve to show that it is still very uncertain if a defaulting chowkidar will be reported, and still more so if he will be punished:—

Districts.					Number of punishments.	
					1886.	1887.
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	83	1,249
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	672	971
Pubna	...	...	...	...	1,079	458
* Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	934	330
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	53	485



East Indian Railway Police, including Tarkessur and Nulhati State Railways.

1	Assistant Inspector-General.
5	Inspectors.
8	Sub-Inspectors.
6	European constables.
45	Head-constables.
187	Constables.

252

*Tirhoot and Bengal-North-Western Railways.*

1	Inspector.
2	Sub-Inspectors.
15	Head-constables.
48	Constables.

66

*Police for the Eastern Bengal Railway system.*

1	Assistant Inspector-General.
4	Inspectors.
12	Sub-Inspectors.
1	European constable.
43	Head constables.
184	Constables.

245

25. The strength of the force of the East Indian Railway is the same as last year, as per details given in the margin.

On the Tirhoot State Railway an addition of one head-constable and three constables has been made during the year owing to the introduction of police at the Segowli terminus. The Assistant Inspector-General, East Indian Railway, undertakes such supervision as these lines require.

The strength of this force too is the same as last year. The appointment of the Assistant Inspector-General is still pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the work on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway continues to be done by the district police.

26. In Darjeeling an improved scheme for patrolling the Nepaul frontier has been carried out since the close of the year, and in Singbhoom road-posts, to be held by ghats, were in course of construction on the Midnapore-Chyebassa road. Along all the main lines of road in these provinces travellers have little to fear from violence, and would be almost absolutely safe if they could refrain from exchanging confidences with plausible strangers.

27. The boat establishment of the 24-Pergunnahs has undergone some revision, the net result being a saving of Rs. 60 yearly, and there have been the usual incidental and unimportant alterations in other districts.

28. Besides the three parties stationed in Backergunge, of which it may be said that they bid fair almost to be permanent, the head-constable and six men noticed in last year's report remained quartered at Ladua in Tipperah until their presence was rendered unnecessary by the opening of a new outpost at Matlub.

Punitive police were applied for for the Dinagepore district, but the reason given—the prevalence of incendiarism and blackmailing in the Ranisunkoil thana—did not appear to me to justify compliance with the request, and Government accepted my recommendation.

29. A return relating to special constables, called for as it appeared that the remedy had in some instances been too freely resorted to, shows in several districts an inability to distinguish between special police, in one case wrongly called punitive police, appointed under section 17 of Act V, and additional police employed under section 13. Correcting such mistakes as these, I have been able to compile the following particulars:—

1	2	3	4
Name of district.	Number of cases.	Number of special constables appointed.	REMARKS.
Bancoora ... ..	1	10	For one year.
Midnapore ... ..	3	51	
Jesore ... ..	14	262	All appointed by the Deputy Magistrate of Narail.
Nuddea ... ..	1	12	
Rajshahye ... ..	1	19	For two years.
Bogra ... ..	1	39	
Pubna ... ..	19	197	Of these, 16 cases and 137 men belong to Seragunge.

1. Name of district.	2. Number of cases.	3. Number of special constables appointed.	4. REMARKS.
Dacca ...	14	191	Of these, 12 cases and 261 men belong to Tangail. Six appointed at the request of a head-constable.
Backergunge ...	3	19	
Mymensingh ...	17	349	
Durbhunga ...	5	85	Of these two were convicted, but the offence is not stated. For the Rath Jatra.
Tipperah ...	4	115	
Sarun ...	4	36	
Purneah ...	1	1	
Monghyr ...	1	9	
Poorce ...	1	160	
Manbhoom ...	1	11	
Palamow ...	1	3	

It will be observed that the numbers are in some instances so large as to be absolutely unmanageable, in Tangail in Mymensingh for instance 112 men were appointed in a single case, and in the district just mentioned, in Jessore, and in Pubna sub-divisional officers were not sufficiently kept under control. Then, too, the term of duty is often either omitted altogether, or, as in Rajshahye, is made unduly long, whilst it does not appear that as a rule any special orders are given or that any use has been made of the men selected.

I do not think I go at all too far when I say that in my opinion the guiding idea has generally been to frighten leading residents in disturbed neighbourhoods into good behaviour by the threat of enforcing vague penalties and responsibilities; the exact nature and extent of which are probably as little understood by one side as they are by the other. Once appointed the special constables usually hear no more of it as long as they keep quiet, and it becomes in fact an easy and expeditious method of binding persons over to keep the peace.

30. The whole available strength of the Dacca Company, consisting of 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 6 head-constables, and 65 constables, were moved up to Darjeeling in September in order to take the guards, and thus set at liberty an equal number of the district force required for special duty by the Deputy Commissioner.

They were subsequently employed on the Sikkim frontier, where they proved at once willing and useful in the discharge of services of a varied nature, and had not returned to their station at the close of the year. The half company at Bhagulpore acted as camp guard on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visits to that district.

31. The police maintained orders at 186 fairs, attended by about three and a-half millions of people. Only 144 cases, none of them of a serious nature, were reported, and convictions were obtained in 103 of these. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,510, and of that recovered, Rs. 2,224-11-9.

32. The figures are practically the same as those given last year, and call for no detailed notice or examination.

Education.  
33. The drill of the force has been carefully attended to during the year, and the reports of the inspecting officers, in which this subject is always specially mentioned, show conclusively that though there has been no marked improvement in the district reserves, there has, on the other hand, been no appreciable falling off.

The difficulty which we have had all along to contend with in not being able to keep even a small body of men together for any length of time, on account of the extreme weakness of the reserves, still exists, and has indeed been aggravated by the constantly increasing demands for escorts for both prisoners and treasure.

This hitherto insuperable difficulty being taken into consideration, the general result may, I think, be considered fairly satisfactory.

The special reserves have fully maintained their efficiency, and have all three been favourably reported upon.

34. The Dumka company were supplied with breech-loaders, (sniders), during the year, and the Dacca company has during the current year been similarly armed.

The annual musketry return for 1886-87 showed a marked improvement in many districts with a slight retrograde movement as regards a few, and was on the whole satisfactory.

35. The expenditure on account of police buildings during the financial year, and the department, through which it was spent, is given below :—

<i>Expenditure from the Public Works Department budget.</i>			<i>Expenditure from Police budget.</i>		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	8,805	3 0	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	55,813	15 2
Large works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	30,945	8 8	Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	30,431	7 11
Minor works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	852	13 2			
Total from Public Works Department budget ...	40,603	8 10	Total from Police budget ...	86,045	7 1
			Rate per man on the number of police of all grades ...		3 12 11
			Rs. A. P.		
GRAND TOTAL OUTLAY ...			1,26,648	15 11	
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...			5 9 2		

The above sum distributed according to provinces stand thus :—

	Rs.	A. P.
1. Bengal ...	81,319	2 11
2. Behar ...	26,744	10 6
3. Orissa ...	7,752	11 4
4. Chota Nagpore ...	10,832	7 2
Total ...	1,26,648	15 11

36. The total number of casualties amounted to 3,097, or 13·4 per cent. This as shown in the margin, is almost exactly the same as in 1885, and lower than in 1886.

<i>Casualties.</i>	
Casualties in 1882 ...	15·8
1883. ...	14·1
1884 ...	12·5
1885 ...	13·5
1886 ...	14·7
1887 ...	13·4

The following is a comparison of the above figures for the last three years :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	352, or 1·5 per cent.	368, or 1·5 per cent.	367, or 1·5 per cent.
Resignation ...	1,312 „ 5·6 „	1,298 „ 5·6 „	1,256 „ 5·4 „
Dismissal ...	650 „ 2·7 „	591 „ 2·5 „	598 „ 2·5 „
Discharge ...	239 „ 1·0 „	394 „ 1·7 „	242 „ 1·0 „
Desertion ...	112 „ 4 „	186 „ 8 „	96 „ 4 „
Death ...	559 „ 2·3 „	562 „ 2·4 „	538 „ 2·3 „
Total ...	3,224, or 13·5 „	3,399, or 14·7 „	3,097, or 13·4 „

The same districts—Hooghly, Nuddea, Dacca, and the 24-Pergunnahs—continue for the same causes to show a large number of resignations, and Purneah, another sickly and unpopular district, again occupies its old position. The year was a healthy one on the whole, but Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs still have more than their due proportion of deaths, and the Dacca special reserve was again, and its tour of duty in a hill climate notwithstanding, exceptionally unhealthy.

37. The percentage in hospital is in some fairly healthy districts high enough to argue neglect on the part of the medical officer responsible, and I may especially mention

Maldah, which with a death-rate of 1·5 has a percentage in hospital of 107·2. In this particular instance sick leave had been given without any attempt at discrimination, so that men merely went into hospital in order to qualify themselves for it, and I accordingly found it necessary to report the assistant surgeon in charge to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.



These are petty cases and require no special notice. One case under this head was pending trial in each of the districts of Rajshahye, Backergunge, and Maldah.

40. The table of punishments and the percentages are given below in the usual form :—

				Judicial punishment.		Departmental.	
				Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined, degraded, &c.	Dismissed.
Inspectors	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	.....
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	4	5	525	12
Head-constables	...	...	...	17	8	1,160	34
Constables	...	...	...	258	200	2,844	552
Total				279	213	4,539	598
Total in 1896				318	207	4,504	591

				Judicial conviction under Penal Code.		Under Act V.		Departmental.	
YEAR.	Number.	Percentages of officers.	Percentages of men.	Number.	Percentages of officers.	Percentages of men.	Number.	Percentages of officers.	Percentages of men.
1895	323	1.2	1.4	241	.5	1.1	5,483	48.1	19.0
1896	318	1.0	1.4	207	.2	1.0	5,095	46.5	17.6
1897	279	.5	1.3	213	.3	1.0	5,137	48.9	17.4

There is a considerable decrease under the head of judicial punishments, and a small increase under that of departmental. No specific reasons can be assigned for either fluctuation.

The discipline of the force has been fully maintained, and the decrease in the number of convictions for really criminal offences, that is offences punishable under the Penal Code, speaks well, I think, for its general behaviour. Amongst so many men there must always be some black sheep, and misconduct in a policeman is always made the most of by that numerous class who find themselves in opposition to the representatives of law and order, but an average member of the force can well afford to stand a comparison with the more noisy of his detractors.

41. At the close of the year under report, 11,255 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are given below :—

More than three stripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868
Three stripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175
Two stripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350
One	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,862
Total								11,255

There is thus an increase of 213 which does not call for any remark. Under the rules ten per cent. of the entire force of constables can draw a good conduct allowance of a rupee a month, for which the wearers of three stripes are eligible, and the full amount of Rs. 21,622 liable to be claimed at the above rate was sanctioned by Government in the budget estimate for 1887-88 for this purpose.

42. Money rewards were received by 1,727 officers and men, and 83 more were promoted. The following deserve special commendation :—

Inspectors Erskine of Jamalpore, Digamber Adhikari of Beerbhoom, Modhoosoodun Chowdhry of Chittagong, Shanta Nath Buttacharjee of Dinagepore, Ajaib Lal of Patna, Hari Mohun Ghoso of Mymensing, Nobo Kissen Rai of Lohardugga, Mothoora Nath Guha of Julpigoree, and Keshub Lal Bose of 24-Pergunnahs; Sub-Inspectors Prannath Bose and Protap Chunder Sen of Tipperah, Umesh Chunder Sen of Chittagong, Sorafut Ali of Sarun, and Peary Lall Dutt of 24-Pergunnahs; head-constables Ram Komal Neogi of Mymensingh and Jadu Nath Puttuck of the 24-Pergunnahs; constables Ali Newaj Khan and Nim Dhari of Tipperah, and Gunda Singh of the Government Railway Police, Howrah.

43. The Court Sub-Inspector of the Ghattal sub-division in Midnapore was imprisoned for five months and fined Rs. 25 for embezzling Rs. 47-4-6, received on account of intestate property and cattle-trespass fines. He had attracted attention to himself in the first instance by disobeying an order given him to bring in his books for inspection by me at Midnapore, and it was in the course of his being relieved after he had been degraded for this that these irregularities were discovered.

A Howrah constable was given a year for trying to pass off on the investigating officer a quick-silvered pie in lieu of a four-anna bit which he had misappropriated, and another man in Hooghly got six months for misappropriating the money of a prisoner in his custody. In Moorshedabad a writer-constable sent for a punchayet on pretence of examining the accounts and then took possession of the balance in hand, for which he was imprisoned for three months.

A writer-constable in the Gurjats who held charge of a pound was imprisoned for six months for embezzling eight annas, and a man of the same grade in Rungpore was given three months but the particulars have not been reported. The Court Sub-Inspector of Hazaribagh was dismissed for certain irregularities in his accounts after having been, contrary to expectation, acquitted of the criminal charge; and a man in Chumparun was convicted of appropriating pound-money.

In Pooree a constable escaped for the same offence with the inadequate punishment of degradation but the case was not, as it should have been, specially reported.

44. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1887:—

Religion and castes.

	Officers.	Men.
Christians ... ..	4.0	4
Mahomedans ... ..	23.4	28.8
Brahmins ... ..	21.0	16.8
Rajpoots Khettries ... ..	6.7	20.8
Goorkhas and Nepalis ... ..	7	8
Sikhs ... ..	8	1
High caste Soodras ... ..	30.5	12.4
Low caste ditto ... ..	1.8	4.1
Hillman ditto ... ..	.....	2
Hindoos of all other castes... ..	10.8	14.1
Other religions ... ..	3	1.5

45. There were altogether 181 escapes from police custody in 1887. Of these 27 were from lock-ups, 33 from police buildings, 40 from other places, and 81 were made during transit.

Sixty-three or 35 per cent, not at all a creditable figure, of the escaped persons were re-captured. The rules on the subject notwithstanding it is difficult to get special reports in all cases, whilst local officers, and more particularly judicial officers, are apt to treat them as of trifling importance to be sufficiently punished by the imposition of a small fine. An escape as a rule is always followed by the dismissal of the men concerned, unless it can be shown beyond a doubt they were not to blame, but the order is at times passed in the teeth of, and thus rendered more difficult by, the recommendations of officers whose position should make them more cautious against creating embarrassment.

The escapes from the custody of warders were eight from jails and 15 from lock-ups; six of the former and nine of the latter, or 65 per cent. being recaptured.

46. The following table shows the strength of the police escorts furnished during the year:—

Escorts.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c. ... ..	9	55	1,405	9,846	.....	11,405
Prisoners and lunatics ... ..	20	3	905	11,475	4	12,467
Miscellaneous ... ..	9	19	309	3,398	.....	3,635
Total ... ..	38	77	2,769	24,619	4	27,507

The amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1887 was Rs. 13,37,25,525-15, distributed as shown below:—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	10,74,18,269	3	11
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,50,819	12	8
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	17,65,917	9	11
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	10,90,519	4	6
Total						13,37,25,525	15	0

or an increase of Rs. 5,53,16,225-1-3 when compared with the figures of 1886. No treasure was lost in transit. The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 16,020, or an increase of 262 as compared with the previous year.

47. Deaths by suicides have decreased from 2,600 to 2,538, a difference of 62. The following districts return over a hundred cases:—Jessore 207, Nuddea 193, Cuttack 181, Dacca 132, 24-Pergunnahs 121, Furreedpore 105, Shahabad 105, and all but the last two of these districts have been noticed in this manner for five years running. Undoubtedly in a certain proportion of the cases returned as suicide by hanging death has been caused by other means, and particularly where the deceased are women, but it is next to impossible to elicit the real details.

48. Cases of accidental death have decreased by 2,272 as shown below. There is an increase under 'other causes,' and a considerable decrease under other heads:—

					1886.	1887.
By drowning	...	...	...	...	14,303	12,890
„ snake-bite	...	...	...	...	9,979	9,093
„ wild beasts	...	...	...	...	1,669	1,617
„ fall of buildings	...	...	...	...	672	440
„ other causes	...	...	...	...	4,156	4,470
Total					30,782	28,510

Twelve cases reported as accidental death or suicide proved on enquiry to be murder or culpable homicide.

49. This important duty has, as in former years, been fully attended to, and every district has received a visit. Palamow and Singbhoom will in future, as being exceptionally remote, be seen only in alternate years; but this arrangement will be temporary only as regards Singbhoom, which will soon be opened up by the new line of railway.

50. The amount of time spent on this is carefully scrutinized in the head office, and I have received no complaints from either District Superintendents, Commissioners or Magistrates.

51. Mr. Paget resigned the post of Personal Assistant and returned to district work with effect from June 2nd, and was succeeded by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who has shown himself a careful and steady coadjutor. Of mofussil officers the following have done well and deserve mention:—

#### District Superintendents.

Colonel Skinner (since retired).  
Mr. Giles.  
„ Bamber.  
„ Wilcox.  
„ Knyvett.  
„ Dawson.  
„ Meares.  
„ Pughe.  
„ Clark.

#### Assistant Superintendents

Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb.  
Mr. Tucker.  
„ Clogstoun.  
„ Plowden.

52. The chief event of the year has been the introduction of the new manual, a second edition of which will soon be required, as the list of addenda and errata is rapidly increasing. Besides this the recognition of habitual criminals; the proper examination of half-yearly working statements; the identification of accused persons giving false names and addresses; weekly parades of chowkidars; the appointment of outsiders to fill temporary vacancies; and the practical disuse of the power given by law to refuse to investigate in certain cases have all in turn received attention.





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## HOWING

**NIZABLE CRIME  
GENERALLY.**

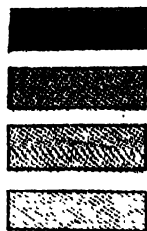
## REFERENCES.

One Case to over 1,000 persons.

to every 1,000 "....." and over 750 persons.

750 009

500-...and under.



Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or  $\frac{1}{80}$  inch = 1 mile

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	100
25-34	90
35-44	80
45-54	70
55-64	60
65-74	50
75-84	40
85-94	30
95-100	20

0.6

## CRIME.

53. Bengal continues to maintain its old place as compared with other provinces, and that the increase of crime noticeable elsewhere has not as yet appeared here will be seen from the following figures:—

PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable) vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A Part I.	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police man.	Persons.	Police man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	32,327	43,203,589	*166,390	1	to 1,330	1	to 5.1	1	to 200
Punjab	20,385	18,842,204	74,301	1	.. 824	1	.. 3.1	1	.. 253
Central Provinces	8,626	9,838,791	25,124	1	.. 1,140	1	.. 2.9	1	.. 391
Bombay, including Sind	19,099	18,682,949	39,920	1	.. 821	1	.. 2.1	1	.. 302
Madras	21,577	30,889,504	123,594	1	.. 1,430	1	.. 5.7	1	.. 249
Assam, including Frontier Police.	4,434	5,909,918	11,805	1	.. 1,346	1	.. 2.6	1	.. 505
Bengal	23,655	65,064,160	107,180	1	.. 2,788	1	.. 4.5	1	.. 615

The table below, giving the incidence of cognizable crime to population arranged by divisions, shows that Burdwan again takes the first place and is followed by the Presidency and Rajshahye divisions, between which there is little to choose, whilst the sparsely populated highlands of Chota Nagpore and the prosperous inhabitants of south-eastern Bengal account for comparatively few cases. The pressure at present put on chowkidars in Monghyr to report is the reason why of the two Behar divisions Bhagulpore so nearly approaches Patna, and speaking generally the details of classification will considerably affect the results here given. A nuisance case and a dacoity with murder are alike cognizable, and it is because in a return like this they are on that account shown as equal that the figures are not a safe guide as to the comparative criminality of the tracts selected—

DIVISION.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable) vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I.	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police man.	Persons.	Police man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
Burdwan	3,536	7,393,954	12,297	1	to 2,001	1	to 3.7	1	to 554
Presidency	3,668	7,520,254	13,119	1	.. 2,060	1	.. 3.5	1	.. 573
Rajshahye	2,397	7,733,775	13,573	1	.. 3,228	1	.. 5.6	1	.. 599
Dacca	2,181	8,700,939	11,003	1	.. 4,043	1	.. 5.1	1	.. 790
Chittagong	1,734	3,574,048	4,769	1	.. 2,061	1	.. 2.5	1	.. 818
Patna	4,292	13,063,944	24,642	1	.. 3,509	1	.. 5.7	1	.. 611
Bhagulpore	2,130	8,003,160	12,484	1	.. 3,784	1	.. 5.8	1	.. 445
Orissa	1,691	3,789,604	6,191	1	.. 2,241	1	.. 3.6	1	.. 612
Chota Nagpore	1,451	4,225,989	5,136	1	.. 2,912	1	.. 5.5	1	.. 823

54. I give as usual for each division the figures obtained by calculating Percentages as tests of police work. These are:—

## (a) Cases—

1. Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.
2. Percentage of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided
3. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.
4. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.

## (b) Persons—

1. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.
2. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.
3. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.

## (c) Property—

1. Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
2. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Rhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
<b>CLASS I.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	86.3	82.0	71.4	78.2	69.2	53.	59.2	70.	50.6
(a) 2 ...	65.8	68.0	61.1	60.6	75.	63.7	58.2	58.8	70.1
(a) 3 ...	53.	62.2	56.8	63.9	65.1	50.3	50.6	51.	50.6
(a) 4 ...	66.2	66.	69.3	74.7	78.5	64.6	61.1	65.7	70.1
(b) 1 ...	1.5	8	3	1.2	1.6	3.	2	10.5	.....
(b) 2 ...	56.7	62.6	62.2	62.	72.4	54.7	50.3	46.5	57.8
(b) 3 ...	53.3	56.0	56.	56.3	67.1	51.7	47.5	48.2	53.9
<b>CLASS II.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	74.	85.3	82.2	76.2	82.9	87.6	83.	89.3	89.3
(a) 2 ...	46.2	51.4	47.3	54.7	58.9	55.9	53.2	50	50.5
(a) 3 ...	41.7	44.4	40.	42.4	40.8	41.1	40.4	36.7	40.7
(a) 4 ...	52.8	54.4	52.2	58.7	58.6	58.1	55.3	50	54.3
(b) 1 ...	1.8	2.4	2.1	3.2	4.4	0.1	5.2	12.9	3.6
(b) 2 ...	49.4	44.8	40.4	47.2	52.7	48.4	42.3	41.1	44.
(b) 3 ...	43.4	42.2	37.7	44.5	48.4	45.7	40.6	43	42.
(c) 1 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.	60.2	.....	.....	.....
(c) 2 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	42.8	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLASS III—Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	62.3	69.4	61.	78.7	86.	84.2	80.3	82	65.9
(a) 2 ...	57.2	45.1	51.4	40.2	54.7	62	45.8	72.7	59.6
(a) 3 ...	24.2	28.	22.3	12.	19.2	39.6	28.2	43.9	31.9
(a) 4 ...	58.8	51.2	52.7	41.8	54.3	65.3	52.6	54.5	61.2
(b) 1 ...	9.5	6.0	7.5	19.1	4.2	0.4	5.5	.....	4.3
(b) 2 ...	42.4	23.8	34.	31.3	48.5	53.2	44.2	45.4	53.7
(b) 3 ...	61.5	2.7	30.9	35.2	50	50.1	35.4	44.3	52.6
(c) 1 ...	9.7	22.2	10.2	9.4	1.3	30.8	2.7	27.2	1
(c) 2 ...	44.1	28.5	36.2	31.2	50	40.6	48.5	85.7	8.3
<b>CLASS IV.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	43.7	67.3	50.2	43.4	34.2	60.1	55.2	35.3	73.1
(a) 2 ...	24.4	27.	31.2	31.8	27.9	22.6	37.3	22.8	35.8
(a) 3 ...	17.6	25.5	20.1	21.4	17.9	10.2	28.	10.9	23.3
(a) 4 ...	20.3	31.8	42.4	42.7	29.7	19.3	37.7	23.	38.8
(b) 1 ...	1.3	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.	0.8	5	4.7	.....
(b) 2 ...	28.8	31.6	34.9	38.4	29.2	21.3	42.9	16.4	34.6
(b) 3 ...	28.3	29.2	34.	33.6	29	21.	41.8	17.2	30.3
<b>CLASS V—Including serial Nos. 36 and 37</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	73.1	82.5	75.	73.1	60.	85.2	78.5	79.5	79.7
(a) 2 ...	51.9	55.0	56.4	62.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	61.6	67.8
(a) 3 ...	27.3	23.3	22.1	32.8	32.8	21.9	19.2	31.5	20.1
(a) 4 ...	60.7	61.3	67.9	77.4	66.7	65.2	67.8	70.2	70.8
(b) 1 ...	8.8	5.9	5.8	8.	5.1	5.6	3.7	6.1	3.2
(b) 2 ...	53.9	55.	56.2	61.3	54.1	57.6	57.1	57.6	69.3
(b) 3 ...	55.5	56.	57.1	62.9	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.5	64.6
(c) 1 ...	35.8	18.8	20.9	16.2	29.3	37.9	26.2	28.7	24.4
(c) 2 ...	50.4	39.7	30.	28.7	44.	46.	39.5	58.1	50.9
(a) 1 } Average on the five classes.	73.8	81.4	75.1	69.7	69.4	81.	79.	71.2	68.7
(a) 2 }	49.1	49.8	49.4	51.7	54.7	52.6	51.1	53.1	54.7
(a) 3 }	32.8	36.0	33.4	32.3	36.9	32.6	33.2	36.	34.5
(a) 4 }	54.7	53.5	56.9	59.6	57.5	56.1	54.9	52.6	59.
(b) 1 }	4.5	3.4	3.4	7.	3.4	5.4	3.3	5.5	3.7
(b) 2 }	48.2	44.5	45.5	40.	52.1	46.3	47.3	41.4	51.8
(b) 3 }	44.4	37.4	43.1	47.5	50.4	46.2	44.5	42.	49.
(c) 1 }	22.7	20.5	15.6	12.8	20.8	42.9	14.4	27.9	12.2
(c) 2 }	47.2	31.1	33.1	29.9	64.6	43.1	44.	71.9	29.6

Test a 1 shows that in the Dacca, Orissa and Chittagong divisions direct cases involving charges of cognizable crime are disposed of without any police investigation being considered necessary to a greater extent than obtains usually. Where this follows on a judicial enquiry there is of course nothing to be said, except that a police investigation might have shown that there were no sufficient grounds for bringing the accused to trial. But when the order is a summary one and the case is not decided it too often happens, especially when the charge is declared true, that the real facts have never been disclosed and that the so called crime is purely imaginary. Except that judicial results exhibit no improvement the remainder of the tests, as regards cases, afford nothing to notice, and the figures for persons and property are too much a matter of chance to be worth examining.

55. Total reported crime of the province.

	1886.	1887.	Decrease.
Cognizable ...	105,793	101,969	3,824
Non-cognizable ...	112,664	109,254	3,410
Total ...	218,457	211,223	7,234

A further and large decrease in cognizable crime has not yet gone far enough to counterbalance the heavy increases of 1883 and 1882, but a decrease of any extent always engenders a suspicion that reporting is to

blame, and the attempt to improve this by the introduction, towards the close of the year, of chowkidari parades is calculated to prevent a return to anything approaching the old figures. That non-cognizable crime should too show fewer cases is possibly due to the inevitable reaction from the bound up I had to notice last year, in which case it would be a subject for congratulation in more ways than one.

56. Of the different divisions Patna, Rajshahye, Orissa and Chota Nagpore all show an increase, in the two first in both cognizable and non-cognizable, which will be dealt with in examining the results by classes.

In Orissa there were more cognizable and fewer non-cognizable cases whilst the converse obtained in Chota Nagpore.

57. This is as nearly as possible unchanged: Chittagong again occupying the first place and the figures elsewhere exhibiting remarkably little alteration.

Proportion of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in each division.

Division.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable.
Burdwan Division	... 13,116	18,913	32,029	41·0	59·0
Presidency "	... 12,910	16,903	29,813	43·3	56·7
Rajshahye "	... 13,248	9,661	22,909	57·8	42·2
Dacca "	... 10,860	15,837	26,697	40·7	59·3
Chittagong "	... 4,278	11,409	15,747	27·2	72·8
Total for Bengal	... 54,412	72,783	127,195	42·8	57·2
Patna Division	... 24,260	17,030	41,290	58·8	41·2
Bhagulpore "	... 12,216	10,688	22,904	53·4	46·6
Total for Behar	... 36,476	27,718	64,194	56·8	43·2
Orissa Division	... 6,095	5,926	12,021	50·7	49·3
Chota Nagpore "	... 4,986	2,827	7,813	63·8	36·2
GRAND TOTAL	... 101,969	109,254	211,223	48·3	51·7

#### 58. Cognizable offences reported.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	Decrease as compared with 1886.	Decrease as compared with 1885.	Increase as compared with 1886.	Increase as compared with 1885.
Cases against property ...	71,746	67,550	63,174	4,376	8,572	.....	.....
" " person ...	7,766	8,028	7,907	221	.....	.....	51
" " public tranquillity ...	3,004	3,129	3,149	.....	.....	20	145
Other cases ...	24,904	27,086	27,830	.....	.....	763	2,936
Total ..	1,07,410	1,05,793	101,969	4,597	8,572	773	3,131
Net ...	.....	.....	.....	3,824	5,441	.....	.....

NOTE.—If we exclude 50 cases reported of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the total of cases for 1886, (the cases of that district not being included in the figures for 1885), the net decrease compared with 1885 comes to 5,491 and not 5,441 as shown above.

The increase in other offences means nothing more than increased attention to sanitation, and the chief feature is the continued falling off in offences against property. These have now come down to fewer than there have been in any year since 1882 after which crime began to increase, so that the improvement in our knowledge of, and surveillance over, bad characters have undoubtedly borne fruit, since there is no reason to believe that there has been any falling off as regards reporting.

## 59. False cases.

DIVISION.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Burdwan ...	15,645	18,800	14,748	13,116	1,019	923	833	979	14,626	12,877	13,909	12,137	6.5	6.4	5.6	7.4
Presidency ...	16,847	15,916	14,009	12,910	658	554	540	487	16,189	15,362	14,169	12,423	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7
Rajshahye ...	13,980	13,225	12,891	13,248	821	773	670	707	13,059	12,452	13,312	12,541	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.3
Dacca ...	11,089	10,549	11,400	10,860	888	654	613	559	10,201	9,895	10,787	10,302	8.0	6.2	5.3	5.1
Chittagong ...	4,372	4,572	4,954	4,278	281	209	350	359	4,091	4,313	4,594	3,919	6.4	5.0	7.2	8.3
Total for Bengal	61,839	58,062	58,696	54,412	3,668	3,195	2,924	3,090	58,171	54,867	55,792	51,322	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.6
Patna ...	25,324	24,030	22,043	24,260	1,936	1,086	1,750	1,852	23,388	22,044	20,893	22,408	7.6	6.3	7.7	7.6
Bhagulpoore ...	13,399	13,453	13,643	12,316	692	608	632	566	12,698	12,845	12,960	11,650	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.6
Total for Behar	38,714	37,483	35,686	36,476	2,628	2,504	2,432	2,418	36,086	34,889	33,853	34,058	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.6
Orissa ...	6,009	6,243	5,743	6,095	391	290	233	236	5,618	5,943	5,510	5,859	6.5	4.4	4.05	3.8
Chittagong ...	5,803	5,623	5,080	4,986	383	393	263	232	5,420	5,230	4,817	4,764	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.6
Grand Total	112,365	107,410	105,793	1,01,969	7,070	6,483	5,852	5,976	1,05,395	1,00,948	99,941	95,093	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.9

The divisional percentages show but slight changes for the most part, the net result being an increase of only three-tenths, 5.8 against 5.5. Chittagong with 8.3, Burdwan with 7.4, and Patna with 7.6 are the only divisions above the average, and of the others the Presidency with 3.7 and Orissa with 3.8 are much below it.

The variations in the Burdwan division noticed in last year's report still continue, the same districts occupying amongst themselves pretty much the same position. We thus have 13.1 in Hooghly and 11.7 in Beerbhoom against 2.6 in Howrah, whilst Midnapore compromises with 7.5.

The Commissioner observes on this that the instructions given in paragraph 7 of the resolution on my report for 1886, have not been attended to. In Hooghly where the percentage of false cases has more than doubled, the Magistrate attributes the fact to want of care in examining complainants, and to increased observance by deputy magistrates of Circular I of 1877. In Beerbhoom the Magistrate offers no remarks and the District Superintendent, who has clearly never studied the subject, finds in the high rate only an excuse for repeating a stereotyped complaint that the police are inefficient, his stock argument in all cases. In Howrah beyond repeating the figures no notice is taken of the subject, and in Burdwan the discontinuance of a monthly return, formerly required from subordinate Magistrates showing their action in connection with cases declared false, is said to have had its effect in producing an increase from 2.7 to 4.6.

In the Presidency division an increase in Jessore and Khulna, the two districts heading the list, is attributed to the paucity of prosecutions.

A considerable falling off, from 9.9 to 6.8 in Dacca, is not accounted for.

In Chumparun the percentage, 16.6, continues to be abnormally high, and I doubt if the rules on the subject of declaring cases false are understood and acted upon by all magistrates. The District Magistrate blames the police for not examining informants properly in the first instance with a view to refusing to investigate, and thinks that considerable allowance ought to be made for exaggeration, whilst lazy and incompetent officers find it to their interest that the people in their jurisdiction should be credited with a reputation for bringing false charges as this serves to cloak bad work. There is much sound truth in these remarks but the Magistrate stops short of the real point, which is that his subordinates are not bound to accept the police finding, and that if they do so as readily as seems to be the case they lay themselves open to much the same censure. It is one thing for the police to say that a charge is false: it is quite another thing for the Magistrate to declare that it is wilfully and maliciously so.

Mr. Pughe, the District Superintendent of Sarun, has some interesting remarks, too long to reproduce here, on the form false charges generally assume. He shows that in more than half of them in his district the offence charged was theft, the cases being generally brought out of spite after a quarrel whilst the accuser is protected by his own influence, or by the insignificance of the person attacked. Charges of cattle theft are brought to defraud creditors; of burglary to get the chowkidar, or a neighbour into trouble; and of criminal trespass to support some claim to property or to take revenge for a suspected intrigue.

The state of things in the Maldah district was remarkable, for of 41 cases declared false out of 1,338 reported, a percentage of only 3·06, 26 had been sent up in A form. Added to this the working statement for the first half of the year showed only four cases declared false, although in the same period 108 had been sent up in C form as false in one way or another, only one of which was ordered to be shown as true.

In Orissa, Balasore again comes first, but the percentages are everywhere very low and there is probably, as suggested by the Commissioner, room for improvement in the disposal of C forms.

The Chittagong reports afford nothing to notice, the divisional total being exactly the same.

The Rajshahye division exhibits, according to the divisional report, some remarkable variations, from 0·2 in Bogra and Darjeeling, and 0·4 in Julpigoree to 9·8 in Pubna, and 9·3 in Rungpore. The Commissioner finds it 'difficult to account for such fluctuations' which he therefore assigns to the different views of different Magistrates, but errors in calculation go some way towards accounting for the mystery they have served to create.

The percentage for Bogra is not 0·2, but 2·7, or very nearly the same as last year, and is given in the district report as 2·6. The percentage for Julpigoree again is 4, but the Deputy Commissioner, who has written his own report, gives it as ·004, and comparing this with an imaginary percentage of ·003 in 1886 comes to the conclusion that the normal number of false cases is now more correctly represented than it used to be. It is probably a sufficient comment on this to say that his figures amount to the remarkable statement that in Julpigoree only one case in two hundred and fifty is declared to be wilfully and maliciously false, and that he believes this to present the real state of things. The Darjeeling percentage should be 2·0, and is correctly given in the district report; the other districts present nothing which calls for any remarks, except that Pubna has risen from 5·7 to 9·8, and the figures there and in Rungpore are probably much nearer the mark than they are in the rest of the division.

The percentage of false cases in Palamow, which was 5·0 in 1885 and 11·6 in 1886, has now come down to 1·9. The Commissioner remarks on this that it is incredible and some doubt is thrown on the accuracy of the figures, but no satisfactory solution has been suggested.

Singbhoom is another Chota Nagpore district presenting some remarkable changes, the percentage having risen from ·5 in 1884, and 1·6 in each of the two years 1885-86 to 6·7 in 1887. This is very high for so backward a district, and another thing about it is that 20 out of 36 cases declared false come under theft. The Deputy Commissioner attributes it to exaggeration, in order to get the police to take up non-cognizable offences, but in that case instead of being declared false the charge would simply be removed to its proper heading. The improved condition of the people, and the increased facilities for vexatious litigation which are always one of the consequences of such an improvement, are probably at the bottom of it.

60. Backergunge with 1,046 and Furreedpore with 602 continue to have far more than their proper proportion of these, Cases excluded from the returns as false through 'mistake.' the next district on the list, Cuttack, being a long way behind with 360. In his explanation the District Superintendent of Backergunge shows that considerably more than half of these cases were charges of theft, having their origin in disputes as to title, and it appears that the police were responsible for only a small portion of them, 969 out of the 1,046 representing direct cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. It is to be hoped that our agency was sparingly employed in connection with these cases, so that that necessary evil, a police investigation, was usually avoided, but the report is silent upon the subject. The Furreedpore report does not notice the matter at all, and in Cuttack, (and presumably too in other districts), it is connected with the well-known unwillingness to declare cases intentionally false.

How much the element of chance, in the shape of varying procedure, comes into play will be seen by comparing the figures of adjoining districts, and the returns for sub-divisions would serve to illustrate this even more plainly. Thus the 24-Pergunnahs has 333 cases excluded, and Jessore 184;

Chittagong has 139, and Noacolly 74; Hazareebagh 88, and Lohardugga 44 Cuttack 360 and Balasore 81; Patna 115 and Sarun 220. The varieties remarked upon too appear to belong to districts rather than to Magistrates, so that it is not too much to say that certain districts have their own traditions, and that the place they will occupy in the annual returns can be pretty confidently estimated beforehand.

Commissioner's Division.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.	Commissioner's Division.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan ... ..	189	Patna Division	Patna ... ..	115
	Bancoorah ... ..	136		Gya ... ..	171
	Beerbhoom ... ..	152		Shalubad ... ..	143
	Midnapore ... ..	180		Mozufferpore ... ..	223
	Hooghly ... ..	204		Durbhungah ... ..	251
	Howrah ... ..	139		Sarun ... ..	220
	Total ...	1,006		Chumparun ... ..	231
				Total ...	1,354
Presidency Division	24 Pargunnahs ... ..	333	Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr ... ..	104
	Nudda ... ..	279		Bhagulpore ... ..	107
	Jessore ... ..	184		Purneah ... ..	140
	Khoolna ... ..	151		Sonthal Pargunnahs ... ..	237
	Moorshedabad ... ..	186		Maldah ... ..	210
	Total ...	1,133		Total ...	798
Rajshahye Division	Dinagopore ... ..	201	Orissa Division	Cuttack ... ..	360
	Rajshahye ... ..	155		Pooree ... ..	174
	Runkpore ... ..	158		Balasore ... ..	81
	Bogra ... ..	48		Gurjhat ... ..	15
	Pubna ... ..	60		Total ...	620
	Darjeeling ... ..	154			
	Julpigoree ... ..	95			
	Total ...	847			
Dacca Division	Dacca ... ..	153	Chota Nagpore Division	Hazareebagh ... ..	88
	Furreedpore ... ..	602		Lohardugga ... ..	44
	Backersunge ... ..	1,046		Palamow ... ..	23
	Mymensingh ... ..	212		Singbhoom ... ..	64
	Total ...	2,013		Maubhoom ... ..	101
Chittagong Division	Chittagong ... ..	139		Total ...	320
	Noacolly ... ..	74			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....		GRAND TOTAL ...	8,541
	Tipperah ... ..	228			
	Total ...	441			

The number of charges originally laid under cognizable sections, but eventually decided to be non-cognizable and shown under Part II of statement A, is 4,064.

61. Cases sent up as false by the police, but declared to be true—

The four worst districts are—

Palamow ... ..	38·7	Mymensingh ... ..	19·9
Pooree ... ..	21·3	Bogra ... ..	19·7

And the four best—

Gurjhat ... ..	Nil	Balasore ... ..	3·2
Mozufferpore ... ..	2·09	Sonthal Pargunnahs ... ..	3·4

The provincial percentage is 9·09 against 9·8 last year.

Palamow, now the worst district, was last year one of the four best, and Bogra again occupies the place it did in 1886. District Superintendents do not pay as much attention as they should to these differences of opinion, but it is to be remembered that cases sent up as false by mistake help to swell the percentage which is not after all one of much importance.

Magisterial peculiarities are no doubt the explanation of the notice Palamow attracts here and above in paragraph 59.

## 62. Prosecutions in false cases.

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases— vide column 18 of state- ment A (Part I).	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons con- victed for making false complaints.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases— vide column 18 of state- ment A (Part I).	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons con- victed for making false complaints.
Burdwan ... ..	93	12	5	5	Patna ... ..	332	32	10	10
Bancomah ... ..	24	0	.....	.....	Gya ... ..	257	52	17	17
Baerbhoom ... ..	168	32	4	4	Shahabad ... ..	276	30	16	16
Midnapore ... ..	224	39	3	3	Mozufferpore ... ..	197	82	21	21
Hooghly ... ..	369	31	3	3	Durhhungah ... ..	164	33	9	9
Howrah ... ..	77	14	2	2	Sarun ... ..	212	36	24	24
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	127	64	30	30	Chumparan ... ..	384	48	17	17
Nuddea ... ..	184	49	17	22	Monghyr ... ..	227	103	27	30
Jessore ... ..	108	26	6	6	Bhagulpore ... ..	100	26	9	10
Khulna ... ..	68	12	1	1	Purneah ... ..	142	32	6	6
Moorsheadabad ... ..	50	16	4	4	Northal Pergunnahs ... ..	47	32	17	17
Dinapore ... ..	100	50	14	14	Maldah ... ..	41	11	2	2
Rajshahye ... ..	124	9	3	13	Total for Behar ... ..	2,418	508	175	179
Rungpore ... ..	189	34	6	7	Cuttack ... ..	81	18	7	7
Bogra ... ..	30	11	8	3	Pooree ... ..	92	51	23	23
Pubna ... ..	175	23	9	9	Rawalore ... ..	56	19	5	5
Darjeeling ... ..	63	0	2	2	Gurjhat ... ..	7	2	.....	.....
Julpigoree ... ..	138	24	4	4	Total ... ..	236	90	38	38
Dacca ... ..	112	25	7	7	Hazareebaugh ... ..	42	8	2	2
Furresipore ... ..	151	67	6	6	Lohariugka ... ..	73	25	9	9
Backergunge ... ..	157	66	6	6	Palamow ... ..	9	1	.....	.....
Mymensingh ... ..	163	3	1	1	Singbhoom ... ..	36	10	3	3
Chittagong ... ..	51	11	8	8	Manbhoom ... ..	72	23	10	10
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	8	1	.....	.....	Total ... ..	332	65	24	24
Tipperah ... ..	197	23	9	9	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	5,976	1,340	405	416
Total for Bengal ... ..	3,080	677	168	175					

## Percentage of convictions.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Burdwan ... ..	22.7	16.9	20.1	28.8	12.7
Presidency ... ..	29.9	35.1	23.8	42.6	35.1
Rajshahye ... ..	19.3	19.6	22.	27.7	32.9
Dacca ... ..	27.6	14.5	14.2	15.7	12.6
Chittagong ... ..	33.7	21.0	28.	25.5	47.3
Patna ... ..	41.8	37.4	32.2	30.5	37.8
Bhagulpore ... ..	35.6	35.4	25.7	25.6	29.4
Orissa ... ..	38.3	34.1	25.9	47.7	42.2
Chota Nagpore ... ..	48.3	38.6	38.7	26.3	36.9

The percentage of false cases prosecuted is 22.4 against 23.6, and of convictions 30.2 against 29.7, figures exhibiting but little change. Of the divisions, Burdwan has fallen off very considerably and Dacca has gone still further back, whilst Chittagong with but few prosecutions has been able to show a great improvement and now heads the list, Orissa continuing to take a prominent place.

The Burdwan district should have done better considering the marked reluctance shown by magistrates there to declare a case false. In Hooghly a very large increase in the number of cases declared false was solely amongst direct cases, the number rising from 12 to 215, and as in these cases the police take no action there was notwithstanding a smaller number of prosecutions, whilst the results both there and in Midnapore were wretched. Mr. Toynbee observes that both parties combine to break down the case, but it too often happens that this is due to the way in which the proceedings are allowed to drag on for weeks and months together till every one connected with the business is tired of it. It is not enough to institute a prosecution, it must be watched throughout its progress and any tendency to delay at once noticed.

In the Presidency division the 24-Pergunnahs has again done well, more particularly at Alipore where 41 prosecutions were instituted and 23 convictions obtained for 52 cases declared false. Jessore and Khulna on the other hand show very badly, and for this no special reasons have been assigned.



Results in the Rajshahye division are only poor and each district seems to have its own standard and procedure. Dinagepore with 100 cases declared false had 50 prosecutions, whilst Rajshahye with 124 had only 9. Bogra again did well having prosecuted 11 cases out of 30 and got 8 convictions, whilst in the next district, Rungpore, the figures are 189, 34, 6.

The Magistrate of Dinagepore claims for his system the merit of deterrent effects, on the ground apparently that the false complainant is put to expense and trouble, but the latter is by no means the only sufferer; he merely attends the Court and is probably repaid to some extent by seeing the accused put upon his trial, which is what is not unfrequently meant by a judicial enquiry.

The District Superintendent of Rajshahye states that cases of this sort are so troublesome that it is difficult to get Magistrates to take them up, a remark which is passed over without comment.

The Magistrate of Rungpore explains the state of things in his district by the apathy of the sub-divisional officers and the proneness of subordinate magistrates generally to make the most of technical difficulties with the view of getting rid of troublesome work. He mentions in illustration of this an officer who threw out ten out of eleven carefully selected cases, and who was no doubt actuated by a feeling which, I believe, obtains very generally, that it is enough to declare a charge false and a work of supererogation to push the matter further.

In the Dacca division, Mymensingh and Backergunge were the only districts in which prosecutions were at all freely instituted, and results were again bad everywhere. None of the reports contain any remarks on the subject worth reproducing, but I believe the weakness of the district staff has a good deal to say to it: there is more work to be done than can be done properly, and the consequence is these cases suffer. Chittagong, with 103 false cases and only 3 prosecutions, is in marked contrast to Noakholly and Tipperah, where too the results are very fairly good, and there can be no doubt the subject has been neglected.

Mozufferpore is the only Behar district returning anything like a satisfactory proportion of prosecutions, and it is partly no doubt as a consequence of this that such good results have been obtained. Gya has 53 per cent. of convictions, Shahabad 41, Sarun 66, and Chumparun 35. Cases of this nature are less keenly contested in Behar than they are in Bengal, technicalities have less weight, and the procedure altogether can be more summary than in a Bengal district where the trying magistrate cannot afford to overlook any possible objection however frivolous.

The readiness to declare cases false, already remarked upon, which forms a characteristic of criminal procedure in Chumparun is again attended by an unwillingness, intelligible under the circumstance, to institute prosecutions, there having been only 48 against 384 cases declared false. The results too, as has been shown above, though good for this class of cases, were not equal to those obtained in adjoining districts, where selection was less attended to.

The Shahabad report states that in addition to the 39 cases shown in which prosecutions were instituted, 141 complainants were called on to show cause why they should not be prosecuted. This is all very well so long as the judicial enquiry this means is not expanded into a trial, but where it is the person falsely accused is the real sufferer and the magistrate has usually played into the complainant's hands.

Bhagulpore and Purneah are the only districts in the Bhagulpore division which have not a due share of prosecutions, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, thanks of course to local peculiarities, shows remarkably well with 47 false cases, 32 prosecutions, and 17 convictions.

The Magistrate of Maldah in some lengthy remarks on this subject points to the weight usually assigned to such a favourite defence as an allegation of right, and observes that in one of the only two cases in which a conviction was obtained, the trying Magistrate thought a fine of ten rupees a sufficient punishment. Procedure in the different districts of Orissa is far from uniform, the Pooree return showing the best work, whilst Cuttack with more false cases than in 1886 had one-third fewer prosecutions. The Magistrate explains that this is due to a judicial enquiry, in other words a trial, being given whenever asked for, but the correctness of the decisions arrived at must

be at least doubtful and a more efficient supervision would probably have produced better results.

Lohardugga and Manbhoom are the only districts in Chota Nagpore where sufficient attention has been paid to this subject, and the good results in the latter district show what can be done by careful selection, for besides the 23 cases prosecuted there were judicial enquiries in 36 more. In Hazareebagh prosecution is evidently not resorted to unless the result is almost a certainty, there having been with 42 false cases, three prosecutions and two convictions.

63. 101,969 cognizable cases were reported during the year, and, in addition, 1,845 cases of the previous year were brought under enquiry, making a total of 103,814, of which 19,560 were instituted before a Magistrate. The police enquired into 85,196 cases, being 82 per cent. of cognizable crime, against 82.1 in 1886.

There is nothing in these figures which calls for notice.

64. Cases in which enquiry was refused.

DIVISION.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Burdwan ... ..	15,645	12,800	14,742	13,118	41	17	23	116	2	1	1	8
Presidency ... ..	14,817	15,916	14,690	12,910	127	99	28	251	7	0	1	19
Rajshahye ... ..	13,598	13,223	12,891	13,288	37	41	71	687	3	3	5	65
Dacca ... ..	11,089	10,549	11,400	10,860	243	318	178	435	2.1	3	1.5	4.0
Chittagong ... ..	4,372	4,573	4,954	4,278	11	17	19	87	3	3	3	2.0
Patna ... ..	25,334	24,030	22,642	24,200	99	62	41	162	3	2	1	6
Bhagulpore ... ..	13,300	13,363	13,642	12,216	43	57	58	522	3	4	4	4.3
Orissa ... ..	6,009	6,242	5,733	6,095	50	104	49	68	8	1.6	3	1.1
Chotanagpore ... ..	5,903	5,623	5,080	4,986	81	77	58	88	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	112,365	107,410	108,793	101,969	732	792	623	2,586	6	7	4	2.5

The above figures are interesting as showing alike how wedded the police are to their own ways and yet how readily they respond to any expression of the wish of superior authority. From 1883 onwards, (the inclusion of hurt cases renders the returns for earlier years of no value for purposes of comparison), the percentage of cases not enquired into had been steadily only a fraction until, as remarked by me last year, refusal had come to be looked upon as something suspicious and to be apologized for, and its place had been taken by ambiguous entries in the station diary. It was at this juncture, at the close of 1886, that the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the subject communicated in paragraph 14 of his Resolution on my report for 1885, were published, and their effect was at once felt. Refusals rose from 523 in 1886 to 1,161 in the first six months of 1887, and the succeeding half-year showed an even greater increase. Dinagepore, which had had no refusals at all in 1886, now returns 429, the highest number yet reached in a single district, whilst following it come Mymensingh with 362 against 150, Monghyr with 359 against 8, and Pubna with 146 against 1; only two other districts have more than a hundred, and there are several, (amongst them curiously enough the suburban ones of Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs,) in which the influence has not yet been felt. Still we have as a result nearly five times as many refusals in 1887 as there were in 1886, and we have not yet seen the end of the movement as; in accordance with the instructions given in last year's resolution, special attention was drawn to the subject in a circular issued towards the close of 1887.

The violent oscillation noticed is by no means a subject for congratulation, it shows how ready the district police are to rush from one extreme to another; and no doubt the reduction of work it implies makes the new departure more popular than it would be if it stood only on its own merits, but the provincial percentage is still under 2.5, whilst in the North-Western Provinces one of 25 is not considered to require any justification. The thing has been overdone, just as everything will be overdone here and there, but in the majority of instances control has been exercised, and in a few the remarks had evidently not been noticed. We must expect to see a further increase in 1888 when these exceptions will disappear, and thereafter things will have found their level.

Coming now to details it is not satisfactory to find that in some reports the change is passed over without any mention whatever, whilst in others the remarks made are but little to the point. In Burdwan for instance refusals rose from 5 to 41, or more than eight-fold, and we are merely told that the discretion was very sparingly used. In Midnapore again where there were 28 refusals against a blank return in 1886, the District Superintendent must have followed the common practice of not referring back to the last report.

In the Presidency division the 24-Pergunnahs with 8 is in marked contrast to Nuddea with 109.

The returns for the Rajshahye division give the number of cases not enquired into as 867 against only 71 in 1886, but the report states that 58 of them were subsequently taken up by orders of the Magistrate, in which case they must have been shown twice over. The Commissioner thinks, and I fully agree with him, that refusal has probably been carried too far, and he remarks of an absurd order issued in Rungpore limiting the number of refusals in any one thana to three a month that it is arbitrary and unworkable.

The Magistrate of Dinagepore claims that refusals to enquire have been carefully watched, and the District Superintendent asserts that with a smaller number important cases could not have been fully attended to. The police rejected 261 complaints of theft, and 145 charges of burglary and attempts at burglary, a dangerous offence to treat in this manner.

In Julpigoree there were 66 refusals in the first and only 11 in the second half-year, the result of the Deputy Commissioner having withdrawn altogether the discretion the law gives and ordered all cases to be investigated. In so doing he of course exceeded his powers, but the subject is not noticed in the divisional report though it would appear to require an explanation.

The report for Pubna, where refusals rose from 1 to 146, makes the curious statement; 'Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code was for the first time brought into use in this district,' "Misuse," I fear would be nearer the mark, Pubna being another district not remarkable for a display of discretion, and I found on inspecting there that a late District Superintendent had given orders that the public should be informed that they were not bound to report either thefts or attempts at house-breaking; a piece of information they were much better without since they were certain to take it as an intimation that reports of such offences are not wanted.

The Bogra report speaks of a violent oscillation in spite of the fact that there were fewer refusals there; and the 40 refusals in Rajshahye were all consequent on the issue of my circular, the resolution having evidently been overlooked. They must therefore have all occurred in the month of December, for there as elsewhere section 157 had been practically allowed to become a dead letter, and the District Superintendent has now been warned to be more cautious.

In Mymensingh refusals, which had fallen from 286 in 1885 to 150 in 1886, show a further rise to 362, while the remaining districts in the division return only 73. Much the same thing too occurred in the Chittagong division where over two thirds of the refusals belong to Tipperah.

Patna with over six thousand cases reported has again not a single refusal and has not had one now for four years. The late District Superintendent's remark on this, that it is better that all cases should be investigated since if discretion is allowed it is apt to be abused, affords if examined an instructive confession of inability to control as well as a confusion of ideas, since it was certainly not open to him to refuse the right to exercise a discretion which the law allows. No notice is taken of the subject by superior officers.

Mozufferpore had five refusals, and Saran ten, whilst from the remarks made, especially in the latter district, it would appear doubtful if it is understood what the real position of affairs is.

In Monghyr, as has been shown already, Colonel Ramsay has introduced a marked change in procedure, and reports that the time saved has been spent in looking up bad characters. Here again the Magistrate and Commissioner have found nothing to notice, but reporting in Monghyr is so carefully attended to and the criminal classes are so well known and supervised that there is no reason to fear that things may have gone too far.

Bhagulpore shows 94 against 2 whilst Maldah has none at all. The Magistrate of the latter district apprehends, and I have no doubt justly, that

this means that complaints have been suppressed, and he complains further that orders have not been properly explained to subordinate officers, a state of things the remedy for which is in his own hands.

Orissa is another division in which the absence of any uniformity of procedure is very noticeable; the percentage of cases not enquired into being 2·1 in Pooree; 7 in Cuttack and 2 in Balasore, the Magistrate of which last district has, the Commissioner reports, been specially admonished.

In Chota Nagpore Hazaribagh had 17 and Manbhoom 65 refusals, whilst Lohardugga with more cases than either of them had only one, and they were but little less uncommon in the other two districts—a proof that the orders on the subject have not been attended to whilst the figures are probably not a safe guide to the real state of affairs.

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom has some remarks on the subject which he prefaces by showing that in his district the police have little to do in the way of investigations and cannot therefore put forward the plea of overwork. His objection is twofold—first, that the police are not, as a rule, fit to exercise the discretion the law gives them; and secondly, that the criminal classes become emboldened by the knowledge that attempts at house-breaking will not be investigated. He states that in his district refusals were permitted in the third quarter only, and that whilst during that period burglaries fell from 67 to 58, attempts rose from 16 to 36.

The answer to this is that an attempt to commit burglary may possess quite as much importance as the completed offence, since it shows equally with the latter that a gang was out and at work on the night mentioned, that the exercise of the discretion can and should be regulated, and that a refusal to enquire has a most wholesome effect in cases in which a dispute about a title is made the peg on which to hang a charge of committing a cognizable offence. The discretion can be abused like anything else, but it can also be turned to excellent account and its exercise should therefore be carefully watched, not summarily prohibited as necessarily harmful.

The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Baker in thinking that the Magistrate's hands should be left very free, (I am not aware of any proposal to tie them), and is inclined to the opinion that a larger discretion might be allowed to some police officers than to others. This too seems sufficiently obvious.

65. 101,969 cases were reported in 1887, and to these are to be added 1,845 of the previous year brought under enquiry, making a total of 103,814 cases. 2,586 of these were refused by the police, but out of them enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate in 191, leaving only 2,395 not enquired into, to which are to be added 5,976 declared to be false. Deducting these there remain 95,443, of which the police enquired into 81,668 *suo motu*, and took up 3,528 more by order of the Magistrate, making a total of 85,196. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases is 39·9 against 38·8 in 1886 and 38·3 in 1885.

66. The total number of persons arrested by the police was 75,118, of whom 51,290 were convicted—a percentage of 68·2, the same as last year.

A table showing the results of trials of persons by districts is given below :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER ARRESTED.			Pending at end of 1886.	Received by transfers.	Total arrested in 1887, including those pending at the end of 1886, and received by transfer.	Actually brought to trial during 1887	CONVICTED—			Percentage of convictions to total arrests.			Percentage of convictions brought to trial.			ACQUITTED.			Percentage of acquittals to total arrests.			Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial.																
	By Police.							By Magistrate.			By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.															
	1885.	1886.	1887.					1885.	1886.	1887.															1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Burdwan	2,472	1,998	1,740	442	405	265	91	2,092	2,004	1,871	1,370	28	11	68-2	61-9	64-0	67-3	708	788	758	666	581	45	25	27-9	30-3	31-5	28-0	31-4	28-3									
Bankura	765	572	804	197	249	165	49	1,018	986	842	601	8	13	52-9	54-9	55-1	58-0	339	339	339	312	21	45	9	30-6	30-3	31-5	28-0	30-0	28-9									
Berhampore	1,105	1,136	1,125	278	338	187	96	1,408	1,377	1,461	816	43	18	57-2	56-1	56-4	58-1	462	462	462	479	24	35	9	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Midnapore	2,431	2,436	2,250	654	689	708	88	2,923	2,923	2,923	1,813	37	46	51-9	51-9	51-9	51-9	1,179	1,179	1,179	1,048	24	64	16	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Hooghly	2,909	2,971	1,959	717	635	672	54	3,482	3,482	3,482	2,042	15	21	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Howrah	2,524	2,571	2,132	580	572	574	114	3,482	3,482	3,482	2,042	15	21	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
24-Pergunnahs	4,022	3,911	3,794	1,113	1,041	1,041	113	4,482	4,482	4,482	2,042	15	21	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Nuddes	2,842	2,775	2,664	818	818	818	113	3,388	3,192	1,987	1,068	41	14	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Jessore	1,607	1,554	1,544	418	418	418	113	1,607	1,554	1,544	418	113	113	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Khulna	1,607	1,554	1,544	418	418	418	113	1,607	1,554	1,544	418	113	113	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Meerabad	2,730	2,178	1,800	486	467	425	105	2,092	2,045	1,828	1,190	28	11	68-2	61-9	64-0	67-3	708	708	708	758	21	45	9	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Dinapore	2,247	2,102	1,899	339	373	330	85	2,314	2,247	2,102	1,899	339	85	68-2	61-9	64-0	67-3	708	708	708	758	21	45	9	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Kalshalye	1,687	1,680	1,359	438	309	418	85	1,740	1,701	1,687	1,067	41	14	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Raipur	1,570	1,424	1,379	342	307	346	101	1,638	1,570	1,424	1,379	342	101	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Poona	1,770	1,840	1,720	385	385	385	119	1,770	1,770	1,770	1,770	119	119	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Darjeeling	1,481	1,298	1,335	385	385	385	119	1,481	1,298	1,335	385	119	119	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Jaipur	2,005	2,066	1,991	523	523	523	92	2,005	2,066	1,991	523	92	92	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Dacca	1,885	2,043	1,832	617	518	559	175	2,386	2,315	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Purandore	1,317	1,435	1,604	607	642	728	131	2,366	2,300	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Rackore	1,423	1,426	1,408	607	642	728	131	2,366	2,300	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Meerabad	2,184	1,780	2,083	1,091	1,045	971	131	2,184	1,780	2,083	1,091	131	131	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Chittagong	1,362	1,250	1,082	321	376	471	118	1,362	1,250	1,082	321	118	118	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Noakhali	1,691	1,564	1,217	127	70	247	98	1,691	1,564	1,217	127	98	98	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Tripurah	567	630	637	391	376	471	118	567	630	637	391	118	118	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,720	1,698	1,608	394	461	549	118	1,720	1,698	1,608	394	118	118	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Patna	4,763	4,465	3,359	388	388	388	12	4,763	4,465	3,359	388	12	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Gya	1,740	1,973	2,057	490	463	577	134	2,092	2,004	1,871	1,370	28	11	68-2	61-9	64-0	67-3	708	708	708	758	21	45	9	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Shabab	1,698	1,877	2,578	615	459	550	96	2,366	2,300	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Monterpore	1,898	2,244	2,636	651	459	550	96	2,366	2,300	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Darbhanga	1,681	1,877	2,578	615	459	550	96	2,366	2,300	1,653	1,063	31	12	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Saran	2,191	1,877	1,598	1,168	1,091	1,001	159	2,896	2,651	1,981	1,084	33	13	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Chumprun	1,991	1,564	1,217	127	70	247	98	1,991	1,564	1,217	127	98	98	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Monghyr	1,866	2,242	2,314	324	467	594	98	2,079	2,004	1,871	1,370	28	11	68-2	61-9	64-0	67-3	708	708	708	758	21	45	9	34-6	34-3	34-3	35-1	32-9	32-4									
Bhagulpore	1,944	1,988	1,151	373	331	421	78	1,999	1,999	1,999	1,999	78	78	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949	5	6	6	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1	38-1									
Purneah	854	1,136	1,102	395	463	421	118	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	118	118	58-9	58-9	58-9	58-9	1,055	1,055	1,055	949																		

Below are given the six best and the six worst districts:—

Best.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Worst.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
1. Darjeeling ...	83.1	1. Khulna ...	41.4
2. Howrah ...	82.4	2. Pubna ...	44.6
3. Patna ...	78.9	3. Jessore ...	45.9
4. 24 Pargunnahs ...	73.2	4. Balasore ...	48.1
5. Gurjhat ...	71.4	5. Runepore ...	48.8
6. Mozufferpore ...	69.1	6. Shahabad ...	49.8

In accordance with prevailing practice, I give these figures, most of which are taken from statement A, Part I; but to any one who has studied the subject it will be at once evident that they are far from being a safe guide as to the efficiency of the police in different districts. The number of persons concerned in a case is no test whatever of its importance; and although any percentage of convictions much under the average does, it is true, mean bad work, the converse is very far from being the case.

In the six best districts the only change is that Mozufferpore, with an outturn slightly worse than it had last year, has taken the place of Palamow; whilst in the six worst Jessore, Balasore, and Shahabad all appear for the first time.

The general success or failure of the police in a given district can be best gauged by noticing the results under the different classes, and the subject therefore need not be pursued further here.

67. Result of trial of persons by classes:—

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Percentage of convictions to arrest ...	1885 53.3 1886 55.1 1887 53.6	40.2 39.1 40.0	45.7 42.7 41.1	31.0 33.2 27.3	50.9 48.6 46.7	89.0 87.6 87.5
Ditto ditto to persons brought to trial	1885 54.1 1886 56.4 1887 51.6	41.4 40.4 41.4	48.6 44.8 47.5	32.4 31.0 27.7	53.7 50.4 48.6	88.3 88.1 87.8
Ditto ditto to persons actually tried...	1885 60.1 1886 63.3 1887 60.9	46.3 45.0 45.9	52.3 51.4 51.7	33.7 35.3 29.3	55.3 53.7 51.2	89.1 89.0 88.5

Except under class IV, the fluctuations are normal; and as this particular class consists practically of wrongful confinement, a charge much in favour with dishonest complainants, the falling off is of no practical importance. The other figures present nothing to notice.

68. Result of sessions trials.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Total number of acquittals.	Percentage of convictions to the number tried at the Sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Gurjhat ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Lohardugga ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.6
Balasore ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.0
Chumpran ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0
Bogra ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.5
Monghyr ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.4
Cuttack ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.3
Chittagong ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.0
Mymensingh ...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.5
Rajshahye ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.4
Furzedpore ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.2
Saran ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.0
Dacca ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.7
Purneah ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.7
Manbhoom ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.6
Tipperah ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.1
Backergunge ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.1
Mhagulpore ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.9
Singbhoom ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.6
Hasaribagh ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0
Bankora ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.1
Howrah ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.8
Patna ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.7
Gya ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.7
Hoghly ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.8
24 Pargunnahs ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.5
Poorce ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.3
Jessore ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.4
Noakholly ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.0
Durbhanga ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.3
Runepore ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.2
Shahabad ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0
Pubna ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.2
24 Pargunnahs ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.8
Mozufferpore ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.8
Khulna ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.4
Jalpigore ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.7
Misnapore ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.8
Darjeeling ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.6
Dinagpore ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.5
Nuddea ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.5
Barbhoom ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.0
Malda ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.6
Burdwan ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.5
Moorshedabad ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7
Palamow ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,238	150	475	292	...	74	1	9.2	56.0



The statement has been prepared on exactly the opposite system to what has been in vogue in former years, with the view of showing the best district at the top, not, as hitherto, at the bottom of the list; and also because the percentage of convictions can be more conveniently studied than that of acquittals.

Fourteen districts have fewer convictions than acquittals, and of these fourteen, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Khulna were all singled out last year for the same reason. Darjeeling, one of the fourteen, is, it will be remembered, one of the six best districts according to the table given with paragraph 66, and its present position illustrates my contention that the results there given are of little value as a test of real work.

In the Burdwan division, apart from the very poor results in Burdwan itself, in Midnapore, and in Beerbhoom, a prominent feature is the change in Bankoora where, with the same Judge, the percentage has gone up from 22·3 to 59·1. The figures are not gone into in the report; but the improvement is connected with the absence of cases of serious riot in which there was such a failure in 1886.

The Commissioner draws a broad line of distinction between jury and non-jury districts, remarking that the results in the former are very disheartening, and that in the non-jury districts comparatively better ones have been obtained; but an examination of the list will not bear out this opinion, Hooghly and Howrah, both jury districts, having done fairly well, whilst the non-jury districts of Beerbhoom and Midnapore are in the opposite category. Further, of fourteen persons acquitted in this division on the charge of murder, twelve were tried with assessors; and, although I am no supporter of trial by jury in this country, I am bound to say that Mr. Alexander has not succeeded in adducing any fresh facts against it, whilst there is nothing gained by repeating old arguments.

In Hooghly the Judge disagreed with the verdict in four cases, and referred two. The first of these was a charge of kidnapping to compel prostitution, and the accused was sentenced by the High Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment; in the second, a charge of burglary against an old offender, a re-trial was ordered with the same result, an acquittal; and the case has been referred a second time. The two cases in which no reference was made were a charge of placing obstructions on the Tarkessur Railway, and a charge of culpable homicide in which the Judge and one juror were prepared to convict of simple hurt. Besides these the report mentions two cases of culpable homicide in which the Judge accepted the verdict of a majority of the jury, which was for an acquittal.

The return for Burdwan, a jury district, though singularly bad, 30·5, is a shade better than last year, and the report therefore dismisses the subject with the curt remark that a tendency towards improvement was indicated. The Magistrate's remarks communicated separately are more explicit, and are so much to the point that I reproduce them *in extenso*—

"The results are more miserable than those of any district of which I have had experience. The jury system is largely answerable for them, but so have been the deputy magistrates, whose proceedings I have found it impossible to supervise in this district, as I used to elsewhere. One first class deputy magistrate, and he the best in the district, committed a person for defamation, explaining that he did so because he had never experienced a case similar to the one which he committed, and so left a jury to decide on it. This was in my absence on leave. The same officer committed a boy of 10 for trial for rape because a girl of 12, who had been misbehaving with him, got hurt. Another Sub-divisional Magistrate with second class powers committed a cattle thief instead of sending it to me for punishment. The jury acquitted him, and the Judge officially said that had the accused been sentenced by me he must have upheld the conviction on appeal. The Judge referred this case to the High Court, who declined to interfere. In the notorious Barrakur embezzlement case an ignorant majority of the jury acquitted, against the opinions of two prominent pleaders, who were the minority.

"In this case both the accused have since been convicted by the High Court and sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment."

No reason is given for the bad results at Beerbhoom or Midnapore.

In the Presidency division the percentage varies from 21·7 in Moorshedabad to 54·5 in the 24-Pergunnahs, both of these being jury districts.

A reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code—the only one made in Moorshedabad—resulted in nothing, and special mention is made of a case in which a Berhampore mukhtar was charged with endeavouring to induce a doctor to help him to poison his mistress, who had made a will in his favour. The jury acquitted and the Legal Remembrancer advised against the institution of an appeal on a point of law the Judge having found that the facts had been made out,

The Magistrate is of opinion that results generally disclose a lamentable failure of justice; but he does not go into details, and the account he gives of the case just noticed is taken *verbatim* from the District Superintendent, whose report has been sent up separately notwithstanding. The percentage for this district last year was 48·2, and there must be something radically wrong to account for such a falling off. That it was in no way due to accident is shown by the result under cases, a much surer test than that under persons, which shows 21 acquittals against 9 convictions.

Khulna again shows badly, and there is no doubt the police there are under the mark: the weak point seems to have been in the cases from the Bagirhat sub-division; but the Magistrate has not gone beyond a general statement to this effect. In the next district, Jessore, and with the same Judge, there has been a much needed improvement, from 26·5 to 53·4, which the Magistrate assigns to the chapter of accidents.

Nuddea, a jury district, has gone from bad to worse, from 38·6 to 34·5, but the police got convictions in 11 cases out of 26, so that things were a little better than appears at first sight. Five persons got off in a very doubtful case of rape, and seven more in a so-called dacoity, a squabble about some mangoes, which ought to have been disposed of by the committing Magistrate. The Judge referred the verdict in one case of murder but the High Court declined to interfere; the prosecution had been badly managed, or the result might possibly have been different.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the percentage has fallen from 81·6, an exceptionally high figure, to 54·5, the return being spoilt by some non-cognizable cases in which, out of 26 persons committed, only three were convicted. Sufficient, however, was done to set an example to many districts with fewer difficulties, except that at Alipore public opinion may possibly be better informed and carry greater weight than in places further removed from the influence of the metropolis.

The percentages in the Rajshahye division have a wide range, from 77·5 in Bogra to 35·5 in Dinagore; but they have not been examined by the Commissioner. 31 out of the 35 persons acquitted at Darjeeling however were concerned in the Sundakphoo dacoities, and as they were all subsequently convicted under section 401, Penal Code, their original escape is of no real consequence. In Pubna 39 of the persons acquitted were charged with rioting and culpable homicide, and in Dinagore it is said to have been almost impossible until recently to get a conviction for murder. The District Superintendent mentions a case in which the fullest direct evidence was rejected because there was enmity between the deceased and his murderers, and comments on the impossible demands made as regards proof. 13 out of 19 persons acquitted in Julpigoree were charged with kidnapping women under section 366, Penal Code.

Very fair results were obtained in all the districts of the Dacca division. In Dacca itself the Judge referred three verdicts with which he disagreed, and in two instances with success. In Backergunge, of 38 persons acquitted, 33 were charged with murder or culpable homicide; but this notwithstanding, the District Superintendent finds occasion for congratulation in the fact that the plea—a plea which had seen so much service there—that the witnesses had been either ill used or tutored, is now no longer employed or, if employed, is not accepted.

The Commissioner of Chittagong makes the following remarks:—

“Tipperah shows immense improvement, due to there having been a change of Judges. The present Judge has differed in several cases from the assessors, and has convicted in spite of them. There is no doubt that the Judge has much to do with the result of sessions cases. As I have often before said, I am convinced that a false case very seldom goes before the Sessions Court, and the more painstaking the Judge is, and the more determined he is to get at the bottom of matters, the better the result for the police and the committing officer as well as for justice.”

The Judge of Patna is said to have dissented from the verdict in three cases but without making any reference. The acquittal in one of these cases is stated by the Magistrate to have been in the face of the clearest evidence of eye-witnesses; but the Legal Remembrancer to whom the papers were sent advised that the question being one of fact no appeal would lie. The District Superintendent quotes some remarks by the Judge upon the jury system, from which I make the following extract:—

“I cannot help thinking that the only way to deal with trial by jury is to let it run its course until either in course of time it becomes a method for trial satisfactory to all, or it becomes so great and glaring a scandal as to raise a general demand for its removal.”



The reports from the other districts of this division present nothing upon this subject which calls for notice.

In the Bhagulpore division, Monghyr exhibits a very marked improvement from 39·7 to 73·4, and of the 17 persons acquitted 11 had been committed for burglary simply because some of their number were old offenders. Of the other districts Purneah has done better and Maldah very decidedly worse, but no satisfactory reasons are given.

Of the Orissa districts Pooree again comes last whilst Cuttack has done very much better, but in the absence of details as to the nature of the unsuccessful cases I can do nothing more than state the results.

In Chota Nagpore results are singularly good in Lohardugga, 84·6, and singularly bad in Palamow, 16·7, though for other than police purposes these two form one district. Six out of the ten persons acquitted in Palamow were charged with murder, and no reason is assigned for the widely different results noticed.

69. Property stolen and recovered.

PROVINCE.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
					Rs.	Rs.	
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ... ..	585	291	49·7	20,412	4,884	23·9
	Bankura ... ..	331	118	35·6	7,251	1,514	20·8
	Beerbhoom ... ..	479	260	52·1	9,135	1,304	14·0
	Midnapore ... ..	603	353	58·5	16,612	6,943	41·7
	Hooghly ... ..	611	283	46·3	25,980	7,404	28·5
	Howrah ... ..	543	321	59·3	24,166	11,632	48·1
	Total ... ..	3,211	1,616	50·3	1,03,550	33,851	32·6
PRESIDENCY ...	24 Pergunnahs ... ..	1,187	598	50·3	27,330	9,058	33·
	Nudda ... ..	1,054	445	44·1	31,667	3,400	10·1
	Jessore ... ..	779	220	28·	22,065	2,933	13·
	Khulna ... ..	544	151	27·7	19,019	3,007	15·8
	Moorshedabad ... ..	809	327	37·0	30,439	4,287	14·
	Total ... ..	4,433	1,761	39·7	1,20,560	22,775	18·8
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinapore ... ..	1,809	300	16·5	44,106	8,610	19·5
	Rajshahye ... ..	719	244	33·9	32,867	4,577	13·9
	Rungpore ... ..	1,043	339	31·3	25,248	6,072	24·
	Boorah ... ..	455	230	50·5	18,881	4,425	23·4
	Pubna ... ..	588	147	25·	36,448	7,819	21·4
	Darjeeling ... ..	611	300	49·0	18,465	4,537	24·5
	Julpigore ... ..	719	176	24·4	12,306	2,287	18·6
	Total ... ..	5,084	1,602	30·1	1,88,331	38,325	20·3
DACCA ...	Dacca ... ..	695	393	56·4	44,329	10,650	24·
	Furzedpore ... ..	641	230	35·8	35,916	3,171	8·8
	Backergunge ... ..	744	316	42·4	38,235	5,679	14·8
	Mymensingh ... ..	2,517	382	15·1	84,046	10,010	11·9
	Total ... ..	4,597	1,321	28·7	2,02,520	32,510	16·0
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ... ..	268	113	42·4	11,025	2,800	25·3
	Noakholly ... ..	240	115	47·9	7,012	3,044	38·4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	25	19	76·	1,810	507	28·0
	Tipperah ... ..	616	267	43·3	15,843	4,043	25·5
	Total ... ..	1,149	507	44·2	36,588	10,484	28·6
PATNA ...	Patna ... ..	1,135	435	38·3	31,870	9,140	28·7
	Gya ... ..	1,231	533	43·4	32,908	46,927	144·
	Shahabad ... ..	868	457	52·6	23,138	8,448	36·
	Muzafferpore ... ..	617	402	65·1	17,678	5,719	32·3
	Burhnuaga ... ..	916	398	43·4	37,424	6,597	17·4
	Barun ... ..	658	363	55·1	14,798	5,113	34·5
	Chumparun ... ..	1,207	459	38·	20,680	6,154	29·
	Total ... ..	6,632	3,049	46·0	2,20,478	84,828	38·8
BHAGULPORE ...	Monghyr ... ..	1,129	416	36·8	40,013	14,216	35·5
	Bhagulpore ... ..	805	273	33·9	27,137	3,847	14·1
	Purneah ... ..	1,026	270	26·3	35,246	7,277	20·6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	1,484	730	49·1	21,461	5,648	26·2
	Maldah ... ..	325	180	55·1	14,652	3,709	25·2
	Total ... ..	4,769	1,867	39·5	1,38,509	34,891	24·9
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ... ..	814	406	49·7	11,614	3,668	31·4
	Pooree ... ..	717	399	55·6	7,164	1,603	22·4
	Balasore ... ..	826	211	25·5	5,121	1,358	26·4
	Gurjhat ... ..	253	155	61·2	1,923	800	41·6
	Total ... ..	2,610	1,171	44·8	25,822	7,429	28·7
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazaribagh ... ..	605	297	49·	9,451	2,252	23·8
	Lohardugga ... ..	400	248	62·0	9,619	3,287	34·1
	Palamow ... ..	180	92	51·1	5,073	1,089	21·4
	Singbhoom ... ..	202	102	50·4	2,090	505	24·2
	Maubhoom ... ..	428	201	46·9	10,333	1,891	18·3
	Total ... ..	1,815	940	51·8	37,563	9,944	26·4
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	34,730	14,114	40·6	1,03,748	2,75,738	26·4

I do not know that I can, or need, add much to what I have written in former years upon this subject, and I cannot find anything in the reports which deserves reproduction. Gya comes first with 56·6 against 23·3 last year, and Palamow, which then headed the list with 77·2, has now come down to 21·4. Allowing even, and it is a good deal to allow, that the figures are genuine the percentage of property recovered is still very much a matter of chance, and the calculations taken all round are of little use for anything beyond swelling thana " nukshas."

70. Analysis of crime by classes.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I	...	2,639	2,427	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891	2,901
" II	...	4,081	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542	4,546
" III	...	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,231	24,103	22,803	22,234
" IV	...	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682	2,427
" V	...	38,859	35,673	36,301	37,090	42,630	42,206	40,020	36,131
" VI	...	21,086	24,056	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003	27,753

These figures having been already examined in paragraph 58, it will be sufficient to say here that classes III and V, the two most important ones, show fewer offences, and that in class VI there is an increase of 360 cases under serial 50—vagrancy and bad character, and of 348 under serial 52—excise laws.

CLASS I.

71. There is a net increase of 10; the decrease being under serial 4, harbouring an offender, which has fallen from 37 to 16, and serial 7—personating a public servant.

72. The 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Howrah have most of these, and results generally are poor, 83 persons having been convicted to 60 discharged or acquitted. The coining cases. The total number of cases rose from 111 to 127, which is not a satisfactory feature, and there has been a good deal of trouble with the offence in the Presidency division.

73. Riot.

		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	161	16	199	26	258	23	252	18	253	25
Presidency	...	363	21	441	19	430	20	409	15	273	11
Rajshahye	...	261	38	276	27	223	33	318	24	273	30
Dacca	...	538	69	438	76	443	32	391	62	435	45
Chittagong	...	193	16	190	9	219	17	310	15	292	21
Patna	...	189	27	287	33	280	36	263	39	349	71
Bhagulpore	...	133	6	130	16	161	14	155	28	207	13
Orissa	...	59	19	78	2	115	8	95	7	108	4
Chota Nagpore	...	56	2	51	6	64	6	40	5	59	2
Total	...	1,953	214	2,090	214	2,193	189	2,242	213	2,249	222

There is a tendency to an increase, which may easily become serious in Behar, and there are more cases too in the Dacca division, whilst last year's increase in Rajshahye has not been maintained. In the Patna division considerably more than the usual proportion of cases were declared false. Of 187 persons convicted at the sessions, 64 are returned by the Dacca division and 39 belong to the one district of Manbhoom. How few really important cases occur under this serial is well illustrated by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial whose cases were disposed of only 305 appeared before the Court of Session.

74. Class I.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	65	65	3	62	38	63	30	205	135	125
Bankoora	33	54	10	44	19	54	17	222	77	97
Beerbhoom	15	34	9	25	13	33	13	130	60	63
Midnapore	112	115	5	110	67	91	54	409	258	84
Hooghly	57	55	1	54	35	45	29	263	134	104
Howrah	47	38	1	33	23	20	20	127	70	56
Total	329	356	29	327	193	315	167	1,446	740	539

Beerbhoom has risen from 15 to 25, whilst Howrah and Bankoora have gone back to something like the position they occupied in 1885.

75. 17 out of the 20 true cases reported belong to Midnapore and Howrah and a conviction was obtained in 9 out of 14 decided, most of them being nothing more than clumsy attempts with quick-silvered pice.

76. There were 48 true cases, not at all an excessive number, of offences against public justice and 33 of them ended in a conviction.

77. The increase remarked on last year has been practically maintained, there being a difference of one only, and Midnapore had again 89. A decrease in Howrah from 33 to 18 is attributed to several cases being declared non-cognizable. Two cases in Burdwan were attended with loss of life: in one the deaths are said to have been due very much to the sickly condition of the deceased who were enfeebled by fever, and in the other the man was a stranger, a temporary hireling, who was beaten and speared to death. In this case, in which five persons were acquitted at the sessions, the combatants composed their differences, and the deputy magistrate who committed the case was too responsible for errors of procedure which resulted in some confessions being shut out.

Bankoora again shows badly with 42 cases, four of which were serious and two attended with loss of life. The Magistrate attributes this to disputes about irrigation due to the early cessation of the rains, but this might have been foreseen and provided for whilst only 24 persons were bound over to keep the peace. Results too were bad, 76 persons being convicted against 92 acquitted.

A case in Hooghly is worth mentioning. Two factions, Hindus and Mohamedans, having fallen out about kine-killing had been bound over for a year which expired in June when apparently the matter escaped attention. On the 27th August both parties applied to have the security renewed, and the next day as two of the Mohamedans, who had been to buy cattle to slaughter at the Eed, were returning home they were set upon by the Hindus in force, and but for the timely arrival of assistance would probably have been beaten to death.

The police had in an application made at such a time quite sufficient warning that a fight was imminent, and the riot was therefore eminently preventable if they had done their duty by keeping themselves acquainted with the course of events and taking the action necessary under the circumstances.

Results were good in Hooghly, Midnapore, and Howrah, and only fair in the three other districts.

#### 78. Class I.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	108	102	3	90	79	96	73	454	235	146
Nudda ... ..	91	79	3	76	50	66	38	346	190	123
Jessore ... ..	129	80	1	88	51	86	50	323	201	101
Khulna ... ..	113	80	6	74	37	82	34	340	163	133
Moorsheadabad ... ..	66	49	3	45	25	40	19	191	91	90
Total ... ..	507	398	16	383	244	370	214	1,659	886	602

There is a considerable falling off of 125 cases which is spread over all the districts, the greatest decrease being in Khulna.

79. Coining cases continue to increase and judicial results were poor. Nine cases ended in conviction out of 20 decided, and 20 persons were acquitted against 11 convicted.

The 24-Pergunnahs is responsible for 11 out of the 25 cases, these being the work of the gang referred to in my last year's report. Five persons were committed to the sessions, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, viz., 3 to 5 years each, 1 to 3 years, and 1 to 2 years.

80. There is a very considerable decrease, 273 against 409, under rioting. Jessore alone having 49 fewer. The Magistrate remarks on this that an increase in riots is often due to police interference in petty every day squabbles which might much

better have been left alone, and that taking security is often the sign of a lazy officer who finds it easier to do this 'than to go to the root of the quarrel and extirpate it.' In my own experience however I have always found it better to repress and prevent than to attempt to arbitrate, which is what, I suppose, 'extirpation' practically amounts to, and a man convicted of rioting should be bound over as a matter of course.

Of 507 persons bound over, 143 belonged to Jessore and 179 to Khulna, whilst Moorshedabad shows only 8. Judicial results were fairly good, 178 out of 271 cases decided ending in conviction.

Two cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, one in Jessore, and one in Khulna were attended with loss of life.

In the first of these cases twelve *lathials* sent by the zemindar's naib to punish a man who had given offence by laying claim to a garden had tied him up and were beating him when his mother stabbed one of them with a *dhua*, causing his death. She was held to have been justified, and several of the *lathials* have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but the naib unfortunately was acquitted.

A pitched fight about a fishery, in which nearly two hundred people took part and in which one man was killed and four badly hurt, resulted, curiously enough, in the original aggressors, who had nothing to do with the dispute and had been hired for the occasion in Calcutta, being let off, and in the charge against them being declared false by mistake of law. The villagers, on the other hand, who had pursued and routed the paid men, were convicted and imprisoned.

## 81. Class I.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore ... ..	64	53	3	57	39	43	33	200	149	14
Rajshahye ... ..	66	54	5	49	26	41	24	260	173	62
Rungpore ... ..	87	74	3	71	47	58	35	269	140	115
Bogra ... ..	101	61	3	58	30	28	24	178	121	54
Pubna ... ..	98	120	19	107	44	63	35	440	150	220
Darjeeling ... ..	22	23	.....	23	15	25	15	58	49	3
Julpigoreo ... ..	22	28	1	27	10	18	8	52	27	19
Total ... ..	430	419	33	366	210	306	174	1,460	814	517

There is an unimportant divisional decrease of 44 cases, the cause for which is to be sought in Bogra with a total of 58 against 101 in 1886 and 33 in 1885.

82. Coining cases fell to 13, 11 of which ended in conviction, and there was a decrease of 45 cases under rioting, Bogra coming down from 92 to 48 and Dinagapore from 41 to 22, whilst Pubna with an increase from 78 to 92 has now more than one-third of the divisional total.

Of the Bogra cases as many as 30 are said to have been nothing more than unlawful assembly, which is much the same explanation as was given last year, but the decrease has not been gone into, though if it were it would probably be found that more cases had been treated as non-cognizable or excluded, last year's figures having been obviously misleading.

For the position Pubna occupies the Magistrate can think of nothing better as a reason than the introduction of the Tenancy Act, though he does not attempt to illustrate the connection. Special constables were freely appointed, 74 of them in a single thana, but judicial results were decidedly poor and only 72 persons were bound over.

Of the Rungpore cases, two represent a fight between villagers and zemindari burkundazes who had been sent out to bring in refractory ryots, and who not finding them seized two boys to be held as hostages till their production. In the disturbance which ensued a burkundaz drew his sword, but was disarmed and killed with it when running away, after severely wounding three men of the opposite party. At the trial counsel appeared, and as neither side would admit anything against their own friends both cases broke down.

Mr. Collier's remarks on the way in which the number of offences under this serial is swelled by the inclusion of what may be called 'paper-riots' may be read with advantage.

"I am of opinion that a large number of cases are improperly entered as riots and unlawful assemblies. If two old women have a squabble in front of their houses, a few neighbours join so as to make up the number of five on either side, and a few slaps or kicks are exchanged, the occurrence is solemnly entered under section 147 as a riot. In England a constable would order them all to move on, and there would be an end to the matter."

He states further that owing to prompt recourse to precautionary measures there were no riots arising out of land disputes between zemindars.

In a Julpigoree case attended with loss of life, the conviction for rioting of four men sentenced at the sessions to two years' rigorous imprisonment was altered on appeal to one for assault, and the sentence was cut down to three months.

## 83. Class I.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS--		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	121	129	8	121	76	107	70	613	377	176
Furreedpore ... ..	100	147	27	120	80	132	74	741	355	303
Backergunge ... ..	105	102	10	92	60	88	64	488	307	149
Mymensingh ... ..	174	197	3	194	101	131	85	549	319	200
Total ..	500	575	48	527	316	458	293	2,391	1,358	828

There is a net increase of 27 but fluctuations in the class, or indeed under any of the serials, are unimportant, and except in individual cases there is little to notice.

84. Coining cases have decreased by more than one-half: the number being 11 against 23, and 8 of these ended in a conviction. In a Mymensingh case, one of the accused escaped twice from the Tangail sub-jail for which he was given three years in all, in addition to his sentence of five years for coining. Results were equally good too under serial 5,—offences against public justice.

## 85.

## RIOTING.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.				1886.	1887.
Dacca ... ..	84	98	58	58.3	59.1	578	350	168	44.3	60.5
Furreedpore ... ..	91	105	70	60.5	66.6	716	341	202	47.7	47.8
Backergunge ... ..	80	73	60	66.2	82.2	436	292	138	49.5	64.0
Mymensingh ... ..	136	159	74	44.8	46.5	511	287	195	56.4	56.1
Total ..	391	435	262	55.7	60.2	2,201	1,270	793	48.9	56.1

Backergunge is the only district with fewer cases, and the improvement in judicial results there is striking: the net result is an increase of 44. Another feature is the number of cases declared false in Furreedpore, 25 out of 130, a fact not noticed by the local officers.

86. There is nothing to be learned from the Dacca report which is throughout singularly meagre.

Seven cases in Backergunge attended with loss of life have been shown separately as murder or culpable homicide under class II, and besides these there were five cases in which persons were hurt more or less seriously. Of the six cases decided out of the seven first mentioned four did, it is true, end in a conviction, but the fact remains that the proportion of bad riots is becoming greater, and as long as this is the case there is not much consolation to be gained from a decrease in the total under the serial generally. The District Superintendent, an officer with over five years' experience in Backergunge, does not notice the point, undoubtedly a difficult one, whilst the Magistrate, who did not however join the district till after the close of the year, is very positive that no reason can be given, and does not think that any of these

occurrences could have been prevented. In one case the talukdars concerned having adjusted their differences put about a report that a man wounded by a spear and admitted into hospital, where he died, had been gored by a buffalo, and the deceased himself endorsed this story, the result being that the charge fell through. I can find nothing else under this head in the narratives submitted which deserves reproduction, but I cannot do better than give *in extenso* some remarks communicated to me by the Commissioner on an inadequate sentence in a case of rioting attended with loss of life. They illustrate what I know to be the fact that many subordinate magistrates are apt to think that with the lapse of time the heinousness of a crime decreases; and I am afraid too there is a sort of feeling that the police are unduly fussy and officious in hunting up absconders, and that this conduct, (which of course gives trouble), ought to be discouraged.

"The case was one of rioting of an aggravated nature, some of the rioters being armed with guns, spears, &c. In the course of the riot a man was killed. The accused, Sadat Ali, was one of the leaders of one of the parties and was armed with a gun. He was found guilty by the Joint-Magistrate, Baboo N. K. Bose, and sentenced under section 148, Indian Penal Code, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, such a sentence seems to me a travesty of justice. There is no reason given for the leniency shown. The accused had been kept out of the way for more than a year. He was a ringleader in the riot, in which a man was killed, and although armed with a deadly weapon was let off with an almost nominal punishment. It does not appear from the record that he was even bound over to keep the peace."

The Furreedpore report states briefly that there was not in that district any serious riot attended with murder, but the District Superintendent has failed to notice that he is required to note separately all riots ending in loss of life, as well as serious riots with hurt, and the Commissioner points out that there were six of the former, whilst the quarterly reports show that there was one of the latter.

Mymensingh with 23 more riots, a change from last year when it showed a decrease of 38, has only two attended with loss of life and four with hurt.

87. 258 persons were bound over to keep the peace in Mymensingh, the same number in Furreedpore, 257 in Dacca, and 3,511 in Backergunge, of whom 40 had to furnish security after conviction under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, whilst 90 warrants were issued under section 114. The Magistrate of this last district states that he has in view the possibility of minimizing the use of this precaution, and refers to the opinion of his predecessor, the late Mr. Fasson, that the procedure cannot be dispensed with, as being at variance with my own; an entire misapprehension on his part since it is its abuse, not its use, that I object to.

## 88. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	113	137	6	131	43	75	32	333	187	112
Noakholly ... ..	61	47	1	46	46	37	34	281	205	54
Tipperah ... ..	166	156	15	141	110	129	91	702	510	155
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	8	3	.....	8	3	.....	.....	8	3	1
Total ... ..	343	343	22	321	201	241	157	1,324	905	326

Chittagong is the only district with more cases, and the net result is a decrease of 22; Chittagong and Tipperah having now within ten of the same number of cases whilst the difference between them last year was 53.

89. Tipperah returns five out of seven cases of coining, but no details are given.

90. There were 18 fewer cases of rioting, and Tipperah with 133 true cases is now some way behind Mymensingh with 159. Chittagong shows an increase, 121 against 93, but as in 60 of them the police were not employed it will be seen that they were not of any real importance. The unsettled state of land tenure and the light punishments inflicted, the last surely a preventable reason, are said to be the cause of the increase, and the Commissioner has informed the Magistrate that the police should be made more use of than they are at present.

Details of a case in Tipperah which was attended with loss of life will be found given under class II. In another case the villagers attacked and throttled a notorious libertine who had seduced the sister of one of his assailants; and for a somewhat similar reason the offender's eyes were gouged out, a not uncommon mode of punishment under such circumstances. Sixty persons were bound over in Noakholly, 54 in Chittagong, and as many as 189 in Tipperah, where however, the Commissioner remarks on the very lenient sentences that have been given. I found myself, when inspecting there, an undoubted case of rioting where a man had been killed, in which the sub-divisional officer had given the principal accused a year and his two accomplices a month each, the conviction being in the one case for grievous hurt and in the other for hurt, in both instances upon grave and sudden provocation. A case like this is apt to get lost sight of, and so crime is minimized without even the local officers understanding thoroughly what is going on. There were no extenuating circumstances that I could see about this particular case, and it was one which ought to have gone before the Court of Session.

## 91. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	40	73	17	55	25	73	25	249	85	166
Gya ... ..	63	80	14	68	34	75	33	235	114	118
Shahabad ... ..	63	122	21	101	54	115	53	518	215	290
Mozufferpore ... ..	41	65	6	59	31	51	25	346	132	147
Durbhunga ... ..	62	68	2	66	49	57	36	360	220	104
Sarun ... ..	53	77	7	70	54	54	44	344	281	53
Chumparun ... ..	33	70	13	57	38	64	35	214	146	77
Total ... ..	307	554	80	474	285	492	251	2,391	1,103	904

There is an increase of 107 which is chiefly noticeable in Shahabad, though every district has more cases.

92. Coining cases have risen from 10 to 21, 12 of which were in Gya and Sarun, and there have been 86 more cases of rioting. Chumparun has under this last head, an increase of 31; Shahabad of 30, and Mozufferpore of 21; whilst out of the whole number of 349, eight only are reported as serious.

Of the cases under serial 3, 'coining,' one referred to the forgery of a fifty-rupee note cashed at Lucknow and was well worked out by Inspector Ajai Lal who has since been specially rewarded. The majority of the jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal and the case had to be referred to the High Court where the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Three cases of rioting in the Patna district resulted in loss of life, and in all three the jury refused to convict. The Magistrate remarks that the more serious the charge the more disposed a jury are to acquit, and points out that in these cases the absence of any unbiassed evidence makes it all the more difficult to obtain a conviction.

In the first of these three cases the dispute was about a boundary wall, and is chiefly remarkable for the defence set up which was that the deceased was not the complainant's aunt, as alleged for the prosecution, but an old beggar woman whom he and his friends had murdered to strengthen their case. There need have been no trouble about the identity but the story was quite good enough for a jury.

In Sarun, where, says the District Superintendent, as burglary is to the Dosad and Dome so rioting is to the Rajput and Ahir, the police were more fortunate getting a conviction in every one out of four serious cases, whilst 187 persons were bound over and 36 made special constables. This last step is said to have had a healthy effect, but it seems clear that frequently it is the special constable himself who is expected to be troublesome, and that it is on that account the appointment is made. The report does not say if any of the men so appointed were at the same time bound over, but it is quite possible that such was the case.

The Mozufferpore report complains of the way in which persons charged with offences under this serial are summoned by the Magistrate in direct cases, and mentions that of 146 persons so brought to trial 101 were discharged or acquitted.



The increase in the number of cases in Shahabad is not satisfactorily explained or even examined, whilst it is not enough to say that only two were serious, especially as not more than 14 persons were bound over. If the District Superintendent, who had not long joined the district, means that most of the cases were cases of unlawful assembly he should have said so, and some remarks by the Magistrate might have been expected.

An increase in Chumparun is attributed to the abundant harvest as the cause of the usual quarrelling over lands and crops. The connection is not very obvious, and here again the difference between a riot and an unlawful assembly might have been borne in mind with advantage. As in some other districts the instruction to give the number of cases in which security was taken as a preventive has been understood to mean the number of cases in which the accused have been bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, after conviction, and the consequence is the figures are useless. They were too, to be found already and in more detail, for persons not cases, under serial 29 of Statement A, Part II, a fact of which officers generally do not appear to be aware.

93. A case in Chumparun under serial 7,—personating a public servant, deserves notice. Four men, three Punjabees and a Brahman, dressed in uniform, began to levy contributions in Bettiah, giving out that they had been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to conduct an enquiry into the routes leading to Nepaul, the state of the camping grounds, and the amount of contributions which each zemindar was willing to make to Government. They were stopped by the police before they had had time to go very far, and have on conviction been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

## 94. Class I.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	74	94	4	90	33	92	32	391	147	184
Bhagulpore ... ..	53	62	2	60	44	53	35	364	211	138
Purneah ... ..	59	54	2	52	27	46	25	170	104	60
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	24	26	1	25	22	23	20	162	85	50
Maldah ... ..	24	40	4	36	16	35	14	176	64	95
Total ... ..	214	276	13	263	141	240	120	1,263	611	517

An increase of 49 cases, which appears in every district except Purneah, is more than accounted for by more cases of rioting: the circumstances attending which I proceed to notice.

The Magistrate of Bhagulpore, where the number of cases reported rose from 29 to 53, complains of a change of officers in the Soopool sub-division and of an inefficient inspector who has since been degraded; the Commissioner's observation upon which is that the change was carried out early in 1886, and that if the inspector was not equal to the charge a better man should have been selected. As a matter of fact however Soopool had more than its share of cases in 1886, and the increase in 1887 was six only. The real increase was in the Banka and Sudder sub-divisions, and the Magistrate states as a proof of the petty nature of the crime in the latter that sentence of imprisonment was passed in only three instances. Disputes about the new form of rent-receipt are one of the reasons assigned for the increase, and the report mentions a fight, in which two men were killed, about a sâl forest, the subject of litigation which has been carried up to the Privy Council. A European was convicted and imprisoned in this case, the result of which should have a healthy effect.

The Magistrate complains further that the number of cases is needlessly swelled, because the police constantly send up the party attacked without making any allowance for the right of private defence, but the plea is so liable to be abused and so difficult to limit that in all ordinary cases it should certainly be left to be noticed by the judicial officer, besides which the case itself would be excluded from the returns under such circumstances. The Purneah report when originally submitted was returned as defective, and the revised edition



must equally be pronounced a failure the District Superintendent having been again allowed to ignore the instructions given him, whilst it did not reach the Commissioner until after the date on which it became due to Government. From an ill-arranged and badly digested mass of details I gather that there were no riots of any importance, and there was a slight decrease in the total number of cases, but nothing is said about preventive measures.

An increase of 16 cases of rioting in Monghyr, which returns 73 out of the divisional total of 207 cases, is attributed to a break in the rains in September which led to quarrels about irrigation, and generally to fighting being more in favour than going to law. Four cases, one of them commencing in a dispute about tazeas, were serious, and 105 persons were bound over. Results were singularly bad, only 24 out of 62 cases decided ending in conviction. In Maldah, where the number of cases rose from 18 to 32, the Magistrate complains about classification, and the arrangement of offences in statement A. Only six persons were bound over in this district, although as many as forty are said to have been concerned in a fight in which fire-arms were used and several men wounded. The case itself is not mentioned, as it should have been, in the brief narratives.

## 95. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	42	58	3	55	29	45	26	282	138	51
Pooree ... ..	48	40	2	38	14	32	10	153	50	87
Balasore ... ..	31	31	...	31	15	19	12	167	56	51
Gurjhat ... ..	4	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Total ... ..	125	134	5	129	60	98	50	544	255	193

Cuttack has 13 more, and Pooree 10 fewer, cases, the divisional total being almost the same. No reason is assigned for the fluctuation in either of those districts, and I can find nothing in the reports under this class which deserves reproduction. None of the rioting cases were serious, and only eight persons, two in Cuttack and six in Pooree, were bound over.

## 96. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazarihagh ... ..	15	11	.....	11	2	11	2	80	17	9
Lohardugga ... ..	20	32	.....	32	14	21	6	118	45	23
Palamow ... ..	7	8	.....	8	4	8	4	11	7	4
Singbhoon ... ..	4	10	1	9	6	10	5	19	18	1
Manbhoom ... ..	30	33	1	32	25	29	23	192	132	47
Total ... ..	76	94	2	92	54	79	40	379	219	84

A decrease of 37 in 1886 has been followed by an increase of 16, Hazarihagh alone having fewer cases, and for this the disturbed state of things during a part of the year in Lohardugga is mainly responsible. The district has 13 more cases, 28 against 15, under serial 6, but only one of these is returned as serious and it ended in failure. In this case some zemindari servants who were returning home with collections are said to have been set upon and robbed by a mob of 150 persons variously armed, so that the offence itself, though not reported to my office, amounted to dacoity, and in addition to this two of the men are missing the rumour being that they had been carried off and thrown into the river. The occurrence took place in May and the matter was under enquiry till the last day of the year when six persons sent up were discharged; the local police, who have failed to appreciate the importance of the affair, setting up the theory that the missing men must have been sent out of the

way in order to make the case stronger. The investigation was re-opened but nothing further came of it. The Manbhoom report refers casually to three rioting cases committed to the sessions, and therefore presumably of a serious nature, but there is no mention of them under this class, and the report does not say how many persons were bound over. I have ascertained however that the three cases refer to two riots, in both of which men were killed, and that in one of them a sentence of fine was considered sufficient, whilst security was not demanded in any instance.

97. There is nothing in the other districts which calls for notice.

98.

#### CLASS II.

The total is practically the same, the figures being 4,545 against 4,542. Under the serials, omitting murders which will be noticed separately, the chief fluctuations are an increase of 97 under 'hurt by a dangerous weapon,' and a decrease of 25 under 'kidnapping,' of 18 under 'grievous hurt,' and of 12 under 'exposure of infants.' Except in so far as they can be localized and disturbing influences noted these fluctuations are of little interest.

99. Results as regards cases are better and have now attained a higher level than has been reached for some years past, but it remains to be seen how long this improvement will be maintained. When we come to persons the figures are much more a matter of chance, but here too there has been no falling off, and we cannot certainly afford to have one. Where figures are bracketted in all these tables the lower line includes direct cases.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1882	...	4,267	1,677	39.3	6,761	5,824	2,691	39.6	46.
1883	...	4,684	{ 1,683 1,851	{ 35.9 39.	7,308	6,307	2,737	37.5	43.4
1884	...	4,018	{ 1,599 1,860	{ 34.6 40.3	7,310	6,421	2,709	37.0	42.1
1885	...	4,484	{ 1,659 1,943	{ 36.9 43.3	6,822	6,008	2,745	40.2	45.6
1886	...	4,542	{ 1,720 1,901	{ 37.8 41.8	7,072	6,202	2,771	39.1	44.6
1887	...	4,546	{ 1,789 1,958	{ 39.3 43.1	7,232	6,355	2,835	39.2	44.6

100. The number of persons tried at the sessions shows little change, but so many of the offences under this class are not triable by Magistrates that it does not occupy nearly as high a proportion as it should to the total number of persons sent up for trial, 6,995, of whom 5,328 were disposed of by Magistrates. The percentage of convictions is better, but still affords much room for improvement.

					Acquitted by Sessions.	Convicted by Sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal.)
1883	...	...	...	...	619	473	43.3
1884	...	...	...	...	576	481	45.5
1885	...	...	...	...	491	524	51.6
1886	...	...	...	...	514	485	48.5
1887	...	...	...	...	475	552	53.7

101. There is a further decrease under murders, and there has too been a much-needed improvement in results which will, it is to be hoped, prove permanent. Constant supervision resulting in its being borne in on all concerned that every acquittal at the sessions has to be accounted for, and that it must be shown distinctly that everything that could be done was done to procure a conviction, is what is required, and any failure of justice should be looked on as constituting a slur upon the district administration.

		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
By dacoits	...	3	3	2	8	5	5	1
" robbers	...	17	4	7	7	10	5	12
" poison	...	19	11	11	8	16	17	13
Other murders	...	257	253	244	248	257	251	224
Total	...	296	271	264	266	288	278	250

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1881	...	296	100	33·7	725	497	170	23·4	34·2
1882	...	271	182	30·2	713	518	141	19·7	27·2
1883	...	264	75	26·4	779	499	122	15·7	24·4
1884	...	266	58 71	21·8 26·7	715	507	95	13·2	18·7
1885	...	288	69 74	23·9 25·6	636	443	92	14·4	20·7
1886	...	278	60 61	21·5 21·9	665	473	81	12·1	17·1
1887	...	250	70 70	28 28	604	413	97	16·0	23·5

102. Thirty-four persons charged with murder were convicted of culpable homicide, and of these more than half are accounted for by the three districts of Mymensingh (8), Backergunge (7), and Khulna (4). Thirty-two again were convicted of some other minor offence, usually hurt in one of its forms, Burdwan, a jury district, returning ten of them, nine of whom were convicted of rioting.

103. The solitary murder by dacoits occurred in Dinagepore, and six persons were sent up, all of whom were acquitted at the sessions.

104. Of twelve cases of murder by robbers as many as six were in the Patna district and two more belong to Shahabad, no other district having more than one. Eight persons were convicted against 15 discharged or acquitted.

105. There were 13 murders by poison and results were everywhere wretched in the extreme, only one person being convicted.

106. There is a decrease of 27 under 'other murders,' and the Dacca division again occupies its old place, though with a diminished total of 42. Amongst districts, Dacca and Backergunge have 12 each, and Mymensingh has 10. Last year there were seven districts with more than 12 cases a piece, so that the improvement is most evident where it was most needed, and we are, I think, justified in assuming that better judicial results have acted as a much-needed deterrent.

107. The following cases of infanticide by mothers deserve notice:—

A widow in Shahabad jumped into a tank with her child, aged two, after a dispute with her relatives about her maintenance. The child was drowned and the mother died in jail whilst the case against her was still pending.

A woman in Mymensingh after a quarrel with her husband and mother-in-law jumped into the river at night with her infant son, three months old, for kicking whom she had been beaten. The child was drowned and the woman, reaching the shore, hid herself in a sugarcane field, where she was subsequently arrested. The case ended in her being transported for life.

A woman in Bogra hanged herself and her child. The report states that she was insane, but the Magistrate, though he has countersigned it, must have thought otherwise, for he ordered the case to be shown as true.

Besides these there were four cases of murdering newly-born children, all illegitimate, and in two of these the mother was sentenced to transportation for life.

108. There is an increase of five in drugging cases which are not unduly prevalent in any district. Results as usual with this difficult crime are poor, and only six cases ended in conviction.

#### 109. Class II.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	93	70	1	69	27	50	17	97	37	46
Bankoora	30	51	4	47	16	51	16	70	24	41
Beerbhoom	73	59	12	47	23	56	23	86	35	45
Midnapore	161	127	17	110	48	91	39	160	53	91
Hooghly	109	107	25	142	44	98	42	177	61	110
Howrah	99	83	7	76	39	79	39	113	58	53
Total	574	557	66	491	193	419	175	703	271	385

The figures show a considerable decrease of 83 cases, Bankoora and Hooghly being the only exceptions, whilst results in both those districts are extremely poor.

110. Midnapore has 9 out of 28 true cases under 'other murders,' the remaining 19 being very evenly distributed, whilst in Burdwan the number has come down from 14 to 3. Results as usual were very poor: only 8 persons were convicted in 7 cases, and 32 were discharged or acquitted. In Beerbhoom there were 10 discharges or acquittals against no convictions, and for Midnapore the figures are 12 and 2. The Commissioner remarks upon the 14 acquittals at the sessions, 8 of which were in Midnapore, that with one exception no reasons have been given for the failures, and that he has therefore called for supplemental reports. It would have been better however if opportunity could have been found to notice them at the time, and the break down of cases during the preliminary enquiry before the Magistrate is quite as deserving of attention.

The following cases are noticed :—

A woman was found lying in the verandah of her house at two in the morning with a severe *lathi* wound on the right temple, from the effects of which she soon afterwards died. She was reported to have saved money and the intention no doubt was to rob her, but no clue was ever obtained. The case has been shown as culpable homicide but it seems to me to have been murder or nothing. A released convict under police surveillance was strangled by four other men, also bad characters, but nothing could ever be proved and the motive remains a mystery, though he was probably suspected of being about to turn informer. A woman, the mistress of a Baboo engaged in Calcutta, was murdered in her bed, the crime being confessed to by a servant who said he had committed it at the instigation of her rival. Unfortunately the conduct of the police in connection with this confession was by no means free from suspicion, and although a charge instituted against them fell through, the original case was also a failure.

These three were Burdwan cases. In Beerbhoom a boy of nine was drowned, presumably for his ornaments, but no evidence could be obtained, and in another case a gomasta and three others are said to have murdered a man who was prosecuting them for detaining some jewellery. They were sent up, but the case proved a failure. The District Superintendent mentions a case in which a man reported that his daughter, a child, had been murdered by some persons unknown, and in which it was found that he had turned her out of doors at night to find a goat she had been placed in charge of. She was found dead in the morning, having been attacked and partially devoured by wolves or jackals, and the informant's purpose of course was to save himself from obloquy.

In Midnapore a woman on being asked by her husband to get him a 'pân' threw it at him, at the same time using foul language and giving him a kick. Enraged at this he struck her two blows on the neck with a hoe, killing her on the spot, and was on conviction sentenced to death. The mutilated body, minus the head and limbs, of a woman was found floating in a tank, and three men charged with having murdered her were sentenced to death. The case was not a strong one, and the conviction was set aside on appeal, but it seemed to me that something might have come of a charge of causing the disappearance of evidence if only it had been taken up in time.

A man was charged with murdering his father with the intention of falsely accusing his grand-father's creditor who had been pressing him and the old man more than he approved of. This was a somewhat remarkable case. The reputed murderer is said to have been much attached to his grandfather with whom he had lived from a child, and the selection of his father as the victim least likely to attract suspicion to the real facts of the transaction was undoubtedly a well-considered plan. The trial ended in an acquittal, and on proceedings being taken against him for bringing a false charge against the creditor he absconded.

One of the Hooghly cases was a murder and suicide: in one Howrah one a woman was suddenly attacked and cut down by her brother out of enmity about a claim he had against her sons, and in another a woman was drowned by her paramour, apparently with her own consent, on finding she had become pregnant.

A second Hooghly case should properly have been shown as murder by robbers. The deceased was the mistress of an up-country durwan who killed her, packed up all the property, and then got away by train four days before it was known there was anything wrong.

111. There were eight cases of attempt at murder but only six persons were brought to trial, of whom two were convicted. One of the cases was an attempt in open court on a mukhtar, who had a narrow escape as he was seized from behind and received four severe wounds in the neck from a razor. The accused was of course arrested and was eventually sentenced to transportation for life.

The motive in this case was jealousy, and the woman concerned, a prostitute, was curiously enough murdered by her next paramour a few months afterwards. In this instance the evidence, though strong enough of its kind, was circumstantial, and was not therefore considered sufficient for a conviction.

112. There is a rise under culpable homicide from 13 to 24, confirming the opinion I expressed last year that the figures then given were too low to be correct. In Midnapore they rose from 2 to 9, and in Hooghly and Bankoora, from 2 to 5. Results are worse than ever—7 persons convicted against 32 discharged or acquitted, and of these seven, four belonged to the same district, Bankoora, so that it is becoming as hard to get a conviction for the minor offence as it is for the capital one.

There is not much beyond the statistics to be reviewed under this serial, but I proceed to give a few details. The date of occurrence of a case reported in Bankoora is August 1886, the death having been assigned to natural causes until five months afterwards the deceased was said to have dropped down dead after being slapped in the face. This need not have amounted to more than a common assault but the local officers thought the connection of cause and effect proved and the case has been shown as culpable homicide, the accused of course being discharged.

In another Bankoora case the deceased quarrelled with the wife of an accomplice over the proceeds of a highway robbery, and was subjecting her to the grossest ill-usage when the husband arrived and killed him on the spot. The sentence passed—six weeks' rigorous imprisonment—can hardly be considered too lenient under such circumstances. In Burdwan a man on his way to work was killed by his neighbour, who suspected him of carrying on an intrigue with his wife. The wound inflicted was on the thigh with a *dhao*, severing the femoral artery, and the deceased lived long enough to answer questions. The jury acquitted. In the same district a Mahomedan, who had given offence by slaughtering a stolen cow, the property of a Hindoo, was so severely beaten that he died. This case is chiefly remarkable for the vicissitudes it went through, there being a strong party in favour of the accused, who were at first discharged with an intimation that those of their number who were at large were not wanted. Eventually there was a retrial, and six men convicted of rioting and grievous hurt were sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment each.

In a Hooghly case a man who had killed his mistress by a kick in the stomach, rupturing her spleen, was acquitted at the Sessions although the Judge and one juror considered him guilty of simple hurt. No reference was made.

Two respectable banians of Chinsurah quarrelled over the right to repair a chowki belonging to the family idol, and the matter ended in the death of one of them from lock jaw supervening on a broken thumb caused by a hired *latial*. The jury acquitted.

#### Rape.

113. Out of 12 cases of this offence reported as many as seven were declared false and only two ended in a conviction.

114. A case of grievous hurt, though more properly culpable homicide, deserves notice. A man died from ill-treatment, resulting in a ruptured kidney, received while in custody of the Utterpara police who, on finding him dead, hanged the body to the cell-door to make it appear he had committed suicide. A head-constable was sentenced to six and a constable to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

115. A young man of twenty, not a registered poisoner and without accomplices, was sentenced to three and a half years' rigorous imprisonment in Beerbhoom for drugging some travelling traders.

## 116. Class II.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	236	220	10	210	110	182	95	333	168	145
Nuddea ... ..	161	150	14	136	76	130	76	200	109	100
Jessore ... ..	140	175	10	165	59	151	50	212	72	129
Khulna ... ..	123	143	10	133	40	134	38	201	52	108
Moorshedabad ... ..	108	94	1	93	46	76	39	102	66	77
Total ... ..	775	782	45	737	331	682	303	1,144	467	559

Jessore and Khulna are the only districts with more cases, but the fluctuations are in no instance of any importance and the Commissioner makes no observations upon any serial under this class.

117. Jessore and Khulna, which showed so badly last year, have now only eight true cases between them, a decrease of 14. Murders. Results are as bad as ever, only nine persons being convicted against 51 discharged or acquitted, of whom 39 appeared at the Sessions.

In three of the five Khulna cases men were murdered by relations of the women they had seduced and not a single conviction could be obtained. In Moorshedabad a woman and her son, a boy of 12, were murdered by persons unknown, believed to be relatives of the second wife who had been abandoned. Some arrests were made, but nothing came of them.

An old woman of 65 was found one morning with her throat cut, the work, it was suspected, of her nephew, as there had been disputes about her maintenance.

Another old woman, in easy circumstances this time but living alone, was murdered by some one who had come to rob her but did not succeed in finding the bulk of the property. This case, which has been shown as it is under the wrong serial, was originally entered in class iii, but the mistake was noticed and corrected. I only notice it now as instancing how very fond some officers are of showing a heinous crime under a minor section. A man murdered his wife, a girl of nine, on her first arrival at his house for making some difficulty about fetching him water, and then turned on his mother who had come to the rescue. The sentence of death passed was not confirmed, and the accused has been transported for life.

The crime is on the increase in this district, for there have been eight murders in 1887 against two in 1886, and but one conviction has been obtained in the two years. In Jessore, on the other hand, the number of cases fell from twelve to three, and two of these ended in conviction.

In Nuddea a man, who was to have started the next day for Benares, was murdered at night by his wife's paramour in her presence and with her assistance. Both of them were convicted and the male prisoner was hanged.

There was the usual difficulty in getting verdicts and some apparently simple cases fell through, but only one reference was made.

In the 24-Pergunnahs a man killed his cousin, his wife's paramour, with a blow on the head, not for taking the woman away but because she was not allowed to come back to him. He was transported for life. The same punishment was given to a man who in a fit of semi-drunken rage wounded his infant child with a *dhao*, and then beat and kicked her to death. He was sober enough, however, to at once set to work to bury the body, and the case certainly seems one for capital punishment.

A woman attacked her husband as he slept in revenge for his having earlier in the night prevented a meeting she had arranged with her paramour. The jury brought in a verdict of culpable homicide only and the case was referred in consequence, with the result that she was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Another reference made on similar grounds resulted in sentence of death being passed. In this case the husband suspecting something wrong returned home suddenly to find his wife and sister engaged with their lovers. He

killed both women and one of the men with his *dha*, besides severely wounding the fourth person.

A man was charged with cutting the throat of a woman whom he caught stealing vegetables from his garden. At the trial the jury acquitted, the evidence being only circumstantial.

A girl of 13 was hacked to death with a hatchet by her husband who thought he had reason to suspect her chastity. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

118. There is no change worth noticing under culpable homicide except that fewer persons were acquitted: the number of cases is 22 against 21.

119. Cases of rape have exactly doubled but only four persons were convicted. Two cases in Khulna ended fatally: in the first of these the girl was only seven, and in the second two elderly men were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. Properly speaking both of these cases were of course culpable homicide, but classification is the work of judicial officers and this use of minor sections, misleading as it is, is becoming normal.

The Nuddea report, remarking on the bad judicial results which generally attend this crime, observes that the subjects of the offence can rarely be induced to record a plain business-like statement of the occurrence.

120. The 24-Pergunnahs' report mentions an attempt at suicide by a respectable Hindu overcome at being appointed a punchayet. He was sent to jail for a month and the appointment was cancelled.

121. The 24-Pergunnahs has 41 out of 119 cases of grievous hurt, (the number last year was 150), amongst which may be mentioned the two following both of which would seem to come more properly under other serials.

A mahout was imprisoned for a year for stabbing a man he had caught with his wife, and an Ooriyah was similarly imprisoned for two years for killing a man who visited a prostitute in his keeping.

It is a noticeable fact that again there was only one case under this serial declared false.

122. The Magistrate of Khulna mentions three cases in his district shown under serial 23, hurt by dangerous weapon, in which death resulted and no doubt they are only a few out of many. In future it will probably be as well to direct the submission of a separate note in every case, no matter how shown, in which homicide has been caused: under present arrangements it is impossible to detect them and we are entirely dependent on a classification which we know to be often at fault.

In two of these three cases the deceased was a woman: in one of them there was a dispute with her relatives about land, and in the other a husband gouged out his wife's eye as a fitting punishment for infidelity. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

123. Under serial 26 may be mentioned a case in which a girl's mother and elder sister, the latter a professional prostitute, were concerned in getting her away from her husband for immoral purposes.

#### 124. Class II.

#### RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	87	99	12	87	23	80	23	123	37	63
Rajshahye ... ..	55	93	10	83	59	84	57	120	74	37
Rungpore ... ..	135	179	19	160	65	168	68	276	98	160
Boara ... ..	54	70	1	69	25	46	24	84	55	44
Pubna ... ..	57	103	13	90	23	75	21	156	41	105
Darjeeling ... ..	39	40	5	35	14	39	13	55	19	36
Julpigoree ... ..	52	53	6	47	14	48	14	90	16	51
Total ... ..	509	637	66	671	223	532	213	903	320	486

An increase of 62 is chiefly observable in Rungpore and Pubna, and is merely a recovery in the latter district, where the total, now 90, had in two years dropped from 124 to 57. Judicial results, good only in Rajshahye, are very bad there and even worse in Julpigoree.



125. A murder by dacoits, the only one in these provinces, which occurred in Dinagepore, was more technical than professional, the motive assigned being revenge, whilst the value of the property taken was only Rs. 13-8. Six persons were committed to the Sessions, but the case ended in an acquittal.

126. A murder by robbers, which occurred in the same district, occurred in the commission of a highway robbery by four up-country men, who got nothing more for their pains than a cloth and *thali*. No clue could be obtained in this case.

127. There were four murders by poison, and only one person was convicted: details where necessary will be given under the districts to which the cases belong.

128. The number of 'other murders' is 29, an increase of 11, and nine persons were convicted.

Rungpore has 9 cases against 3, Darjeeling 4 against 1, and Pubna 4 against none: only two convictions could be obtained in these 17 cases.

In Dinagepore a whole family were poisoned by a neighbour, one death resulting, at the instigation of a person with whom there was a dispute about some land. The woman accused was sent up for trial but acquitted.

A man was in revenge for an intrigue murdered by his own relations—his brothers and nephew—who decoyed him to a lonely spot under the pretence of stealing fish.

A woman with the assistance of her paramour strangled her husband, afterwards turning Queen's evidence.

A girl-widow, who was *enceinte*, is believed to have been murdered by her father-in-law at his wife's suggestion, the body being afterwards placed on the railway where it was run over by a night train. The police had considerable difficulty with this case owing to the doctor conducting the *post mortem* examination declining to admit that there was anything wrong, and to the accused being let out on bail by a deputy magistrate. It eventually ended in an acquittal.

A man murdered his child in order to spite his wife who had left him, taking the child with her, owing to his ill-treatment.

I have already remarked on the bad results in murder cases in this district, where only two persons were convicted.

In Bogra a woman on being made to nurse her husband, from whom she had been separated for some time, took advantage of the opportunity to cut his throat. She was transported for life.

A woman poisoned a child only five months old with arsenic, being paid five rupees to do it by the infant's uncle. She was sentenced to death—a sentence reduced on appeal to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the case being declared one of culpable homicide.

In one of the cases shown as murder I can find no direct evidence of any foul play, but the door of the house where the body lay was fastened on the outside and some of the ornaments of the deceased, a prostitute, were said to be missing. It is at least quite as likely that death was due to natural causes.

Three of the four murders in Pubna were of paramours by husbands, or by the husband's relatives; the fourth was of an illegitimate child, the body of which was found in a tank, into which it is believed to have been thrown by its father to avoid the effects of an order of maintenance which had been passed upon him. No one was convicted in any of these cases.

In Darjeeling a family were poisoned and a boy of ten died owing to aconite having been put in their drinking water.

A Nepaulese cooly, who had left his work in a tea-garden on being charged with theft, re-appeared at the end of a month and attacked the people who had put him up for the night with his *kookris* killing the wife and severely wounding the husband, after which he stripped the woman's body of her ornaments and again absconded. A man murdered his creditor, who had been prevailed upon to stop at his house for the night and so gave him an opportunity. He was convicted and hanged.

The body of a lad of 15 was found lying in a hill stream with the head and one arm cut off. It is believed he was murdered by a neighbour, who saw on other way of getting hold of his wife.



A man charged with murdering his wife made a full confession, which was twice repeated before a Magistrate, besides giving information which led to the recovery of the ornaments she had been wearing. He was acquitted at the Sessions, having apparently retracted his former statements. In Julpigoree a man was poisoned, presumably by his wife at the instigation of her two paramours, because he was about to remove to another village. The case ended in an acquittal.

A man was murdered whilst asleep by his mother-in-law, who has been transported for life, for his persistent ill-treatment of her and her daughter.

Rungpore returns as many as 9 cases. In one instance the murderer, who subsequently died in jail, attacked and killed the police sentry in the course of a desperate struggle to escape. As usual jealousy and intrigue were fruitful causes, but the cases generally afford little to notice. One case has been wrongly shown as murder because it was committed for trial as such, though the conviction at the Sessions was for simple hurt. A girl of ten had run away from her husband, and on being recaptured was kicked to death—a not unusual result of this, a favourite, form of marital discipline.

129. Of 27 cases of culpable homicide, 9 belong to the Rungpore district, and of these 8 ended in conviction. In one of them a man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for killing his wife, a girl of 12, because she refused to let him have intercourse a second time. Enraged at this he struck her in the mouth with his clenched fist and kicked her in the stomach, from which she died almost immediately.

130. Eighteen out of 34 charges of rape were declared to be false, and only five persons were convicted.

131. The number of cases of hurt by dangerous weapon rose from 74 to 114, the increase in Pubna alone being from 7 to 28. Against this is to be set a decrease of 13 under the cognate offence "grievous hurt," of which Pubna accounts for 12, so that these oscillations are, as often as not, dependent on the way in which Magistrates classify offences.

132. There were six cases of drugging but only the first, a Rajshahye case, was committed on travellers or calls for notice. The accused was a local man and would probably have succeeded but that a constable happened to be within call. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

In a Dinagepore case the accused were very cleverly tracked out by the police, who were suitably rewarded whilst I have given the names of the officers concerned in another paragraph. One of the men drugged died, and the three men concerned were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

133. A case shown under serial No. 25 should have been entered properly under No. 22 which has been returned blank for the whole division.

In this case for being concerned in the wrongful confinement and ill-treatment of a man, who was subsequently found dead in a well, a sub-inspector was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. The opening to the well was little more than a foot square, and the body when drawn out was bound neck and knees, so that the deceased was probably dropped in in an attempt to make him give information.

## 134. Class II.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	181	177	21	156	54	151	51	246	92	104
Furzedpore ... ..	119	139	8	131	64	90	54	287	145	113
Backergunge ... ..	256	317	33	285	109	256	98	379	147	198
Mymensingh ... ..	264	288	14	274	112	213	103	340	143	158
Total ... ..	824	921	76	846	339	710	306	1,252	527	673

Dacca had 25 cases less and Backergunge 29 more, whilst the net divisional result is an increase of 22 so that the fluctuations afford nothing to notice.

135. The number of murders, including three murders by poison, is 45, against 48 in 1886, and results are even worse than before, for only 12 persons were convicted against 65 discharged or acquitted. Furreedpore is mainly responsible for this truly deplorable state of things with percentages for cases and persons of 10 and 6·2 respectively—the lowest level yet reached even in Eastern Bengal; whilst an improvement, due to Backergunge and Mymensingh, under cases is more than counterbalanced by the falling off under persons. Because murder is as a rule in this country a crime presenting little difficulty in the way of detection the local police get into the habit of sending up persons wholesale without any regard to the nature of the evidence against them. It is not enough to know as a fact that A or B has committed, or abetted the commission of, a given crime; if it were so, our jails would have to be considerably enlarged: it has to be proved according to rule, and to send a man up for trial when it is a foregone conclusion that nothing will come of it, merely serves to encourage the idea that law is something which can be easily evaded.

136. As partly illustrating what I have written, I give below detailed figures showing the judicial results as regards this particular crime in this division:—

**MURDERS.—Divisional Fluctuations.**

YEARS.	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**MURDERS.—Fluctuations, District by District.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES.				CONVICTIONS.				PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS IN CASES.				PERSONS.				CONVICTED.				ACQUITTED.				PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS TO PERSONS.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Dacca	11	14	0	12	0	4	3	3	54·3	28·5	33·3	25·0	32	19	26	31	7	3	7	3	21	7	18	10	21·0	15·7	19·4	9·6
Furreedpore	10	8	12	10	1	2	1	1	10·0	37·5	18·8	10·0	17	30	29	16	1	12	2	1	15	9	24	10	5·0	40·0	16·0	0·2
Backergunge	12	22	16	17	2	4	3	4	16·7	18·1	20·0	30·7	34	34	44	41	2	4	4	4	18	23	21	28	6·9	11·7	9·1	9·8
Mymensingh	16	14	12	10	5	4	2	4	18·7	28·6	16·6	40·0	30	28	14	22	9	7	3	4	15	7	13	23·0	25·0	21·4	18·2	
Total	49	58	48	45	12	16	10	12	24·6	27·8	20·8	26·6	122	111	123	110	19	26	16	12	69	63	70	70	15·5	23·4	13·0	10·9

137. In one of the three murders by poison the deceased had an intrigue with the wife of the accused, who succeeded in persuading him to believe not only that he saw nothing but that they were on the best of terms. This confidence established he waited for his opportunity, and had no difficulty in poisoning him when he came to his house.

In a Backergunge case the Judge accepted the wife's statement that she was told, and believed, that the arsenic she gave was a philter. He accordingly acquitted her, and there was unfortunately nothing but her own statement as to the person by whom it had been given to her.

138. No notice whatever is taken of the falling off in Dacca in results, and no analysis of this or any other head of crime has been attempted. In Furreedpore the District Superintendent finds consolation, the nature of which is not explained, in the fact that the number of persons sent up for trial in the class generally is greater, and has no further remarks to offer on the subject. The District Superintendent of Backergunge complains that under the instructions given for preparing statement A, ten of the men shown as acquitted of murder were concerned in cases in which the principal offenders had been convicted of rioting or culpable homicide, and the Magistrate endorses this grievance, observing that the rule objected to is of an empirical character. This of course is not the proper time or place for discussing the question raised,

and it will be sufficient to say here that two points have been overlooked—first, that the arrests and, secondly, that the commitments must have been injudicious. If the police send up persons, and if Magistrates commit them, on the capital charge upon insufficient evidence, they are themselves responsible for the results they deprecate, and for the returns which they declare to be false and misleading.

Mymensingh and Backergunge both exhibit a considerable improvement under cases, which would have extended to persons if more attention had been paid to the selection of the persons arrested and the offences charged.

139. The following cases are noticed :—

In Dacca a man having killed his wife, a girl of 14 or 15, by kicking her in the stomach for bad cooking, locked her body up in a chest, the key of which he threw into the river. He was discharged by the Assistant Magistrate of Naraingunge as there was nothing against him but his own statement, which he subsequently retracted ; but the case ought not to have ended at that stage, and the circumstantial evidence should have received more attention.

A man, described as one of the most turbulent bad characters in the city of Dacca, was set upon and beaten to death by a mob of fishermen and others at one of the ghâts, apparently in broad daylight, though there is no mention of police interference. The case was pending at the close of the year, since which one man out of four committed has been convicted at the Sessions of grievous hurt.

Another bad character, one of two men who were out at night on a thieving expedition, is known to have been murdered, but the body has not been recovered and the only evidence is that of his partner. In both these instances there ought to have been no trouble in proving bad livelihood, and the institution of proceedings would probably have prevented the people from taking the law into their own hands.

In Furreedpore a man murdered a woman because his neighbours would not recognise a ceremony they had gone through as a *nika* marriage.

In Backergunge a girl of ten was murdered for her ornaments which were pawned for six rupees. Sentence of death was passed but on appeal this was reduced to transportation for life.

A zemindar, an elderly man, when on his way home by boat was attacked and shot dead by a gang of men supposed to have been headed by his son, of whom he is stated to have lived in great terror for many years owing to the existence of disputes about rent. The case broke down, as his followers tried to prove too much, and the deputy magistrate ordered them to be prosecuted for making false statements.

Four men went at night to the house of a man who had an intrigue with the wife of one of their number and killed not only him but also his father and mother, apparently to prevent their becoming witnesses. This case broke down at the Sessions and the accused were acquitted.

A man whose house had been set on fire pursued the incendiaries four in number, who turned round and speared him to death. In this case a conviction was obtained but only at the cost of making two of the four men Queen's evidence. The reason for the crime is not given. •

A man murdered his wife, a child of eight, to revenge himself on her relations with whom he had had some disputes. He was convicted and hanged.

A zemindar, an absentee who had come to his estate to collect rent, was murdered in his bed by a hired assassin who received Rs. 4 only for his services. The instigator of the crime was a ryot whom the deceased had a few days before fined and beaten with shoes for some petty offence, and the two men, principal and agent, were transported for life.

In Mymensingh a man killed his mother by striking her on the head with the back of an axe for taking his brother's side in a dispute about pice. He next pursued and attacked the brother, who had left the house and who managed to disarm him, evidently with the intention of removing an important witness. The defence set up was insanity but it failed, though the accused got off with a sentence of imprisonment for causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

A man confessed to having strangled his wife, the reason given being her continuous shrewish and sullen behaviour. He was acquitted.

A man, an invalid, was murdered, it is believed by two men the lovers of his mistress and with her assistance, as his constant presence in the house had rendered him obnoxious. The deputy magistrate dismissed the case somewhat abruptly on the ground that the sub-inspector investigating it had extorted confessions—an accusation afterwards shown to have been wholly unwarranted.

A girl was throttled by one of three men who had come to the house at night to beat her father Madhu, on account of an intrigue he had with the sister-in-law of one of them, a man named Sabu. A complication in this affair is that Sabu had first revenged his brother's honour by attempting to outrage Madhu's wife, and that Madhu had complained against him to the zemindar in consequence. Thereupon, and as a punishment for instituting proceedings, the attack was arranged.

The case ended in an acquittal, and the crime is an ordinary one enough in itself, but it is interesting as throwing some light on the ramifications of intrigue and revenge in a Bengal village where the standard of morality would bear improvement.

A man was poisoned by his wife's paramour, the case falling through owing to a delay of nine days in reporting the matter. This and another murder by poison, in which the accused escaped from the subsidiary jail, have been wrongly shown under 'Other murders.'

140. For 8 attempts at murder 6 persons were convicted—a very fair result. Under culpable homicide this division fully maintains its old bad pre-eminence and has even succeeded in increasing its number of cases, which is now 57 out of a provincial total of 217. To this are to be added the not inconsiderable quota of cases in which death occurred although they have been shown under some minor section, and we may then get some idea of the small regard for the sanctity of human life entertained by a well-to-do Mohammedan peasantry who are probably incapable of making any real advance in civilization. Lust or jealousy may be said to form the motive in most, agrarian disputes in a few only, of these cases, and I have for some time been of opinion that whilst convictions are difficult to obtain the sentences passed are not, as a rule, severe enough to be deterrent. I proceed to mention a few cases.

A woman of loose character killed her husband's servant boy for getting her into trouble by maliciously exposing her intimacy with him.

In another case a report got about that a girl had been murdered by her mother-in-law, and on the body being exhumed the skull proved to have been fractured. In this instance money flowed freely; the chowkidar and punchayet had been silenced in the first instance, the subordinate police must have come in for their share, and of 76 witnesses, practically the whole village, examined, every one said the girl died of dysentery.

A woman having died from the effects of a beating administered to her for quarrelling with her co-wives, her husband hung the body up in one of the houses to make it appear she had committed suicide. Some practical friends called in to inspect the arrangements found fault with the selection of the place, which was then changed to the cow-shed. The case ended in an acquittal.

A woman cut her half-witted son's throat with a *dhua* on his attempting to have incestuous intercourse. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

These are all Mymensingh cases.

In Backergunge a man was killed with a spear thrust on going at night to beat his wife's suspected lover, who had additionally disgraced him by publishing the details of another intrigue.

Results are fairly good, but several of the cases are with difficulty distinguishable from murder; the contrast in results is, however, very marked:—

	Persons acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to acquittals.
Murder ... ..	65	12	15.5
Culpable homicide ... ..	55	90	62.0

As already noted, committing Magistrates are not sufficiently careful in drawing up charges, and perhaps too the Courts hesitate to convict of murder where they do not find the same difficulty under the minor offence.

141. Cases of grievous hurt rose from 111 to 143, and Dacca as usual has more than its share of offences under serial 25—aggravated wrongful confinement. There were seven cases of drugging, the two in Furreedpore being the work of the same man on the same day, but no person was convicted. Eleven out of 12 cases of obtaining a minor for prostitution are reported from Mymensingh, where the police received orders in connection with this offence more remarkable for philanthropy than judgment. Only one person was convicted.

## 142. Class II.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	123	87	10	77	32	80	23	125	49	64
Noakholly ... ..	68	68	9	59	27	51	20	96	29	54
Tipperah ... ..	133	164	12	152	95	142	89	295	172	104
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7	5	1	4	4	4	3	9	6	1
Total ...	331	324	32	292	158	277	140	525	256	223

A decrease of 39 is chiefly observable in Chittagong which has 46 fewer cases; Tipperah alone has an increase of 19, but results there are unusually good.

143. A murder by robbers reported from Noakholly was the work of burglars who had been disturbed. The police recovered part of the property, but could not succeed in obtaining a conviction. There was another case in the Hill Tracts, of which the following account is given by the Commissioner:—

“Five Muroas started to borrow money from a Mugh and on their way, in crossing the Sungoo, came across a boat with three Bengalee traders in it. They ascertained that the fourth had gone up the hill to the village, and they went to meet him and killed him. They then returned and killed the other three. The object of the murder was clearly plunder, but they took nothing so far as could be ascertained, and the cause of their not looting the boat could not be discovered. The accused belong to the most savage and least civilized tribe within our borders.”

144. A murder by poison in Chittagong is considered a doubtful case by the Commissioner. The victim was a child fifteen months old, and the person accused was a discharged female servant, who had been jilted in favour of her late mistress.

145. Mr. Lyall gives the following abstract of a case under serial 12 in Chittagong:—

“The facts were that one man owed another money, and there was a dispute about it. One evening after dusk the creditor was seized by the debtor and his relatives, and in the scuffle he drew a knife and stabbed the debtor's brother. The village punchayet and the dead man's friends got up a false charge by changing the hour and involving the creditor's brother, and the investigating officer either lent himself to the change or was duped. The committing officer saw the case was not wholly true, but as no defence was made, had no alternative but to commit the whole. The Judge acquitted all the brothers, and sentenced the actual murderer to be hung, as no defence beyond a simple denial was urged before him either; and the High Court upheld the sentence. The barrister who defended the accused then memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor, urging that his client committed the murder in self-defence and without premeditation, and the Lieutenant-Governor ordered me to make a local enquiry. The condemned man denied before me that he had ever admitted the crime to his counsel and his relations took the same line: but the local evidence showed that the crime really was committed in this way and the sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

“The tactics of the defence are probably unique. The advisers of the accused relied on the chance of the Judge acquitting in consequence of the discrepancies, but the main fact of the murder could not be got over in the hands of the painstaking Judge, and he convicted with the above result. It seems to me that the course followed was unfair alike to the accused, the committing officer, and the Judge.”

In the same district a half-witted youth who suddenly disappeared was suspected to have been murdered by his wife's relations, as he would not consent to a divorce. A body found floating in the river was sent up as his but was never satisfactorily identified. One case failed because a confession,

afterwards retracted, was recorded irregularly. A man murdered his brother's wife in the course of a quarrel brought on by his accusing her of having other lovers besides himself, and a feature in the case was that a principal witness was the woman's husband, who appears to have had no objection to her infidelity.

The following remarks by the Commissioner refer to a case in Noakholly :—

"One of the cases in Noakholly which is shown as disposed of has since been committed by order of the Sessions Judge, whose attention I drew to the case. It is a charge of murder of an infant, and the case was brought to the knowledge of the Magistrate by an anonymous petition. The Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case, and the Sub-Inspector, all appear to me to have had a share in mismanaging the case."

At the Sessions the accused was transported for life—a sentence which has since been set aside on appeal by the High Court.

Tipperah has as many as nine cases, more than half the divisional total, and returns one particularly bad occurrence in which disaffected ryots to the number of a hundred or more surrounded the zemindar's cutchery at night, looted it, and killed the tehsildar: in this case 13 men have been transported for life.

None of the other cases call for any particular notice, women or land disputes being as usual at the bottom of most of them; but there is a marked tendency in this district to organized attacks upon individuals, and these exhibitions of turbulence will have to be severely repressed.

Excluding the Tipperah case already noticed, which was more of the nature of a riot, only four persons have been convicted against 26 discharged or acquitted; but results, as is generally the case, are considerably better under culpable homicide; where the figures are 10 and 15 respectively. Under other heads I observe that cases of rape fell from 16 to 3—a fluctuation which means nothing; that there were no cases of drugging; and that cases of hurt by dangerous weapon rose from 30 to 53 in Tipperah, and fell from 46 to 32 in Chittagong.

## 146. Class II.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	89	137	23	114	47	131	43	189	59	102
Gya ... ..	163	167	19	182	70	152	66	220	101	91
Shahabad ... ..	175	220	80	190	104	210	102	303	149	129
Mozufferpore ... ..	50	60	12	48	21	51	18	85	24	40
Durbhunga ... ..	50	60	9	51	16	53	15	89	22	68
Sarun ... ..	135	196	19	177	91	149	80	267	155	101
Chumparan ... ..	87	113	30	83	23	100	24	95	34	57
Total ... ..	755	953	142	811	375	846	348	1,248	548	593

The increase observed last year continues and is now as much as 56. Patna has 25 and Sarun 42 more cases, whilst in three districts the change is the other way. Results are good in Sarun and extremely bad in Patna and Durbhunga.

There were 8 cases of "murder by robbers," (six of them in the Patna district), 3 of "murder by poison," and 25 'other murders,' making a total of 36 against 37 in 1886. The following are selected as worth notice :—

A boy in the Patna district was murdered for his ornaments, three men being concerned, and the case, a good one enough, was thrown out by the Joint-Magistrate on the ground that there was 'nothing like enough legal evidence;' the truth being that he had not gone into it enough to get at the facts. Being at Bankipore myself a few days afterwards, I was able to set things straight, and three men were eventually given ten years each, the maximum sentence for robbery, the jury as usual preferring not to convict of the capital offence. In another case under the same serial, 11, the robbers were disappointed, as the murdered man had sent home his money previously and had on him only two pice. This was a genuine case of highway robbery,

one of the men concerned too being a chowkidar, and it is unfortunate that the jury acquitted. The report states that the Judge dissented but no reference was made.

A woman and her child were poisoned out of jealousy by the co-wife through the agency of the latter's son, the poison having been obtained from a chamar who has absconded. At the trial the son was made Queen's evidence and the female accused has been transported for life.

Another and somewhat similar case has been ordered to be shown as murder by poison though nothing could be found by the Chemical Examiner.

In a case in which the accused had been sentenced to transportation for life, the High Court ordered a re-trial on the ground of misdirection, with the result that he was acquitted by a majority. Here too there was no reference.

A Gya case broke down owing to the suspicious behaviour of the police, who detained prisoners longer than they should have done. A sub-inspector was dismissed in consequence.

An old woman ordered to leave the village on suspicion of being a witch found herself obliged to return as she had nowhere else to go to whereupon she was set on and murdered. The villagers were of course in league, and the case was hopeless.

In Shahabad, in the course of a dispute about land between an old man and his grandson, the former was attacked and killed with a "gandasa" (a species of battle-axe carried by chowkidars). It is believed the grandson was the assailant, but the evidence was conflicting, and nothing came of it.

In Mozufferpore a little girl was ravished by two men, uncle and nephew, with such violence that she died before they had left her. They have been transported for life.

In Durbhunga a child in its father's arms was killed by a blow intended for a man who was endeavouring to escape from his pursuers. There was a certain amount of uncertainty about the medical evidence as to whether death might not have been the result of a fall, and this supported the theory of the police that the child had been murdered to aggravate the case against the rioters. At the trial the Judge was equally confident that such a crime was morally impossible—a mistake on his part; but he was probably right in his conclusion and the police spoilt the case by being too ingenious.

A man was charged with killing his mother in the course of a dispute about some cattle, and on this occasion too the Judge seems to have held that such conduct was too bad to be true. The worst of such conclusions is of course that they are beyond argument.

A man was hanged for murdering his aunt who had accused him of stealing some fruit.

In Sarun a woman was killed by her nephew, a professional wrestler, in his rage at finding she had spent the money he had sent home from Calcutta. The man then mounted guard over the body, defying any one to touch it or him, but was induced to surrender when the police arrived and was eventually hanged. Golab Khan, the head-constable concerned in this case, is favourably mentioned for his tact and courage in effecting the arrest without violence of a man who would have proved an exceptionally troublesome opponent.

The murder of children for their ornaments is of course not uncommon, and unfortunately it is often difficult to bring the guilt home.

147. Under attempts at murder may be mentioned a curious case in Gya, in which a reputed wizard poisoned a woman who had called him in to cast out an evil spirit, and whose servants had offended him by digging up and removing the spirit which he had buried in readiness for the final incantation. The so-called devil consisted of a rough rag doll, stuck over with needles, and having a knife inserted in the back of the head. The discredited wizard got so far the worst of it that he was soundly beaten, but he was acquitted at the Sessions, where the assessors disagreed, and the Judge gave him the benefit of the doubt.

148. Under culpable homicide there is a considerable decrease, from 34 to 19 cases, and results as usual are fairly good. I need not mention more than one case. In it one of three men who had attacked some travellers was beaten so severely that he died. The deceased's body was never identified, and the accused were sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.



149. There is a large increase, from 102 to 168, under 'hurt by dangerous weapon,' which occurs chiefly in Patna, Gya, and Shahabad, and is large enough to demand attention. Results are extremely bad; Chumparun has only 3 convictions against 20 acquittals, and the figures for the division are 49 against 118.

150. Under serial 17, exposure of infants, there is a decrease of 6, and 28 out of 48 cases occurred in the two districts of Shahabad and Sarun. There is nothing as a rule difficult about these cases, and I have remarked in former years on the excellence of the results, in the present instance 40 convictions against 5 acquittals, as showing what can be done when the accused has neither money nor interest.

151. In one drugging case the pasi had placed dhatura in the tari pot fixed to the tree as a way of detecting possible thieves, and, then sold the liquor without mentioning the fact that it had been doctored.

There were three professional cases, two of them the work of a Nepaulese, in North Durbhunga. The man in one instance gave himself out as a kabiraj, who could cure barrenness in women, and is undoubtedly a very dangerous character. He was arrested in Nepaul but escaped from custody.

In the first of these three cases the men drugged were tutored by a constable to give the name of a man he had had a quarrel with, and this quite imposed on the local police. The constable, who has of course been dismissed, was prosecuted for abetting the institution of a false complaint but has unfortunately been acquitted.

152. There is an increase too under serial 28, 'criminal force with aggravated circumstances,' for which Sarun and Chumparun are mainly responsible. In the former district the appointment of tchsildars to collect cesses is said to have led to a crop of cases under section 353. The number of convictions here, 145, is exactly equal to that of acquittals.

## 153. CLASS II.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	74	99	12	87	31	88	28	122	50	69
Bhagulpore ... ..	59	48	9	39	24	45	22	70	31	36
Purneah ... ..	73	96	6	90	27	75	25	109	57	63
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	67	90	3	87	47	70	38	134	55	49
Maldah ... ..	48	45	6	39	10	41	16	61	23	34
Total ... ..	320	378	36	342	149	319	129	496	202	242

Three districts have more and two fewer cases whilst results are bad in Purneah, always a weak place in this division.

A case of murder by robbers occurred in Monghyr, the deceased man being a Sonthal who got drunk at an outstill and showed his money. The liquor-seller and two of his servants were suspected but nothing came of it.

154. The number of 'other murders' is 20, a decrease of four, and seven persons were convicted against 12 discharged or acquitted. Purneah shows well under this serial.

In Monghyr a woman was murdered in broad daylight in the open street by her brother-in-law, who believed she had bewitched him, and who had gone to Calcutta to escape from her influence. There things went fairly well till losing his money he was reduced to despair and returned home convinced he had no resource but to remove her, whilst to render her spells harmless he attacked her with a knife which he had specially brought and consecrated for the purpose. He has been transported for life.

In Bhagulpore a boy of nine was murdered by persons unknown, though the accepted theory was that the informants had done it themselves in order to be able to accuse their enemies.

A thief was strangled by the owners of a field, the crop of which he was cutting at night. In Purneah a man was transported for life for strangling a girl he had previously outraged, and the same punishment was given to a



husband who murdered his wife and then attempted to commit suicide in a fit of passion at the way she abused him.

A chaprasi sent up by a Calcutta firm with Rs. 600 in notes to be made over to some sirdars engaged in recruiting coolies for Cachar was murdered in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. A man to whom some of the stolen notes were traced was convicted under section 411, but the capital offence could not be established.

A woman was killed by her husband whilst asleep at her sister's house for refusing to live with him. He was transported for life.

A Kol was murdered by a fellow tribesman for failing to cure him of some disease not mentioned. The accused died whilst in jail waiting his trial.

In Maldah a punchayet was strangled, it was supposed by the uncles of a girl his brother had ravished to whose complaints he had paid no attention. The charge was not proved, and appears in the return as one of culpable homicide.

155. The police did well under 'attempt at murder,' all the accused sent up, 5, being convicted; but they were far from successful with culpable homicide.

156. Under serial 18, attempt at suicide, there is an increase from 12 to 35, Purneah alone having 12 cases against 1, and 26 persons were convicted against only 6 acquitted.

157. An increase in Monghyr from 14 to 25 under serial 28, 'Criminal force to a public servant,' is pointed to as instancing the increased interest taken by punchayets in the discharge of their duty.

158. The Magistrate remarks upon three cases of kidnapping in Bhagul-pore that in two of them boys were taken to Assam, and that the sentence passed in one being absurdly inadequate a reference was made to the High Court. He adds that this has had a good effect, and that less is now heard of the deceit of recruiters. On the third case the District Superintendent notes that it was a direct one brought against a prostitute and broke down, as the girl was over fourteen; he has however overlooked the fact that the limit of age is sixteen, not fourteen, and that the offence he mentions should have been shown under serial 26.

## 159. Class II.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	61	79	2	77	27	70	23	106	61	46
Pooree ... ..	43	38	5	33	18	32	10	61	32	29
Balasore ... ..	49	45	4	41	15	45	14	53	15	38
Gurjhat ... ..	12	12	1	11	6	11	5	16	8	8
Total ... ..	165	174	12	163	66	158	52	236	106	130

None of the fluctuations call for any detailed notice and results taken all round are fairly good in cases except in Cuttack, where too many cases of 'hurt by dangerous weapon' are said to have been compromised. As regards persons there are some remarkable oscillations: the percentage of persons convicted in police cases falling in Balasore from 38.5 to 3.02, whilst in Pooree it rose from 22.2 to 60. No explanation is assigned by the district officers.

160. Pooree returns a case in which a woman poisoned her two little boys and then hanged herself in consequence of a dispute she had had with her father-in-law. Under 'other murders,' Cuttack is responsible for 8 out of 10, and had no fewer than 22 persons sent up, of whom 10 were convicted. Only the following cases are worth notice:—

A boy of ten was enticed into a mango tope, and there beheaded by a man who had previously threatened to murder his father. One of three accused sent up was transported for life. A reputed wizard was murdered by his neighbours, nine of whom were eventually convicted.

A man caught red-handed after cutting his enemy's throat whilst he slept, gave as his motive jealousy, alleging that they were both unduly intimate with the informant's wife, who gave the alarm and saw him leaving the room. He has been transported for life.

161. A somewhat remarkable case of culpable homicide is reported from Balasore, where a man set fire to the house in which his wife and child were because she had refused to accompany him to Calcutta. The defence set up was insanity, the unfortunate people having been burnt to death before his eyes, and to strengthen it it was pointed out that he had a few days previously outcasted himself by killing a calf, and that when the fire was discovered he was walking about in a state of nudity. He was pronounced sane by the Civil Surgeon but acquitted at the Sessions as the Judge would not believe that the actual facts had been put before him.

162. A case of drugging which occurred at Bhuddruck ended in the death of one of two travellers poisoned with *dhatura*. Their money was found safe and the crime was believed to be the work of some of the bazar people who missed their chance of carrying it through.

In another Balasore case, which would more properly have been shown as an attempt at murder, a woman was poisoned by her godson, who turned out to have been previously convicted of a similar offence, and has now in consequence been registered. The local police were allowed to make a mess of this case, which they returned as false, before the arrival of the special officer sent from Calcutta when had they only been kept in hand a different result might have been obtained.

163. There is nothing under other heads which calls for notice.

164. Class II.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	66	68	2	56	23	53	23	60	27	31
Lohardugga ... ..	92	112	9	103	40	97	42	169	77	70
Palamow ... ..	24	34	1	33	12	34	12	34	12	20
Singbhoom ... ..	32	35	3	32	13	33	13	54	15	37
Manbhoom ... ..	70	72	3	69	35	68	26	197	68	85
Total ... ..	283	311	18	293	127	286	116	458	199	243

The district fluctuations are unimportant, but there has been a large falling off, from 41 to 23, under 'other murders,' and results are slightly better.

165. Singbhoom shows a murder by poison, but there is no mention of it in either the report or the brief narratives. I find, however, that the charge made was merely of attempt, that the attempt itself was never carried out, and that the Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that it was probably false though he has had it shown as if it was true, and shown too under the wrong section.

166. One of the four Hazaribagh murders was the result of a riot brought on by singing obscene songs at the Holi festival. Another was first reported as a suicide by hanging but turned out to be a murder, the deceased, a reputed witch, having been severely beaten, whilst the womb was found to have been completely penetrated from below upwards the result of the insertion of a stick into the private parts. No conviction was obtained in this case. Besides these, a cooly woman was murdered by the man she was travelling with, who has absconded, apparently for nothing more than the clothes she wore which were valued at Rs. 2-2.

In Lohardugga a man was hanged for the murder of a neighbour who had fifteen years before killed his brother. In another case in which a man unknown was strangled, the police first tried to make out that it was nothing more than a case of unnatural death, and then sent up on bail, with a B form, two men arrested pretty much at random. This case was pending from January 18th to May 25th, when the A form which had been substituted was cancelled, and the District Superintendent, who does not appear to have noticed anything wrong in the final procedure, merely remarks that the sub-inspector has been reprimanded and his promotion stopped.

A convict in jail murdered a fellow-prisoner for leaving with him a bullock which turned out to have been stolen. He was transported for life.

A woman was killed under circumstances of considerable brutality, a stick having been forced up her private parts and her infant child, which was found dead by her side, having been left to die with her. There was an accusation against her of practising witchcraft, but although the murderer was suspected and an arrest made nothing definite could be established.

There were two murders in Palamow, the suspects in both instances being jealous husbands, whilst another feature is that the village headmen concerned on both occasions did all they could to destroy evidence by assisting in the disposal of the bodies.

In six murders which occurred in Singbhoom, not a single conviction could be obtained. In one of them a woman who had been confined only a fortnight previously cut her husband's throat whilst he was asleep and then castrated him, placing his testicles by the side of his head, after which she committed suicide. Insanity would seem a legitimate conclusion under such circumstances, but the Deputy Commissioner thought otherwise and ordered the case to be shown as true.

In another case, in which the deceased had been suspected of an improper intimacy with the wife of the man accused, the principal witness was the woman herself, who however gave her evidence with so much animus against her husband that it was discredited.

In Manbhoom a tehsildar was murdered by the people of a village where he was engaged in raising the rents and, as often happens in such cases, no evidence could be obtained.

The division has still in comparison to its population considerably more than its share of murders and results are still far from good; but with all this there is a change for the better—a proof that the recrudescence of this crime remarked upon last year was only temporary. The Commissioner unfortunately does not notice the subject, and I am unable to say myself what disturbing influence may have been at work. Results as to persons, it should be said, are only saved by Lohardugga with 5 convictions against 5 acquittals, the figures for the rest of the division being 3 against 32, or considerably worse than they are in Eastern Bengal where a prosecution has far more difficulties to contend with.

167. Attempts at murder have risen from 2 to 7 with only one conviction, and culpable homicides from 19 to 23, of which 15 were in Lohardugga, with 17 persons convicted in 10 cases of which the following are noticed.

Three men were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for beating a burglar so severely that he died. A young Kol, who had failed in life, remonstrated with his father for employing hired labour when he himself was out of work, and was told in reply to put his wife in the plough and work her. The taunt stung and carried away with rage he knocked the old man down, fracturing his skull. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

168. Last year's increase under serial 23, 'hurt by dangerous weapon,' has not been maintained, the number of cases in Manbhoom alone having fallen from 36 to 19.

169. There is nothing to notice under other heads.

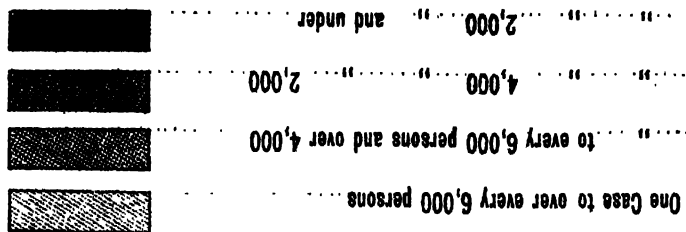
170.

### CLASS III.

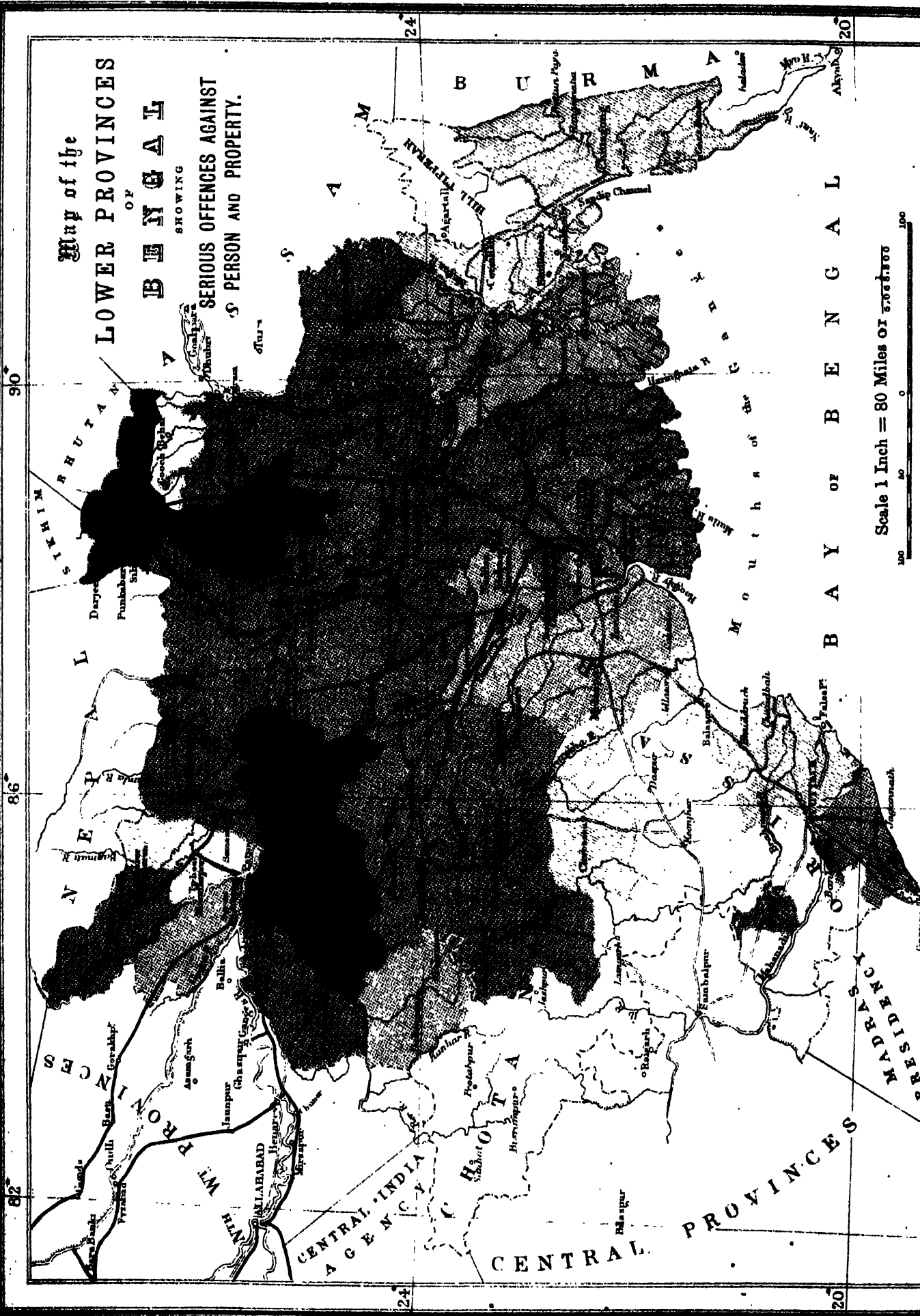
	True cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1883 ... ..	10,615 {	1,840	9.4	6,018	2,814	2,768	46.7	50.4
1884 ... ..	24,221 {	1,911	9.7					
1885 ... ..	24,103 {	2,144	8.8					
1886 ... ..	22,203 {	2,203	9.4					
1887 ... ..	24,103 {	2,217	9.1					
1888 ... ..	22,803 {	2,342	9.7	5,903	2,768	2,616	46.8	51.4
1889 ... ..	22,803 {	1,451	6.1					
1890 ... ..	22,803 {	1,919	8.4					
1891 ... ..	22,234 {	1,833	8.2					
1892 ... ..	22,234 {	1,800	8.0					



Map of the  
LOWER PROVINCES  
OF  
**BENGALEE**  
SHOWING  
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST  
PERSON AND PROPERTY.



REFERENCES.



Serial No.		1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
30	Dacoity	103	109	6	.....
31	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	2	1	.....
32	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Robbery with hurt by other means	20	19	.....	1
33	Robbery in dwelling-house	14	21	7	.....
	Ditto on the highway, &c.	32	29	.....	3
	Other robberies	90	77	.....	13
34	Serious mischief or cognate offences	710	750	50	.....
35	Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	633	625	.....	8
36	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.	20,911	20,366	.....	575
37	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, &c.	264	233	.....	31
38	Receiving stolen property, &c.	1	1	.....	.....
39	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, &c.	4	2	.....	2
Total		22,803	22,234	64	633
Net decrease		.....	.....	.....	569

As last year the decrease is almost wholly under burglary—a serial which represents more than ten-elevenths of the crime under this class, and that it is not larger than it is, 569, is to my mind a satisfactory circumstance. Any further extensive falling off would now be more likely than not to mean suppression, and it has to be borne in mind that with no real improvement in judicial results the fear of detection is no greater than it was, a conviction being still so unusual as to be rightly remarkable more especially in the case of burglary.

171. Dacoity shows a trifling increase of six, for which the three divisions of Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca have to account. The offence is becoming far too common in the Bhagulpore division which in four years has trebled its figures and a more than corresponding decrease in Chota Nagpore, where the offence is usually only a magnified form of highway robbery, is not to be accepted as in any way a set off. Below are given as usual the figures for the last six years arranged divisionally:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Burdwan	27	26	34	41	22	23
Presidency	11	16	29	17	9	7
Rajshahye	32	35	43	50	23	23
Dacca	3	11	8	7	2	9
Chittagong	4	1	2	.....	3	3
Patna	11	11	21	11	8	12
Bhagulpore	12	9	8	16	14	24
Orissa	5	1	3	2	4	4
Chota Nagpore	11	8	17	20	18	4
Total	121	118	165	161	103	109

Of the divisions Bhagulpore comes first with 24 followed by Burdwan and Rajshahye with 23 each, no other division having more than 12. These three therefore account for very nearly two-thirds of the provincial total: indeed were it not for the old centres in Western and Northern Bengal we might almost say that the crime was dying out.

Purneah (11) is the worst district followed closely by Midnapore with 10, after which comes Dinagepore with 8. Eleven districts have none at all, 12 have only one each, and 16 have less than five. Gya with Hazaribagh and Palamow, a very troublesome part of the country at one time, now only contributes seven cases.

When we come to results, as given in the annexed table, it is to find that there has been a very sensible deterioration, so that the increase is not much more than it is is mainly due to the way in which bad characters are now looked after, their histories written up, and their movements recorded. A man of this class will think twice and three times about going on an expedition when he knows that his absence from home will be reported at the next weekly parade of chowkidars, that he will be asked after at constant intervals till he returns, and that when he does return he will have to account for his time in considerable detail. His neighbours too, though certainly not over ready to assist us as a rule, find these frequent visits from policemen in many ways objectionable, and this brings pressure to bear which would otherwise not be exercised as long as the bad character concerned had the good sense to see that his operations should not be carried on in his own vicinity.

The difficulty of course is to get the subordinate police to look beyond their own station-circle and district, and not to treat a man lost as representing so much trouble saved. It is to meet this evil that co-operation was introduced, and that things have nearly everywhere really altered for the better I have little doubt.

Out of the 277 persons acquitted, 170 appeared at the Sessions; that is the action of the police in sending them up had been justified, and more than justified, by a competent magistrate. Of the 95 convicted again 12 belong to Midnapore, (where as many as 34 were discharged or acquitted), 15 to Monghyr, (where results are exceptionally good), and 11 to Pooree. The premier district, Purneah, with 18 persons sent up in its 11 cases had only three committed and none convicted—a state of things which speaks for itself.

	Cases, including those of previous year.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to those who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to those tried.
				Appeared before a Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1883	180	26	20	566	156	314	27.0	33.0
1884	171	32	18.7	650	120	404	18.6	24.2
1885	182	37	20.3	663	159	395	23.9	29.2
1886	113	35	30.9	568	135	291	24.1	31.6
1887	115	24	20.8	608	96	277	15.7	25.5

Sixty-three out of the 109 dacoities were professional which is rather under the proportion in 1886, but these figures call for no special remark.

#### 172. Robbery.

		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Robberies with hurt by means of drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto with hurt by other means	...	22	13	26	20	19
Ditto in dwelling-houses	...	8	18	19	14	21
Ditto on highways	...	25	22	20	32	29
Other robberies	...	116	114	111	90	77
Total	...	171	167	176	156	146

Robbery shows a decrease of 10 but results are worse; the percentage for cases being 32.2 against 38.4, and for persons 42.4 against 44.6.

#### 173. The total number of true cases is practically the same as last year, 373 against 374, whilst as many as 121 were

Mischief by fire. declared false. The Rajshahye division shows remarkably badly under this head with 116 true cases, the explanation for which is to be sought in the state of things discovered in Dinagepore upon which a report was submitted to Government during the year. The district returns 86 true cases, mostly the work of professional incendiaries, and though 17 persons were arrested not a single conviction could be obtained. The crime is a favourite one too in parts of Eastern Bengal, Mymensingh and the districts of the Chittagong division being well known as its special habitat; but I need not examine the subject further here.

#### 174. This serial is of importance only in as far as it relates to poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides—a crime which is

Mischief to animals. not treated as a separate offence. The provincial total shows practically no change, a decrease of 8 only, and Mymensingh is again to the front with 54 cases, which is more than double that of any other district, except Jessore, Nuddea, and Backergunge:—

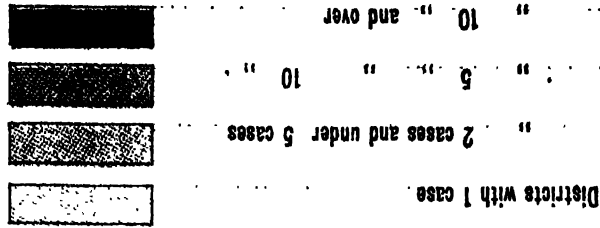
#### 175. House-breaking.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cases reported	18,916	23,495	23,305	22,144	21,514
Not enquired into	181	219	148	106	1,254
Balance of cases enquired into	18,779	23,276	23,157	22,038	20,260
False	1,058	1,074	1,017	939	915
True	17,902	22,421	22,258	21,205	20,594
Convictions in cases	1,358	1,685	1,721	1,443	1,362
Persons tried	3,558	4,364	4,075	3,671	3,483
Ditto convicted	1,848	2,312	2,250	1,919	1,819
Ditto acquitted	1,479	1,743	1,605	1,530	1,441

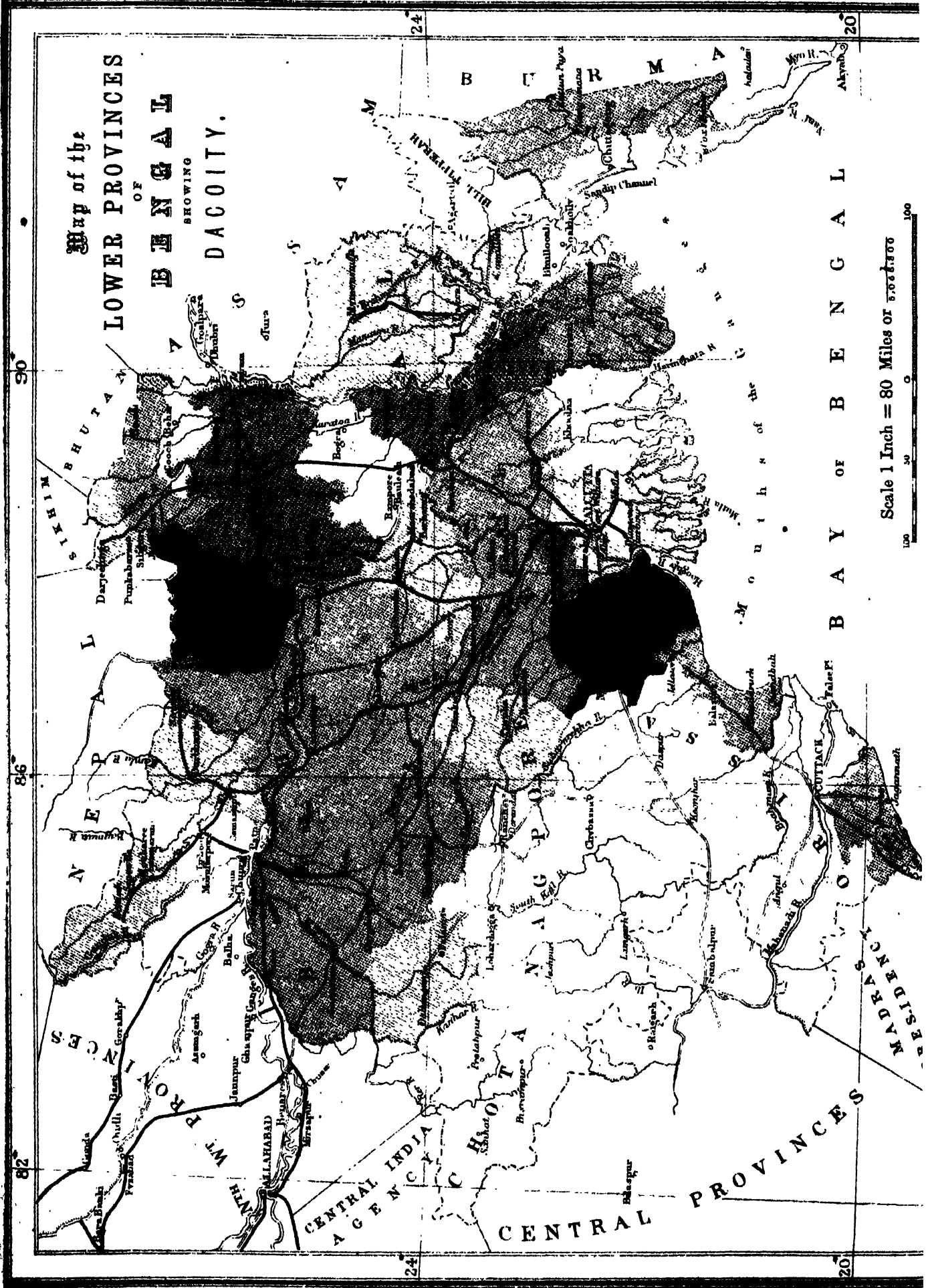




# Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHOWING DACOITY.



REFERENCES.



The increased number of cases not enquired into will at once attract attention whilst the variations under other heads are of trifling importance. There is no reason to suppose that reporting is falling off, the general adoption of the system of chowkidari parades ought to prevent that, but the too liberal use of section 157b, Criminal Procedure Code, will have to be guarded against.

## 176. Class III.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	37	33	5	28	6	33	3	26	8	17
Bancoorah	22	23	3	20	5	20	5	26	6	13
Beerbhoom	20	29	13	24	7	40	7	27	7	11
Midnapore	52	76	22	54	25	63	23	110	54	63
Hooghly	54	35	11	24	6	53	6	20	7	11
Howrah	14	13	1	12	6	13	6	23	10	12
Total	169	219	55	164	55	208	50	232	90	116

177. The number of true cases is almost exactly the same and the largest fluctuation is only ten in Hooghly. Except in Midnapore, and there only to a limited extent, the police were singularly unsuccessful.

178. *Dacoity*.—Midnapore continues to report nearly half its cases as false, or its position would be considerably worse than it is with 10 true cases against 9. I have already noticed the results in this district, and in the rest of the division things were very bad indeed, there being only one solitary conviction whilst 20 out of 23 cases were professional.

Nine of the ten Midnapore cases are returned as professional, but one of them was really an attack on an unpopular tehsildar who was about to give evidence against some ryots. He defended himself with an axe, the only instance in which resistance was even attempted, wounding two men one of whom died subsequently. Chowkidars were identified as taking part in two of the dacoities, and experience shows that all through Western Bengal these men require to be weeded and to be kept much more tightly in hand than they are at present.

In Hooghly, the next worst district and the only other one in which a conviction was obtained, one of the inmates, a female servant, was so roughly handled that she died shortly afterwards of a ruptured spleen. There were three old dacoits, one of them a Port Blair man and another a released approver, living in the village, and the District Superintendent was no doubt right in his opinion that they had had something to say to the affair being got up. Burglars and dacoits never reform and will always relapse if they think the chance a safe one.

Three of the dacoities occurred in the Serampore sub-division and were probably the work of the same gang, one which has given considerable trouble and to which unfortunately the police have not as yet succeeded in obtaining a clue, though it is pretty certain there are some experienced old hands in it.

Up-countrymen in search of employment, or with not enough work to keep them out of mischief, and local bad characters with a strong leaven of chowkidars, are responsible for most of these cases; and considering the poor results it is fortunate that the crime is not making head. Another point is the sentences: the maximum punishment is transportation for life, or ten years' rigorous imprisonment, yet we hardly ever see a sentence of transportation, and the term of imprisonment usually given is five years or seven years whilst to be found in possession of the proceeds of a dacoity seems to be regarded as a small matter. If District Magistrates would insist on a severe sentence, the maximum if possible, being pressed for on the rare occasions when a conviction is obtained I am convinced that it would do good: at present too much is left to the Government pleader, generally a lukewarm assistant, and one whose sympathies and professional training can hardly be expected to incline him to our way of thinking.

A bad case in Howrah, in which chowkidars reputed to be good *lathials* had been got together by up-country durwans, is worth mentioning as a verdict

of acquittal at the Sessions is stated to have been received with applause by the young Baboos who generally form the bulk of the audience on such occasions. That the police had hold of the right men seems clear enough; they had taken great pains with the case, and a silly, but widespread, spirit of opposition to the executive rather than any sympathy with crime is the explanation of the expression of popular feeling noticed.

179. The number of robberies is 30, the same as last year, of which as many as ten belong to Midnapore, whilst four of these ten were highway robberies and only two persons were convicted.

In a case on the Grand Trunk Road near Raneegunge, the robbers were up-country chamars, with whom complainant was travelling and commenced cutting his throat; the value of the loot on this occasion was only Re. 1-5 and no clue was obtained. Three other cases in the same district, Burdwan, one of which the police returned as false, look to me suspiciously like dacoities; and in a fifth the parties, who belonged to the same village, had been drinking together and the complainant was much the worse for liquor.

A case in Hooghly was, as reported, a dacoity five men having been engaged in it: no arrests were made. In the same district again a son set fire to his father's house out of revenge at having been expelled for 'his licentious habits, and because he gave evidence against him in a civil case,' and in another case a suspected bad character was caught firing the house of a man who had threatened to report him to the police. The sentence in the first case was seven years' rigorous imprisonment; in the second the man was found by the Sessions Judge to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence.

## 180. Class III.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICT,	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	75	44	3	41	15	43	15	36	15	21
Nuddea ... ..	51	63	6	57	22	56	21	32	34	36
Jessore ... ..	62	60	13	47	8	55	8	35	11	22
Khulna ... ..	37	32	3	29	9	33	9	34	12	15
Moorshedabad ... ..	40	41	4	37	11	40	11	46	19	26
Total ... ..	274	240	20	211	65	228	64	233	91	123

There is a further and considerable decrease of 63 cases which occurs mostly under serious mischief, 75 against 123. Nuddea is the only district with more cases. Results were particularly bad in Jessore.

181. *Dacoity*.—There have been only seven cases of dacoity of which four were technical, and as was the case last year only one district, Jessore this time, can show a conviction; three men were however convicted in Nuddea after the close of the year. A second case in the same district was nothing more than the plunder of a mango tope at night when the informant, the tenant, was tied up to keep him quiet, and in Moorshedabad a man who had been beaten for his loose habits alleged that his visitors had taken away certain articles. A case like the first of these two should of course have been disposed of by the magistrate before whom it came, and to commit it in a jury district on the ground that it was technically a dacoity was merely to invite defeat. The men convicted in Jessore were up-country Mochies from Calcutta, who travel about to collect bones, and no explanation is attempted of such light sentences as four and two years' rigorous imprisonment. The gang were over 20 in number, and the value of the property taken was Rs. 52.

182. There is an increase of 5, 21 against 16, in cases of robbery, 3 of which were highway robberies.

183. The chief decrease under serious mischief, serial 34, is in the 24-Pergunnahs, but no notice is taken of it in the report. Amongst cases of arson, of which there were altogether 45 out of a total under this serial of 75, is mentioned one in which some villagers were charged with setting fire to the zemindar's cutcherry. The case was committed to the Sessions, but not proceeded with, as the Judge was of opinion that there were no grounds for a prosecution. Out of 25 persons tried for this offence only one was convicted, and

probably if the truth were known, many of the charges would be found to be false.

184. The division has still the highest number of cases under serial 35, 'mischievous by killing, &c., any animal,' and no doubt many cases of cattle poisoning are never heard of. The District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs remarks on the temptations to this offence caused by the high price of hides, and in the absence of any restrictions on the sale or possession of poisons there are undoubtedly great facilities for its commission.

185. Class III.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	40	144	13	131	11	134	10	80	24	43
Rajshahye	14	41	4	37	21	40	21	81	23	52
Rungpore	69	63	13	50	26	64	25	63	36	25
Hogra	20	14	.....	14	3	11	3	7	3	4
Purna	27	21	4	17	4	20	3	42	8	12
Darjeeling	27	16	1	15	4	16	4	54	13	44
Julpigoree	45	18	4	14	2	21	2	41	2	19
Total	242	317	39	278	71	308	68	370	113	199

An increase of 36 is due to the great improvement in reporting effected in Dinapore where the number of cases has more than trebled, having risen from 40 to 131. Rajshahye too has a proportionally large increase, 37 against 14, but the other five districts all show fewer cases, and in Julpigoree the fall has been as much as from 45 to 14.

186. The number of cases is stationary for the division whilst in Darjeeling it has fallen from 10 to 1. Results look

Dacoity.

singularly bad on paper there, 40 persons being shown as discharged or acquitted out of 41 brought to trial. This is due to the release of the gang mentioned in paragraph 203 of the report for 1886, who were all subsequently sent up and convicted under section 401, Penal Code, as being members of a gang of thieves. Elsewhere we have done better with 18 convictions against 28 acquittals. Twelve of the 23 dacoities were professional and 11 out of the 12 come from Dinapore and Rungpore.

Results for the class generally show variations sufficiently wide to warrant the suspicion that the police in some districts are able to pick and choose their cases; for on no other reasonable hypothesis can we explain the fact that Rungpore has a percentage of convictions for police cases as high as 52·5, whilst in the next district, Dinapore, it is as low as 7·4.

From Dinapore Mr. Knyvett, who has during the year assisted by Inspector Santanath Bhattacharjee, done some excellent work in hunting up bad characters, reports that he succeeded in unearthing two gangs, one of 32 and one of 9 persons, who had till his arrival had things pretty much their own way. Sixteen of the first gang were convicted and sent to jail under different sections, and the whole of the second were under trial for dacoity at the close of the year since which four of them have been convicted. In one of the Dinapore cases, in which an iron safe containing cash and valuables to the amount of Rs. 2,000 was taken away, the gang was so well-known that there was actually a constable in the village watching it at the time, and nearly all the men concerned were taken almost on the spot. His silence was however purchased for Rs. 24 when, as remarked by the District Superintendent, he might have got four times that amount for doing his duty, and a clue was not obtained till a month afterwards, when a school pundit, who had taken down the names of the men implicated, revealed what he knew. Seventeen arrests were made in this case, and 13 of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, but the case had its share of vicissitudes, for 7 of the 13 were acquitted on appeal. Determined to leave no chance untried, the police then prosecuted under section 401, and succeeded in getting five of the seven transported for seven years as being members of a gang of thieves. The sentence on this occasion was allowed to stand, and it only remains to be added

that the constable was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for furnishing false information.

It is a suggestive, if unpleasant, feature that not one of the villagers on this occasion thought it necessary to report facts which must have been perfectly well-known to every one, except the police, and it shows well how difficult, and often even impossible, it is to keep touch with a people who, as long as their own interests are not concerned, are far more likely to shield a criminal, or to try to make money out of him, than to give him up.

That the number of cases has risen from three to eight is due to better reporting as much as anything, though there was an increase too in Rungpore from three to six. Most of the dacoities in this latter district seem to have been the work of local men so that the police, who made only 16 arrests, should certainly have been able to do better.

In a case in Pubna the dacoits after looting a prostitute went to the house of the chief man of the hât, who acted as her banker, and plundered it too. Nine men were committed in this case but only one of them was convicted.

Of 18 persons in Julpigoree shown as under trial at the close of the year 9 have since been convicted, all in one case a very well-managed one in which sub-inspector Mathura Nath Guho has been specially rewarded.

187. Dinagepore returns five out of eight cases of highway robbery at night, the total number of cases of this offence being 23 against 28 last year. One of these five was a mail robbery committed pretty much at random, as the bag, which with its contents was recovered, had no money in it. In another case the man robbed, a sunar, had with him gold and silver ornaments to the value of nearly Rs. 600. Darjeeling has several cases in which persons were attacked in the day-time, no conviction being obtained in any instance.

188. Under 'serious mischief,' serial 34, the most noticeable feature is the large increase in Dinagepore, where the number of cases rose from 22 to 94 : Rajshahye too having 8 and 23. But for this there would have been a considerable falling off, the number having dropped from 46 to 28 in Rungpore and from 27 to 5 in Julpigoree.

The explanation of this, as far as Dinagepore is concerned, is the pressure which has now been put on chowkidars to report cases of incendiarism, of which there were 86 without a single person being convicted. Matters had indeed gone so far that at one time the local officers applied for the appointment of punitive police, and although this was not considered necessary stringent measures have had to be adopted, the police and the people being alike demoralized. The following remarks by the Magistrate will illustrate what I have written :—

"There is no doubt that arson has in previous years been systematically concealed, and that it may be doubtful whether the figures of this year fully represent the extent to which the crime has prevailed, as the previous habit of the villagers and police of suppressing reports of this crime has had to be fought against."

"Incendiarism is systematically used as a means of intimidation by the *budmashes* in the district to overawe the villagers and prevent them from reporting crime, and from giving evidence in court. It has thus facilitated the formation and growth of gangs of cattle thieves and house-breakers, who encouraged by immunity from detection proceed to dacoity. The judicial records of the district can establish the extent to which this system of terrorism has spread. It is also true that certain petty landlords are credited with making use of arson to intimidate their neighbours. In one instance a series of arson cases occurred in connection with a dispute over a market of some years' standing. In another instance in the Sattara mouzahs the izaradars are on bad terms, and resort to reprisals of this nature. The practice is resorted to also by individuals to satisfy a personal grudge. In the town of Dinagepore the pound has been three times destroyed by fire, and it is believed that the fires were caused by a man who was disappointed in not getting the lease."

"The difficulty in dealing with these cases is the almost impossibility of procuring legal evidence against the culprits. To have ascertained the prevalence of the crime is however a step in the right direction."

The increase in Rajshahye is due to a sub-inspector having taken on himself to prosecute a number of persons for cutting roads which obstructed the passage of water. In the other reports from this division, the serial has not been noticed separately. There is probably a good deal of suppression under it: in no other way can we explain the oscillations, and black-mailing coupled with failure to report are practices more generally in vogue as regards incendiarism than is usually believed to be the case :—

## 189. Class III.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	28	26	10	16	2	24	2	18	3	14
Furzedpore ... ..	17	27	2	25	3	23	3	34	4	19
Backergunge ... ..	36	54	7	51	13	39	7	43	23	18
Mymensingh ... ..	99	116	19	97	11	96	10	47	14	28
Total ... ..	179	227	38	189	29	182	22	142	44	79

Dacca shows a fall from 28 to 16, and Backergunge a rise from 36 to 51. With these exceptions there is no change worth mentioning, and results in police cases continue to be very bad.

190. There were nine cases of dacoity, of which Furzedpore is responsible for five, and only six persons, all in Backergunge, were convicted.

## Dacoity.

The solitary case in Dacca was a direct one representing nothing more than an assault on a man who had made enemies in a dispute about a woman.

Both of the two dacoities in Backergunge were the work of Mughls, and both were successfully traced out by the police. The first of the two was a river dacoity and its detection led to that of the second, committed some months afterwards, in which a man died of lock-jaw brought on by injuries received to his head. The gang concerned have now been broken up, their leader having been sentenced to transportation for life—a satisfactory termination.

Another river dacoity reported from Mymensingh is quite as likely to have been a false charge reported to cover dishonest boatmen, but the doubt as usual has been given against us. This was my impression at the time, and its correctness was shortly afterwards much corroborated by the fact that the informants in another case of alleged river dacoity in the same neighbourhood admitted having taken the money, and executed bonds for its repayment. The case had to be declared false under such circumstances, but for all that sanction to prosecute for bringing a false charge was not given.

191. Mymensingh has 39 out of 65 cases of arson and 15 more were declared false, so that the division now takes the lead of Chittagong, whilst only one person was convicted. Serial 34 is practically confined to this one offence in this division, there having been only six other cases, five of which were in Backergunge, under other sections.

192. Mymensingh takes the lead again under serial 38—"mischief to animals," with 54 cases out of 99, whilst Dacca and Furzedpore have only 15 between them. Five persons only, all in Backergunge, were convicted. Not more than seven of the Mymensingh cases were cases of cattle-poisoning, and in two of them convictions were obtained.

## 193. Class III.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	4	5	.....	5	3	3	2	10	7	3
Chittagong ... ..	64	75	8	67	14	64	13	30	17	9
Noakholly ... ..	46	20	3	23	4	22	2	30	27	11
Tipperah ... ..	50	42	4	38	8	41	8	28	11	16
Total ... ..	164	142	15	131	29	130	25	107	62	30

A decrease of 31 is due to fewer cases in Noakholly under serial 34, and in Tipperah under serial 35. Results as regards the police are poor in Chit agong and Tipperah, and very bad in Noakholly.

194. Two dacoities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts were the work of a gang of five Riag Tipperahs, who got themselves up as Kookies and



plundered wood-cutters in the jungle. Of the five, one man died, one escaped from custody, and three were tried and convicted. The only other case was in Tipperah, where the police arrested four persons, but no conviction was obtained.

195. In Chittagong a marriage party consisting of ten men, Bengalees of course were attacked and robbed on the high road by four Mughas, probably opium smugglers who took this way of avoiding detection.

196. This district again returns 22 true cases of arson, of which only one was reported in A form and even that ended in an acquittal. The Commissioner observes that as the law now stands it is impossible to deal with incendiaries under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, but the difficulty has been got over in Dinagopore, and adds that the cases instituted failed as men refused to give evidence which is another, and a more troublesome, matter. The report goes on to say that six persons who had used threats were convicted in Tipperah, where too there were 22 cases, and that the decrease already noticed in Noakholly was the result of more vigorous action in the Fenny sub-division, so that with real energy and determination similar results could doubtless have been obtained in Chittagong. The District Superintendent of Chittagong states however that the offence there is invariably the outcome of private malice and is not used as a means of extortion, and if he is right prosecutions for bad livelihood must be out of place. The Noakholly report too mentions that the practice I objected to last year of treating as the result of foul play every fire which could not be shown to be accidental has been discontinued—a change of policy which has of course left its mark.

## 197. Class III.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	29	48	20	28	11	44	10	31	16	15
Gya ... ..	48	99	21	78	31	87	27	151	80	83
Shahabad ... ..	42	73	13	60	23	63	21	112	31	74
Mozufferpore ... ..	13	9	4	5	5	8	4	11	7	4
Durbhunga ... ..	33	32	0	28	6	28	5	44	17	24
Sarun ... ..	42	65	14	81	71	76	60	138	107	31
Chumparun ... ..	32	35	11	24	8	32	7	28	11	14
Total ... ..	239	389	89	300	155	338	134	516	248	242

Last year's decrease was only temporary, the number of cases having now risen from 239 to 300, for which Gya and Sarun are mainly responsible. The former district has 46 cases against 17 under serial 34—Serious mischief, and the latter 66 against 25.

Mozufferpore has only five cases, all of mischief under one form or another.

198. There were 12 cases of dacoity, four of which belong to Gya and the same number to Shahabad. Results were poor, only seven persons in three cases being convicted whilst 26 were discharged or acquitted.

Three of the Gya cases were attacks on travellers, a police sub-inspector being selected in one instance. A constable who was with him and behaved very well wounded one of the assailants with a sword, and this led to the discovery of the gang who had been implicated too in another case.

In one of the Shahabad cases some opium “asamis” who had come in to Arrah for the weighments were attacked at night and looted of opium, value Rs. 30. In another case the leader of the dacoits was mounted on a pony and dressed up as a head-constable, whilst his followers appeared as chowkidars and gave out that the police were searching the house. Eleven arrests were made in this case and it is most unfortunate that no one was convicted.

The Durbhunga case was a particularly bad one: Rs. 5,000 worth of property was stolen, and there can be no doubt the police got hold of the right men, but at the trial the Judge disbelieved the evidence and they were all acquitted, whilst the articles found with them, proceeds of the dacoity, were given back though they had never laid any claim to them. An appeal was recommended in this case and there certainly appeared to be sufficient grounds for one, but there was great delay in forwarding the papers and it was not instituted.

199. The decrease in cases of robbery continues, and there have been now only 22 against 51 in 1885. Of these seven occurred in Gya and six in Sarun. In a case in Durbhunga one of the assailants was so severely beaten that he died; the complainant and one of his companions receiving the somewhat severe punishment of a year's rigorous imprisonment.

200. The increase already noticed under serial 34 in Sarun is due to the institution by the Magistrate's order of 61 prosecutions for damage done to roads and bridges by cutting grass, making irrigation channels, &c. Simple cases of this nature are generally undefended and the result is that 87 persons were convicted out of 113 brought to trial, the district returns of course benefiting proportionately. In Gya, where results are not nearly so good, the cases were due to disputes about the supply of water for irrigation, which if left alone would have ended in rioting, and many of them were no doubt settled out of court.

201. There are fewer cases again, 86 against 107, under 'mischief to animals', and I can find no mention in any of the reports of cattle-poisoning. Cases of arson, an offence for which Behar presents a much less favourable field than Bengal, fell from 30 to 17.

202. Class III. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	30	80	11	69	32	77	31	134	59	56
Bhagulpore ... ..	31	43	8	35	17	41	17	54	34	17
Purneah ... ..	55	62	15	47	7	57	6	52	0	38
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	25	18	1	17	5	16	4	61	8	35
Maldah ... ..	23	22	3	20	1	18	1	57	8	43
Total ... ..	173	225	37	198	62	209	59	358	118	189

Monghyr and Bhagulpore are the only districts returning more cases, the increase in the former being mainly under serial 34, whilst results are good in both and in marked contrast to what obtains in the rest of the division.

203. Purneah again takes the lead under dacoity, an offence which has increased in every district, except the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It has too with 11 cases, not a single conviction, and only 18 persons sent up; whilst in Monghyr both the cases decided ended in conviction and 15 persons were convicted to one acquitted. The divisional total is 24 against 14.

A Monghyr case in which five persons were convicted only came to light owing to there being a dispute over the division of the plunder.

Another case was purely technical, the original intention being to punish for his immorality a man who had left home knowing what was going to happen, and as the chowkidar's relations were mixed up in it the affair was not discovered until the police happened to come to the village two months after the occurrence. In a third case, also technical, the offenders, who had the support of the local zemindar, took their revenge upon a punchayet for reporting a petty theft committed by their leader. The punchayet himself was afraid to say anything, but his wife proved more courageous and the result was that 10 men were convicted.

All three of these cases occurred in the same thana, Gagri.

The Purneah cases were all professional ones of the ordinary type, though the District Superintendent has brought himself to believe that they were 'for the most part purely technical,' and it is most discreditable to the police that they should have failed as completely as they have. Two of them occurred on successive nights in villages within an easy distance of one another, and subsequent occurrences have shown that the police whilst worrying people at random do not know where to look for their actual bad characters. They have now been again shown how to set about finding them, but in such a district without constant driving things can never be kept up to the mark, and a relapse is always to be expected. The two Bhagulpore dacoities were committed at the same place, an outstill, the first in August and the second in November. The local police, who have been dealt with departmentally, did all they could to minimize the first case, refusing to recognize it as a dacoity,



and no doubt this had something to say to the release of the accused on appeal. Another point to be noticed is that the men sent up in the second case were related to those convicted in the first, and that the crime was committed only about a fortnight after the conviction, so that it looks very much as if it was a piece of revenge. In any case it seems sufficiently clear that the sentence passed, four years' rigorous imprisonment, failed to act as a sufficient deterrent.

Both of the Sonthal Pergunnahs cases occurred in the non-police tracts of that district, for the crime of which we are not responsible whilst we have no means of verifying the details given. However 42 persons were sent up in three cases, including one of 1886, of whom 26 were acquitted or discharged, and 3 only were convicted.

For so small a district, Maldah generally manages to show badly as far as this crime is concerned and this year it contributes six cases five of which are of the well-known old type, whilst two gangs are responsible for four of them. The police unfortunately proved unequal to finding out those gangs, and though in the other cases they made as many as 43 arrests, they succeeded in obtaining only eight convictions. In two of the cases committed on the same night in the town of Maldah, the police had a clue to go on if they had been able to see it for there was little doubt the dacoits were the crew of one of the boats lying there, but they let it slip out of their hands.

A great deal of time was wasted over a false charge of dacoity brought against the people of an indigo factory, with whom the complainant was at feud. The charge was instituted on November 16th and reported false eight days afterwards. A judicial enquiry then followed, which was spun out till March 8th and resulted in a committal to the Sessions, where the charge was again declared false on May 12th nearly six months from the alleged date of occurrence.

204. There were 20 robberies, of which two only were committed on the highway after dark, and 15 persons were convicted against 11 discharged or acquitted. One case in Maldah was originally sent up as a dacoity, since more than four persons were said to have taken part in it, and was in all probability nothing more than a dispute about some vegetables.

205. Cases of serious mischief very nearly doubled in Monghyr, whilst at the same time in the other districts there was a large falling off, 24 against 53. The report explains this by the statement that prosecutions were freely instituted for damage done to public roads, but that they were too freely instituted appears from the fact that the number of convictions is less than that of discharge and acquittals. In such cases a conviction ought to be looked for almost as a matter of course.

Upon serial 35 the Bhagulpore report observes that until last year it had been the practice to show as theft many cases of mischief to animals, but it is not explained how such a confusion could come to be possible.

There were only 15 cases of arson in this division, 14 of which occurred in Purneah and Bhagulpore.

## 206. Class III.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	15	37	2	35	21	35	20	35	30	5
Pooree ... ..	44	45	2	43	12	30	9	34	23	59
Balasore ... ..	9	11	1	10	1	10	1	27	7	8
Gurjhat ... ..	5	7	.....	7	6	7	6	20	16	.....
Total ... ..	73	100	5	95	40	82	36	180	81	75

Cuttack has 20 more cases and beyond this there is nothing to notice in the way of fluctuations, whilst results continue to be as good as they should be in this, for the police, certainly easy division.

207. There were four dacoities, the same number as last year, two in Balasore and two in Pooree. Twenty persons were discharged or acquitted and 11, all in Pooree, were convicted. One of the Pooree cases in which 14 persons, all of whom were released, were sent up was nothing more than an ordinary everyday squabble about some paddy; the other was a really bad case successfully

handled. The ringleader was an old offender, who was at the time out on bail, allowed by the Judge after he had been committed to take his trial at the Sessions on a charge of burglary, and he has since his conviction escaped from jail. The enlargement on bail as if the committal went for nothing may not therefore have been of any real consequence, but we can hardly expect the complainant in the dacoity case to take this view of it and the criminal will under the circumstances no doubt be heard of again. One of the Balasore cases was obviously much exaggerated, and the chances are that 'laganing' was practised. The other is chiefly remarkable for the way the investigation was allowed to drag on; it was before the police from 26th September to 21st December, having originally been returned as false, and the result of all this was an acquittal at the Sessions.

208. Five out of six cases of robbery are returned from Cuttack and Pooree has again considerably more, 28 out of 44, than its share of cases under 'serious mischief,' with only five persons convicted to 33 discharged or acquitted, facts of which no notice is taken in the report. Under 'mischief to animals', Cuttack shows well as to results with 20 convictions against 5 acquittals, the explanation given being that the accused were men of low caste and with not sufficient intelligence to defend themselves properly. The crime too, killing cattle for the sake of their hides, would be looked on with disfavour in a Hindoo district, although for all that it is increasing. The division shows 13 cases of arson with only one person convicted.

209. Class III. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	30	21	3	18	6	20	6	31	11	13
Lohardugga ... ..	21	25	2	23	9	25	8	16	10	4
Palamow ... ..	5	16	1	15	7	16	7	18	15	3
Singbhoom ... ..	7	8	2	6	2	8	2	13	5	8
Manbhoom ... ..	22	24	8	16	7	25	7	20	10	10
Total ... ..	85	94	16	78	31	94	30	98	51	38

A decrease of seven cases represents a marked falling off in both dacoity and robbery, whilst there is nothing to notice under other results.

210. The number of dacoities has come down from 18 to 4, a remarkably low number when we consider the form, petty highway robbery, the crime assumes in this division; but the gang who were at work in Hazaribagh in 1886 and probably in former years, has disappeared without being accounted for. Warrants have been issued, their properties have been sold up, and now their wives and families have been allowed to leave to join them without any one discovering where they have gone to.

The two Hazaribagh cases occurred within four days of one another in February, since which the district has been entirely free from the crime. They were of the ordinary type and were both undetected. No details are given of a case in Palamow and in one in Manbhoom the mistake was made of releasing three men on bail, so that their committal having been ordered by the Judicial Commissioner the case against them will have to be commenced *de novo*.

211. Robberies have fallen from 19 to 11, 8 of which occurred in Lohardugga, and only 7 persons were sent up all of whom were convicted.

212. Cases of mischief to animals rose again from 26 to 41, and there were 5 cases of arson with 20 persons sent up, of whom 17 were discharged or acquitted.

213. CLASS IV.

	True cases.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1885 ... ..	2,535 {	316 {	12'4 {	3,048 {	989 {	1,943 {	32'4 {
1886 ... ..	2,682 {	345 {	12'8 {	3,195 {	1,084 {	1,984 {	34'0 {
1887 ... ..	2,427 {	311 {	12'8 {	3,217 {	893 {	2,150 {	27'7 {
		476 {	19'5 {				

This class consisting, as I have before remarked, of practically only one serial is of such minor importance that it might well be amalgamated with class II; it is however shown separately and I proceed to remark upon such few points in it as call for notice.

DIVISION.	Number of true cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	Balance of true cases.	Total number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases enquired into by the police.	Number of cases enquired into ending in conviction.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.
Burdwan ...	377	403	78	325	51	179	38	200	44.4	24.4	17.8	388	98	23.9
Presidency ...	296	330	18	318	73	231	50	270	68.7	27.0	25.5	570	160	28.0
Rajshahye ...	353	402	51	351	82	237	62	262	58.9	31.3	26.1	499	147	29.4
Dacca ...	680	626	40	677	99	275	59	311	43.0	31.8	21.4	508	184	36.7
Chittagong ...	195	223	44	179	31	78	14	111	34.9	27.0	17.9	190	53	27.8
Patna ...	232	285	58	227	30	175	18	172	61.4	22.6	10.2	385	72	18.7
Bhagulpore ...	175	290	21	209	56	132	37	180	57.3	37.3	28.0	280	110	39.3
Orissa ...	217	147	10	137	16	53	9	70	38.0	22.8	16.0	134	27	20.1
Chota Nagpore	106	118	14	104	29	90	21	81	76.2	35.8	23.3	173	47	27.1

There is a net decrease of 255, which appears chiefly in the Dacca, Orissa, and Burdwan divisions. Results as usual are very poor, but this comes of nearly all the offences being compoundable and of so many of the cases being direct ones. Only two divisions, the Presidency and Bhagulpore, have more cases and in neither is the increase of any importance. Amongst the districts we find the greatest fluctuations in Backergunge, 84 against 141; Mymensingh, 360 against 410; Noakholly, 28 against 57; Sarun, 40 against 85; Pooree, 15 against 39; and Balasore, 68 against 131. The local officers are constantly at a loss to account for these changes and their attempts, when made, to assign a cause are often sufficiently wide of the mark to show that they are little more than guesses.

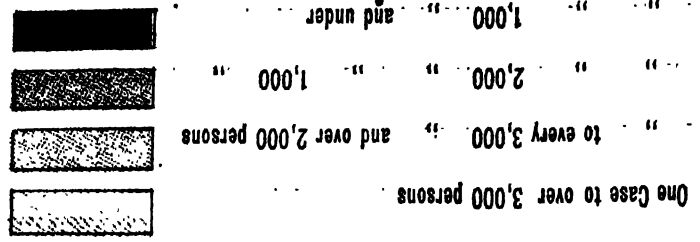
The District Superintendent of Balasore, whose remark on an increase of 92 cases in 1886 was that it was 'mere fluctuation,' sees in a decrease of 73 the result of frequent disputes about rent. Such an explanation is of course singularly inapplicable now, and the best that can be said of it is that it might have served its purpose a year ago, when things were different. In Pooree the subject has been left unnoticed, and the same thing has to be said of other districts not again mentioned. The decrease in Sarun is assigned to increased resort by ryots to the practice of paying their rent into court, but the fluctuation in this district is in marked contrast to the rest of the division where there has practically been no change whatever. The fact is that Sarun has merely come back to its neighbours, from which it was formerly distinguished by an unduly high number of these cases.

There are too many disturbing causes at work to render the study of judicial results under this class of any advantage, but the extent to which cases are declared false under serial 40 is worth noticing in some instances. Hooghly has 40 false cases out of 133, Pubna 21 out of 95, and Tipperah 31 out of 102. It would be safe to say that in but a small proportion, and very possibly in none at all, of these cases were the complainants prosecuted, and probably many of the complaints were summarily dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, without issue of process.

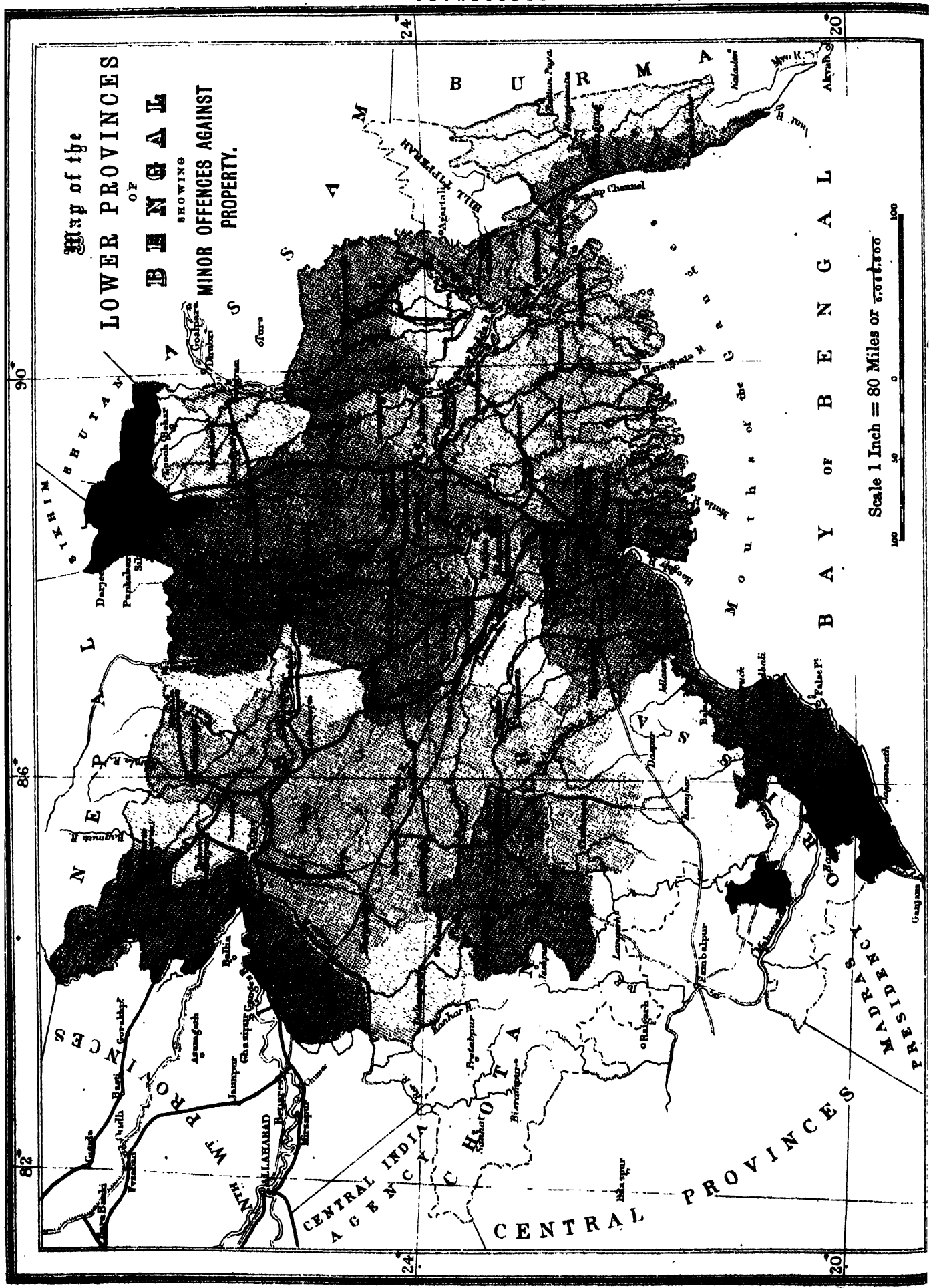
Turning now to the other side of the account, we find Mymensingh with only 16 false cases out of 376; Dinagpore with 2 out of 106; the 24-Per gunnahs with 2 out of 72; and Purneah with 5 out of 88. Many other instances might be selected and for my purposes this class presents remarkably few features of interest.



Map of the  
**LOWER PROVINCES**  
 OF  
**BENGAL**  
 SHOWING  
 MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST  
 PROPERTY.



REFERENCES.



Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 km



214.

## CLASS V.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1885.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 (new form)...	40,335	4,029	42,206	551	12,892 15,308 14,477 17,029	40,653	21,445	17,346
Including ditto ditto ( ditto )...	69,540	5,076	64,464	600		44,728	23,695	18,951
1886.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ...	43,623	3,503	40,020	316	11,595 13,881 13,012 15,304	38,486	19,408	17,350
Including ditto ditto ...	65,667	4,442	61,225	422		42,157	21,322	18,980
1887.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ...	39,701	3,570	36,131	1,225	10,130 12,083 11,476 13,445	34,940	17,016	16,157
Including ditto ditto ...	61,216	4,483	56,730	2,470		38,432	18,635	17,508

Whilst the only increase is 138 under serials 43 and 46, there is a decrease of 2,482 under theft, of 1,253 under criminal and house-trespass, and of 575 under burglary, which as usual will be treated under this class though shown in the returns under class III. The net decrease, including burglary, is as much as 4,495 and, although we are still nearly 1,300 over the total for 1883 when crime first began to increase, we may safely make some allowance for improved reporting. I have however already, in paragraphs 55 and 58 noticed this subject, and it is not therefore necessary for me to discuss it at any length here. Results unfortunately are worse, but some allowance has to be made for the increased number of cases not enquired into, and where too much stress is laid on percentages suppression of crime becomes a dangerous, but natural, result.

215. I give the usual details for serials 44 and 46: they illustrate nothing new, nor have I anything to add to what I wrote last year on this subject.

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Theft ...	27,664	25,523	2,801	2,796	25,063	22,727	7,574 8,440	6,541 7,393	30.2 33.7	28.7 32.6	21,556	16,654	11,491	10,100	53.3	51.4
Cattle theft ...	1,963	1,825	185	173	1,708	1,652	909 922	808 823	50.5 51.2	44.9 49.3	2,004	1,876	1,288	1,083	61.2	57.7
Receiving stolen property.	1,751	1,792	79	66	1,672	1,706	1,216 1,245	1,308 1,315	72.7 74.4	76.4 77.0	3,036	3,000	1,896	1,947	62.3	64.9

216. There is a decrease for the province of 502 cases and in its headquarters, the Patna division, it is practically stationary, the difference being one only. Results are as bad as ever, even allowing for persons convicted under minor sections, and I doubt if any permanent improvement is to be expected in this direction.

217. Class V.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	1,048	979	29	899	246	846	202	674	318	325
Bankura ...	404	464	27	457	89	411	89	350	157	143
Beerbhoom ...	762	785	114	671	149	716	174	564	270	271
Midnapore ...	1,821	1,794	164	1,630	327	1,100	265	1,250	452	708
Hooghly ...	1,410	1,390	288	1,102	262	887	217	937	337	535
Howrah ...	825	769	60	70	847	661	223	789	445	330
Total ..	6,330	6,180	735	5,447	1,400	4,627	1,265	4,550	1,979	2,314

There is a general and heavy decrease of as many as 889 cases, the chief contributors being Hooghly with 314 less, Midnapore with 191 less, Burdwan with 149 less, and Howrah with 117 less.

The Magistrate of Burdwan considers the improvement there to be due to the prosperity of the year rather than to any increase of police vigilance, and this seems probable from the fact that the decrease in theft was more in proportion than that in burglary. This last offence indeed actually increased in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore, but the reason is not far to seek in the first of these districts where, as I remarked at the time, the heavy decrease last year could only mean bad reporting.

In Beerbhoom 27 persons were convicted in 20 cases under serial 37, and only 5 in 204 under serial 36, a fact of which some explanation might have been attempted, and which is probably connected with the increase noticed. The increase in Midnapore is merely nominal and the crime there seems to be well in hand.

The completion of work on the Jubilee Bridge, and the consequent dispersal of the large gangs of men who used to be employed there, is thought to have had its share in the diminution of crime in Hooghly, in addition to which several old offenders were sent up and convicted. Results were very good in Howrah, where the percentage of cases detected to cases reported was 37·3, and that of cases convicted to cases detected 67·5.

218. I find few remarks upon cattle theft, of which there were 30 fewer cases, but I see that in Midnapore there was an increase from 48 to 75 though the police were certainly not unsuccessful, for 97 persons were sent up and 48 convicted. The explanation of this is that in Tumlook cattle were systematically stolen for the sake of their hides until the deputy magistrate thought it necessary to send up a number of Mahomedans of the butcher class as bad characters, a step not approved of by the District Magistrate. Under 'theft ordinary,' there is a decrease for the division of 493 cases, obviously the result of good harvests.

219. Class V. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnals ... ..	2,312	1,912	108	1,804	538	1,707	403	1,222	657	521
Nuddea ... ..	2,071	1,037	103	1,534	411	1,343	363	1,259	696	541
Jessore ... ..	1,446	1,431	77	1,364	206	1,122	170	686	341	591
Khulna ... ..	917	965	47	918	145	833	127	506	194	259
Moorshedabad ... ..	1,576	1,238	41	1,197	317	1,039	201	877	443	408
Total ... ..	8,322	7,193	376	6,817	1,020	6,064	1,414	4,750	2,331	2,230

This division returns 1,505 fewer cases, which means a decrease of over 2,600 in two years. Nuddea shows a fluctuation of 537, the 24-Pergunnals of 508, and Moorshedabad of 379; whilst in Khulna the figures are again almost stationary. The number of persons convicted is curiously enough almost exactly the same as that of persons discharged or acquitted; whilst in results Jessore and Khulna are much behind the other districts.

220. Jessore and Khulna exhibit an increase, in neither case inconsiderable, so that the result for this division is a decrease of no practical importance except in Nuddea where it was as much as 114, and where the stock explanation of cheap food-grains is brought into account for it. Co-operation and surveillance would, or should, be more to the point, but the effect of these factors, properly administered, is hardly yet fully recognized.

An increase of 93 cases in Jessore is due to a gang at work in and near district head-quarters which ought to be broken up without much trouble, though it seems to be a difficult business to get convictions. In Khulna it is attributed to failure to institute cases of bad livelihood, and to increased confidence in immunity from conviction on the part of professional criminals, only 20 persons having been convicted in 455 cases. These are matters for the magistrate rather than for the police, and it is to be hoped that correction will follow on discovery.

221. There is a decrease of 779 under theft, 66 of which belong to cattle theft, and this is shared in even by the two districts noticed as having more burglaries. It is largest, 236, in Nuddea, where a decrease in cattle theft from 69 in 1884 to 23 in 1887 is traced in part to pasture lands being ploughed up, in other words to there being fewer cattle to steal, and in part to the questions put to chowkidars about the sale and purchase of cattle in their villages: it ought of course to have been easy to say in how many instances this questioning led to anything.

## 222. Class V.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquit ted.
Dinagapore ... ..	1,543	2,301	71	2,320	268	1,729	240	901	410	461
Rajshahye ... ..	1,136	1,218	90	1,128	261	969	219	925	388	503
Rungpore ... ..	1,358	1,524	143	1,381	326	1,241	290	999	470	419
Bogra ... ..	750	798	21	765	182	555	157	375	235	123
Pubna ... ..	1,296	1,116	116	1,000	112	725	105	602	180	356
Darjeeling ... ..	720	643	24	655	354	700	353	592	453	127
Julpigoree ... ..	904	1,005	41	964	154	798	119	527	238	252
Total ... ..	7,707	8,723	510	8,213	1,687	6,747	1,498	4,851	2,390	2,211

There is a considerable increase in this, the only division with the exception of Chota Nagpore which returns more cases, and the change of affairs in Dinagapore is quite sufficient to explain this. I remarked last year that I was satisfied a large mass of crime there was going unreported, and it affords no surprise therefore to find that the steps taken have led to an increase of over 50 per cent., from 1,543 to 2,320, in the number of offences reported, whilst the total is now nearly a thousand more than that of Rungpore the next on the list.

Leaving Dinagapore aside we find a decrease of 296 in Pubna, the only other district with a variation worth noticing; whilst in Rajshahye, Bogra, and Rungpore crime is practically stationary. There is not much therefore to remark upon under the class generally, and I now proceed to examine it in detail.

223. Dinagapore has 321 more cases under serial 36, but the number of convictions though still poor enough has nearly trebled, and the prosecutions instituted for bad livelihood should soon be beginning to take effect. Except in Darjeeling and Pubna, where convictions fell from 50 to 14, the crime increased everywhere, and the Commissioner's remark on this that the two districts named had also fewer thefts hardly serves to explain matters. Northern Bengal stands at present in a very unfavourable light as regards offences against property when compared with the rest of the province, whilst the way in which the districts vary amongst themselves and from year to year seems to point to a want of uniformity in administration, and does undoubtedly mean that it is often a chance if an offence will be reported, though it does not follow that if reported it will be duly shown in the thana books.

The Rajshahye report explains an increase in burglaries coupled with a decrease in thefts by the theory that indolent police officers formerly refused to register complaints in order to save themselves the trouble of investigating, whilst they can now show them as refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. This however if it applies at all, must apply equally to thefts, and subordinates are, or should be, well aware that investigation in the case of burglary has to be the rule and not the exception. This has not, it is true, been attended to in Rajshahye where 32 burglaries were refused as against 8 thefts; and the oscillations noticeable in the figures for the two offences in this district for the last decade leave no doubt in my mind that we have not yet got to the real state of things.

The causes noticed as being at work last year have continued to produce a good effect in Darjeeling, where the number of offences fell from 97 to 69, and from Rungpore the Magistrate reports that he has had to impress upon his subordinates the necessity of passing severe sentences. The Julpigoree report presents nothing worth noticing.



224. Nearly half the cases, 115 out of 253, came from Dinagepore and

Cattle theft. I make the following extract from the report for that district. As showing to what an extent suppression had been practised too, I may mention that, whilst the average number of cases reported annually was for the five years ending in 1887, 72, the number for the preceding quinquennial period was only 15·6:—

“It was noticed by former District Superintendents that this was a form of crime very rife in Dinagepore and very much minimised and ignored by the police, suppression being conveniently cloaked under the head of “cattle strayed.” The result is that a class of professional extortionists has sprung up who employ others to steal and themselves act as go-betweens.

“The crime has thus been fostered and encouraged in the same way as incendiarism, and curiously enough the two forms of crime keep much together—cattle theft being adopted as a source of gain, while house-burning is resorted to by the same people to intimidate and prevent witnesses coming forward or complaints being made.”

The Magistrate remarks upon this:—

“In connection with cattle stealing, a system analogous to black-mail is prevalent in this district. Cattle are stolen and the owner is mysteriously directed to apply to an individual, who is either the head of the gang, or the receiver by whom for a consideration he is directed to some spot in the neighbouring jungle where he finds his cattle. Sometimes the owners are too late in applying, and only have the satisfaction of seeing the skin laid out to dry. In the Gedura case it came out in evidence that the house of Khalsya, the leader of the gang, was known as the ‘Barokoa,’ or great cattle pound.”

A study of the results under this head of crime is not without interest as showing how improved reporting means worse percentages. Thus whilst Dinagepore had 24 persons convicted in 115 cases, Pubna had 20 in 19, Bogra 36 in 32, and Rungpore 21 in 24. What this means is that the police in these latter districts pick their cases, the fear of being called to account, as they are so often called to account, for bad returns without any regard for the nature of the cases being a powerful motive to suppress crime.

225. Except that in Dinagepore 346 more cases have been reported, there is not much to notice under this head: where, as in Pubna, the decrease is considerable a good harvest is assigned as the reason, but the fluctuations generally have been only small and judicial results share the characteristic remarked on in the preceding paragraph.

226. Class V.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	1,201	1,143	91	1,052	839	901	303	837	428	303
Furreedpore ... ..	1,219	1,118	63	1,055	201	738	171	760	397	359
Backergunge ... ..	1,104	1,205	85	1,120	302	920	251	762	439	274
Mymensingh ... ..	3,559	3,502	104	3,398	516	2,530	400	1,209	092	549
Total ... ..	7,143	6,968	343	6,625	1,409	5,095	1,137	3,067	1,954	1,545

Backergunge is the only district with more cases, and the remaining three make up between them a decrease of 536.

227. Furreedpore has under serial 36 167 fewer cases, Dacca shows a decrease of 79, and elsewhere the crime is nearly stationary. Detection was decidedly poor in Mymensingh and not much better in Furreedpore, where the decrease is put down to many bad characters being in jail.

228. A decrease of 96 in Dacca is attributed to fewer disputes between zemindars, a somewhat far-fetched reason, and pronounced by the Commissioner to be ‘hardly intelligible,’ and for that in Mymensingh we are referred to the restricted employment of up-country labourers but the report gives no details in support of this theory. The district has as usual more than its share of cattle thefts, a fact to be explained probably by its being less cut up by streams and rivers which render the removal of stolen cattle a troublesome business. Results are everywhere so good as to show that in a large proportion of the cases reported the accused must have been taken red-handed.

Theft.

## 229. Class V.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	48	37	7	30	17	30	13	28	22	5
Chittagong ...	1,069	968	66	900	201	484	137	575	271	279
Noakholly ...	680	476	32	414	172	308	118	563	242	287
Tipperah ...	1,163	1,223	135	1,087	353	842	279	949	638	351
Total ...	2,845	2,701	240	2,461	745	1,664	547	2,115	1,073	922

The general decrease of 384 is a set-off against an increase of 411 in 1886 and may safely be attributed, as the Commissioner attributes it, to a good harvest followed by good prices. There is nothing in either theft or burglary which calls for notice, but some reason should have been given for offences under serial 46—'receiving stolen property,' having doubled in Tipperah where, also, there were more cases of cattle theft.

230. As usual this division returns a large number of cases of criminal trespass in which the police were not employed, but I only notice this serial as it appears to be the practice in Noakholly to enter such complaints, accompanied as they usually are by charges of theft, in the diary and to refer the complainant to the Magistrate. This of course is wholly irregular, the police in such circumstances have no option but to cut a first information after which they can refuse to investigate. The procedure objected to is however clearly in general vogue throughout these provinces, for I see that, whilst the police took up 2,409 of these cases, there were only 78 refusals to enquire, and of these 37 were in two districts. There were at the same time 5,600 direct cases and it is practically certain that in not a few of these the complainants must have first asked for, and have been refused, an investigation.

## 231. Class V.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ...	1,960	2,143	200	1,943	381	2,109	363	876	465	351
Gya ...	2,721	2,605	223	2,472	454	2,661	421	1,240	612	569
Shahabad ...	1,398	1,800	199	1,601	431	1,818	401	1,348	618	658
Muzaffarpore ...	1,005	1,154	160	904	353	996	326	942	434	429
Darbhanga ...	2,059	1,959	141	1,818	413	1,818	377	1,125	466	552
Barun ...	1,915	2,069	162	1,907	406	1,174	350	1,408	672	807
Chumparan ...	1,592	1,866	316	1,550	415	1,736	380	806	532	338
Total ...	12,040	13,746	1,491	12,255	2,943	12,011	2,639	7,906	3,838	3,703

As last year there is only one district—this time Shahabad—with more cases, but the net divisional result is only a decrease of 355, and the fluctuations are for the most part unimportant; the increase of 273 in Shahabad and a decrease of 249 in Gya forming perhaps the only exceptions. We are now slightly under the figures of 1883, after which crime began to increase, and any further falling off should be viewed with suspicion.

## 232.

## BURGLARIES, &amp;c.—Serial Nos. 36, 37, and 43.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Patna ...	1,098	1,121	1,160	71	86	76	160	126	171	90	73	93	6.4	4.9	6.5	56.2	57.0	54.3
Gya ...	2,031	1,698	1,456	84	77	82	250	255	233	111	66	107	3.3	4.5	5.6	45.3	34.8	41.9
Shahabad ...	487	521	640	72	53	59	125	106	167	88	38	78	14.7	6.3	9.2	70.4	36.8	48.6
Muzaffarpore ...	317	331	355	30	29	37	69	49	75	45	33	38	9.4	8.7	10.4	65.2	67.3	59.6
Darbhanga ...	1,440	956	963	87	43	41	134	74	74	95	51	41	6.9	5.0	4.2	76.6	68.0	59.4
Barun ...	846	864	415	46	24	40	108	61	69	65	30	45	13.2	7.0	9.0	66.1	49.1	65.2
Chumparan ...	493	442	434	21	25	33	35	49	57	21	28	43	4.2	5.6	8.7	60.1	67.1	78.4
Total ...	6,613	5,423	5,423	415	296	373	887	723	836	516	348	448	6.0	5.4	6.8	58.0	48.1	58.5

As usual I give separately and in detail the figures for burglary and its cognate offences, the prevailing crime of this division. As regards results Gya continues to hold the last place whilst Sarun and Chumparun have made a decided step in advance, the result probably of crime being brought home to Magheya Domes. Gya and Chumparun are the only districts with fewer cases, and the change in the latter is insignificant whilst I could have been satisfied with a smaller one in the former.

A remark made by Mr. Dawson, the District Superintendent of Gya, that burglary annoys the public more than dacoity, possesses a wider application than he gives it, and during a stay in that district of nearly two years he has steadily applied himself to lessen the evil. The crime began to rise there in 1883, and in 1885 had attained the high level of 2,632 cases, since which there has been a steady and continuous drop till we now see it at nearly 1,200 lower. During these two years the worst gangs have been broken up, and although professional criminals come out of jail pretty much as they went in, no practical person expecting or believing in their reformation, they still have to form new connections and, a more serious obstacle, find that they are known and looked after from the day of release. Many a man becomes honest in spite of himself under such circumstances, and therefore although we do not succeed better in court there is no doubt burglary has become a much less favourite occupation than it used to be formerly.

As illustrating the chances of classification, I may mention here that a sub-divisional officer in Gya was found to be showing burglaries as thefts, the explanation being that, under some order of unknown antiquity, it had been customary to distinguish burglaries in which property was taken by returning them under two sections, 457 and 380, whilst unsuccessful burglaries were shown under section 457 alone. The mistake was found out in time, or the returns for that part of the district might have afforded material for considerable discussion.

The total number of cases for the division is now almost precisely what it was in 1886 and within six of that of 1892, so that things are now at about their normal level and there is nothing to be disturbed at in the fact that five out of the seven districts exhibit an increase. This amounts to 119 in Shahabad and to 61 in Sarun; elsewhere it is insignificant.

On a slight increase in Patna the Magistrate remarks that the failure of the police to bring offenders to justice renders it unlikely that it was due to better reporting; but as almost immediately afterwards in discussing a decrease in thefts he avails himself of the occasion afforded him to modify this view, he does not appear to hold any very decided opinion on the subject. If the increase was in urban circles it was certainly real; if it was outside them, much would depend on whether the bulk of the informants were chowkidars or private persons, and in the event of the former proving to be the case we might fairly ask to be given some credit for our endeavours to improve matters.

The District Superintendent would like to show separately attempts and burglaries without theft, as 'their insertion acts only to bestow an unfair stigma on the detective talent of the police;' but it is not hard to see that if this were done we should find the percentage of property recovered so increased as to be manifestly impossible. The District Superintendent's remark is an instance of looking at returns without taking the trouble to grasp their full meaning, but he is no doubt quite right when he speaks of scratchings made by animals being occasionally reported as attempted 'seendhs,' and I showed last year how 'seendhs' are made to get the man on whose beat they are found into trouble. In this country we cannot remove one evil without immediately creating another, and so the pressure to report now exercised leads to the fabrication of false evidence.

The Shahabad report passes over the increase already noticed with the remark that it is progressive, which is not a satisfactory way of disposing of it. It has been going on now since 1885, and although the District Superintendent only joined the district at the end of the year the Magistrate might have found something to say on the subject. There has been a decided change in the wrong direction and better results can hardly be looked upon as a sufficient set-off.

The Mozufferpore report states that some Domes who had absconded from the settlements in Sarun were arrested and prosecuted for vagrancy during the

year, and the fact that such men were at large and unaccounted for is quite enough to explain an increase of crime in the districts they visited. In Sarun itself, where there were 61 more cases, 49 of these Domes were sent up and convicted under various sections, and the police had in addition to guard against the incursions of bad characters settled just over the border in Goruckpore. That these criminals by descent and profession are burglars, not thieves, is evidenced by there having been fewer thefts.

Durbhunga exhibits some remarkable variations, due to nothing more than to a want of system in classification, a decrease of 67 under serial 37 being more than made up for by an increase of 83, from 1 to 84, under serial 43. The Sudder sub-division is responsible for this, as a large decrease there in offences under section 457 was met by an increase in the rest of the district, the truth being that cases which would have been shown under 456 in the Sudder, were returned under 457 outside it. The practice seems to have been to show cases in the Sudder in which there was only an attempt or no property was taken, under section 456 unless evidence could be adduced to show that theft was intended; whilst elsewhere the intention was presumed from the attendant circumstances, the more usual and the more convenient course and one of which I see no reason to doubt the accuracy. One hundred and three burglaries out of 206 in which no property was said to have been taken were re-enquired into in Sarun, with the result that in two instances only did the information prove to be incorrect, and in these the property was of very trifling value. Mr. Pughe, who has paid much attention to this subject, gives it as his opinion that many burglaries are, and must be, unsuccessful. It takes some time to work through a mud wall and there is always the chance of one of the inmates waking, but against this is to be set the fact that a man who has lost only a few articles is apt to conceal the fact, though the pressure now put upon chowkidars prevents the burglary itself from going unreported.

233. The three border districts of Chumparun, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga make up between them 63 more cases, and there can, I think, be no doubt that many of the animals were taken across the frontier. The subject is noticed in detail in the Chumparun report alone, which mentions a case in which a fakir was found making his way off with a herd of fifteen, and probably in many instances the owners are glad to pay what is asked and say nothing. The recent disturbances in the Terai have of course made matters worse in this direction.

Shahabad is the only district returning more cases of ordinary theft, and as with burglary no reason has been assigned for it.

234. Sarun is again noticeable for the very large number, 804 out of 1,788, of these cases it returns but 720 were direct cases, and I am unable to say to what it is to be attributed. The next district, Patna, had only 89.

#### 235. Class V.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	2,749	2,694	191	2,503	387	2,244	375	1,123	555	507
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,626	1,556	85	1,471	264	1,304	224	784	380	363
Purneah ... ..	1,800	2,086	114	1,972	291	1,454	255	909	399	450
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,745	2,087	36	2,051	584	1,710	213	1,303	854	513
Maldah ... ..	715	603	25	578	162	557	131	612	214	273
Total ... ..	9,635	9,026	451	8,575	1,678	7,277	1,403	4,731	2,402	2,105

Purneah is the only district with more cases, the Sonthal Pergunnahs presenting the further and large decrease of 694 whilst Monghyr at last exhibits a reduction. The causes leading to these several results will be most conveniently noticed under the separate serials, and it will be sufficient to say here that the total, (2,051), for the Sonthal Pergunnahs is now lower than that shown in any return for that district since 1874. In 1880 it was as high as 4,397.

236. Monghyr still takes the lead in cases of burglary, its number being 1,590, of which 429 were only attempts and 697 were without theft, whilst only 57 persons were

Serials 36, 37, and 43.

convicted. Very free use was made of section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, as many as 343 cases being refused enquiry.

The decrease of 248 cases is, as remarked by Colonel Ramsay, at least a move in the right direction besides being genuine, and I have no doubt his system of enforcing a report of every occurrence has had the effect he claims for it of collecting a mass of information which should form an efficient basis for future proceedings. It has not however as yet left its mark upon results, and although the police return a good account of such persons as they did arrest it has to be observed that these numbered 124 only, and that but 51 cases ended in conviction. Improved reporting, then, has not yet after all succeeded in giving us improved results, and it is possible indeed that it never will and that we shall have to look for its effects in other directions.

The District Superintendent of Purneah, where a decrease of 48 cases under serials 36 and 37 has to be set against an increase of 32 under serial 43, is probably right in thinking that improved classification is responsible for a good deal of the fluctuation between theft and burglary, and that many genuine cases of house-breaking were formerly entered under section 380.

In considering the large decrease, 242, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, we have to make a liberal allowance for the non-police tracts, the returns for which, if worth noticing at all, should certainly only be noticed separately. Better supervision and good harvests are the reasons given in the report, an exceptionally poor and meagre one reflecting very unfavourably on the officer responsible for it. Eighty-two persons were sent up, of whom 27 were convicted, in 676 cases under serial 36 in this district—a result which may be left to speak for itself and of which no explanation has been attempted.

A decrease of 104 cases in Maldah affords nothing to remark upon.

237. The credit for a decrease of 50 per cent. in cattle theft in Monghyr is given by the District Superintendent

Theft.

to the chowkidars, who have, if they care to turn them to account, far better opportunities for detection than the regular police enjoy and who are fully utilized by Colonel Ramsay. The report mentions a theft of currency notes, value Rs. 11,970, of which Rs. 10,060 was recovered—an amount quite large enough to deprive test C 1 of any value it might otherwise possess.

A decrease from 71 to 34 in cattle theft in Bhagulpore is mainly due to classification, cases in which the animals were killed for their hides being now shown under serial 35, though the offence would certainly seem to be more properly treated as theft.

A decrease in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from 150 to 95 is coupled with a decrease under ordinary theft from 1,238 to 909, whilst cases under serial 46, receiving stolen property, rose from 65 to 112. On these, as on most other subjects, the report is absolutely destitute of information, and in all probability the figures were never even noticed.

238. Class V.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	1,153	1,320	68	1,161	385	986	340	1,091	597	446
Pooree ... ..	1,472	1,188	75	1,113	806	916	203	1,008	398	529
Balasore ... ..	691	695	48	649	177	504	145	537	148	252
Garhats ... ..	277	285	6	279	123	274	124	372	258	102
Total ... ..	3,592	3,307	195	3,202	901	2,770	870	3,008	1,471	1,329

Pooree has a further and large decrease of 359, thus showing a decrease of 626 cases in two years. The totals for the other districts afford nothing to remark upon.

239. Bad results in Cuttack are accounted for by the theory that some cases in one thana were the work of men from the Tributary Mehals, who got away with their booty into the jungles outside British territory. The report does not however say to how many cases this applies, and the police have only exposed their own apathy in not promptly applying to the Superintendent. An increase of 18 cases was *prima facie* not worth noticing and it is therefore a further mistake to attribute it to better reporting, as this is obviously nothing more than a mere guess.

A party of Cabulis who took to house-breaking in Pooree were arrested in time, though not till after they had got into the Ganjam district, or they might have been the source of much trouble.

A slight increase in the Gurjhat, where theft fell off to much the same extent, is assigned to better classification, a sufficiently legitimate reason.

240. An increase from 11 to 35 in cases of cattle theft in Balasore is the result of disputes about stray cattle misappropriated after the cyclone. Upon ordinary theft, which shows a decrease of 69, the District Superintendent remarks that the police have been careful about taking up cases of theft of paddy; but in saying this he forgets that this would have no effect on the number of cases reported, and as a matter of fact investigation was refused in two instances only.

The decrease in Pooree is considerably larger than in Cuttack where it is insignificant, but reporting is not to be trusted in either district.

241. Cases of criminal trespass in Pooree fell from 312 to 141 as the result of forest cases there being now shown under the special Act.

## 242. Class V.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1896.	Cases reported in 1897.	False cases.	True cases in 1897.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh . . . . .	953	806	35	831	241	773	227	549	348	188 *
Lohardugga . . . . .	848	1,043	53	990	296	793	197	1,044	481	461
Palamow . . . . .	214	239	7	232	64	232	64	163	95	56
Singbhoom . . . . .	213	279	25	254	86	261	83	225	129	91
Manbhoom . . . . .	737	856	56	800	236	563	141	825	331	413
Total . . . . .	2,965	3,283	176	3,107	913	2,622	712	2,806	1,384	1,209

Crime has increased in four out of the five districts, the one exception being Hazaribagh with a decrease of 122.

243. An increase of 59 cases of burglary in Lohardugga is set down as the result of a bad harvest, which should have made itself equally felt in Hazaribagh where however the crime was stationary, though there were 61 more cases in Manbhoom. Nor can figures be carefully studied in Hazaribagh, for a decrease of one-half in cases of cattle theft is left unexplained whilst the report refers to an increase of cases of ordinary theft, the fact being that there was a decrease of 34: bad reporting is probably at the bottom of these variations. In Lohardugga cases of theft and criminal trespass increased owing to the disputes growing out of, and connected with, the agitation amongst the Kols.

The Singbhoom report speaks of the extent to which crime is concealed owing to the district being in great part a non-police tract, and states that while stealing cattle for their hides is rife very little of it comes to light. Poison is occasionally used, but here as elsewhere the chamars prefer flaying the animal alive if it can be managed, the idea being that the hide is thus kept softer. Ordinary theft increased largely, but most of the offences were of a petty nature.

Distress is given as the reason for an increase of both burglaries and thefts in Manbhoom, but the number of the former is still only five more than it was

in 1884 and the figures for 1886 were probably unduly low. No notice has been taken of a very large falling off in serial 47, 'criminal or house-trespass.'

244.

## CLASS VI.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class VI ...	24,086	24,054	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003	27,763
Public and local nuisances	16,437	17,223	19,572	22,071	20,709	18,053	19,316	19,184
Balance, all other causes	7,649	6,831	7,609	7,483	7,768	6,766	7,687	8,569

The chief features under this class, in which there has been a trifling increase of 750 cases, are a decidedly satisfactory increase of 360 in prosecutions for bad livelihood and of 348 in excise cases, against a decrease of 132 in nuisance cases and of 102 in offences against the Railway Act. There were 159 more cases under the Arms Act, which is very leniently worked in most districts, and 140 more under 'other special and local laws,' whilst opium cases show a decrease of 55.

245. The figures are not wholly accurate in Furreedpore and Pooree, and in the last-named district, for the second time the instruction to show each person sent up as a separate case has not been attended to.

The remarks made in the Resolution on my report for 1886 appeared too late to have much effect during the year under review, but the necessity for more extended action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has been constantly impressed upon District Superintendents, and it must be due to this in part, if not mainly, that only two of the nine divisions show fewer cases, whilst in one of the districts concerned prosecutions had been overdone in 1886.

DISTRICTS.	1 Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	2 Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	3 Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	4 Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	5 Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	6 Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	7 Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried in the village of accused.	8 Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried at court.	9 Largest duration of any case.	10 Average duration of cases.
Burdwan ...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Bancoorah ...	30	.....	20	10	.....	.....	30	.....	145	43
Beerbhoom ...	33	.....	7	14	.....	.....	14	7	94	27
Midnapore ...	43	.....	18	15	.....	.....	25	8	43	12.9
Hoochly ...	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	4	3	25	13.2
Howrah ...	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3	30	14
24-Pergunnahs ...	60	.....	47	13	.....	.....	46	11	45	20
Nuddea ...	84	3	21	13	2	1	28	11	131	21.5
Jessore ...	30	.....	18	12	.....	.....	30	.....	120	18.1
Khulna ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	133	109
Moorshedabad ...	9	.....	4	5	.....	.....	4	5	25	20
Dinapore ...	71	7	31	16	6	1	45	9	76	10
Rajahmlye ...	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	86	32.4
Rungpore ...	46	3	20	23	3	.....	35	10	180	27
Bogra ...	8	.....	1	6	.....	.....	2	6	45	6.2
Pubna ...	21	.....	10	8	.....	.....	11	7	61	27
Darjeeling ...	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	8
Julpigoree ...	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Dacca ...	29	23	19	8	14	3	17	34	167	35
Furreedpore ...	32	1	24	7	1	.....	25	7	40	8.7
Backergunge ...	182	25	123	38	18	13	184	1	223	50.7
Mymensingh ...	109	.....	70	37	.....	.....	99	8	67	12.4
Chittagong ...	11	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	125	82
Nonkholy ...	4	19	3	1	0	3	3	13	192	55.8
Tippurah ...	21	6	9	11	5	1	.....	26	68	33.07
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palna ...	29	1	25	5	.....	1	16	14	60	7
Gya ...	62	21	46	24	20	1	79	23	123	12.4
Shahabad ...	46	.....	27	17	.....	.....	10	28	153	50
Mozufferpore ...	37	.....	26	9	.....	.....	6	29	71	21.7
Durbhanga ...	60	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	55	14
Sarun ...	97	1	85	12	.....	.....	15	82	129	7
Chumparun ...	19	.....	17	2	.....	.....	12	7	15	3.1
Monahyr ...	83	.....	52	24	.....	.....	56	20	79	16
Bhagulpore ...	34	.....	27	7	.....	.....	24	10	130	18.2
Purneah ...	90	.....	68	19	.....	.....	5	82	52	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	45	2	39	7	1	.....	32	15	152	35.3
Maldah ...	18	.....	10	5	.....	.....	2	13	79	23.8
Cuttack ...	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	45.5
Pooree ...	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	4
Bainsore ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3
Gurjats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	26
Lohardugga ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66	66
Palamow ...	7	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	30	30
Singbhoom ...	5	4	3	1	3	3	7	1	101	17
Maubhoom ...	32	.....	12	19	.....	.....	28	3	45	23.6
Total ...	1,481	115	934	615	75	30	924	530	.....	.....



The above table gives as usual the number of cases instituted, their results, longest duration, and the average time they remained pending. It is hardly fair to the police, since it does not show the number of cases in which prosecution was recommended, and these recommendations unfortunately are apt occasionally to get pigeon-holed or at all events to be kept an unduly long time under consideration.

I had to remark last year on the very different extent to which the law is worked in different districts, and some of those then selected will serve again to illustrate the divergent views entertained by Magistrates of experience on this important subject. Thus there were four cases instituted in Burdwan against 30 in Bancoorah; 2 in Khulna against 30 in Jessore; 2 in Julpigoree against 46 in Rungpore; 32 in Furreedpore against 162 in Backergunge; 19 in Chumparun against 97 in Sarun; 34 in Bhagulpore against 83 in Monghyr; 29 in Patna against 82 in Gya; 1 in Lohardugga against 32 in Manbhoom; and 71 in Dinagepore against 4 in Rajshahye. The worst of this is that bad characters harried in one district can, and do, move off into another, where the police are, or are forced to be, less active, and thus find themselves provided with refuges without being necessarily compelled to make any great change in the scene of their operations. As already remarked, the general tendency has been towards an increase, so that except to say that in Bancoorah there was a drop from 132 to 30 I need not compare the figures further, and I now go on to notice some other features.

Of the 115 direct cases, 87 are returned by the four districts of Dacca, Backergunge, Noakholly, and Gya, and convictions were obtained in 55 of them which gives a slightly better percentage than in police cases: it is, however to be borne in mind that where the police know their bad characters and do their duty, there can be no room for direct cases, and that where the complaint is genuine and not brought to satisfy private malice there will be no trouble about getting evidence. Now many a good case reported by the police fails because the people concerned are too timid or too apathetic to say what they know about the man sent up.

The number of cases tried in court has more than doubled with, as an accompanying result, a considerable and much needed improvement in the length of time they were pending, the average duration of cases being, with one exception, longest in Backergunge where 184 out of 185 cases were tried locally. Khulna shows very badly again in this respect: it had only two cases, both tried in court, and yet one of them lasted 133 days. Nuddoa, Jessore, Rungpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, Bhagulpore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom, all had cases pending for over a hundred days, and the worst of such delay is that the chance of conviction lessens as the time disposal is deferred increases. The police indeed gain nothing by the case being tried locally, and it not seldom happens that when after a great delay the Magistrate goes to the village, it is to find that the suspect has benefited by the chance given him to move off into another district. In 12 districts last year, as against 20 in 1886, the average length of time a case remained pending was over a month.

331 cases were tried in court in Behar, against 272 tried in the accused's village. I am not aware of any reason for this, but the province has always presented an exception in this respect, and it looks as if more use might have been made of the abundant time spent on touring.

246. The number of persons ordered to be under surveillance has been considerably reduced during the year, owing to the scrutiny the old lists have undergone in the

#### Surveillance.

course of preparing Register XV: it stood on the last day of the year at 49,613, a diminution of 3,370. Of these, 45,679 were ex-convicts and 3,934 suspects—not an excessive number if we make allowance for men known to have committed crime although judicially discharged or acquitted.

8,708 names were entered during the year, but as usual a large proportion, 3,120, of these were for men convicted in previous years, and we are still at work supplying omissions. Of the 49,613 on our books, 5,480 were in jail, 4,326 were untraced, and 39,807 were actually being looked after. Midnapore, Gya, and Sarun, in the order given are the three districts in which this work of surveillance is heaviest, and every opportunity



is taken to reduce it whenever this can be done with safety. It is no use however denying the fact that surveillance as at present practised is often a sham. A head-constable goes to a man's village or, what is quite as likely, to the nearest hât during the day-time, asks a few formal questions about him and returns to the thana, there to write out a number of nearly useless entries. To make a released convict feel he is looked after, his house should be visited on dark nights, and if he is not at home he should be called rigorously to account for his movements as soon as he can be found. All this is provided for in the rules, but night duty is so cordially disliked by Bengali policemen that they will not do it without much more driving than they usually get.

247. The increase already noticed in excise cases was, it will be seen, chiefly under fresh tari cases, and the continued falling off in opium cases is to be regretted—

Excise.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Illicit distillation	...	...	198	184	229
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	...	...	715	840	945
Ditto ditto opium	...	...	621	434	385
Ditto ditto ganja	...	...	307	363	526
Ditto ditto fresh tari	...	...	209	188	518
Ditto ditto fermented tari	...	...	719	996	743

The 24-Pergunnahs with 901 cases under serial 52, of which 756 were taken up by the police *suo motu*, exhibits by far the greatest activity, and is followed by Moorshedabad with 178.

Singbhoom, Beerbhoom, Darjeeling, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs make up between them 185 out of the 229 cases of illicit distillation, and 149 of the opium cases belong to Behar. Pooree has 189, more than half of them.

The police investigated 2,515 of the excise and 245 of the opium cases, so that the revenue officers have not done much: their percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 90·2 for the former and 77·4 for the latter.

248.

#### SALT CASES.

DISTRICTS.	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore ... ..	1886 11	12	11	1	4 33 14	0 4 0	4 29 14	10 11 6
	1887 38	40	37	3	300 15 3	204 0 0	6 8 3	97 8 6
Howrah ... ..	1886 7	7	7	...	525 5 0	1 20 0	523 23 0	316 14 0
	1887 8	10	10	...	2 2 5	...	2 2 5	40 0 0
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1886 85	85	84	1	16 20 12	1 20 8	15 0 4	470 7 3
	1887 28	24	23	5	2 34 0	0 16 0	2 24 0	121 0 0
Khulna ... ..	1886 34	33	31	2	8 37 4	...	8 37 4	130 11 0
	1887 26	24	24	...	5 22 11	...	5 22 11	36 6 0
Backergunge ... ..	1886 44	45	40	5	14 3 6	...	14 3 6	186 8 9
	1887 59	56	53	3	33 7 10	20 26 0	12 31 10	397 9 0
Chittagong ... ..	1886 44	41	38	3	8 18 12	2 6 8	6 12 4	122 13 6
	1887 26	24	21	3	8 17 12	1 27 0	6 30 12	37 2 6
Noakholly ... ..	1886 35	28	28	...	1 34 10	...	1 34 10	65 10 0
	1887 18	33	31	...	3 18 8	...	3 18 8	45 8 6
Cuttack ... ..	1886 80	75	73	1	5 34 0	0 20 0	5 14 0	435 14 0
	1887 218	234	210	14	10 27 4	0 27 8	9 39 12	835 10 0
Pooree ... ..	1886 18	27	27	...	0 32 0	...	0 32 0	211 0 0
	1887 28	29	28	1	1,041 14 14	1,040 30 0	0 34 14	179 0 0
Balasore ... ..	1886 90	103	94	9	6 25 5	...	6 25 5	315 8 0
	1887 38	30	30	8	4 20 8	4 0 0	0 20 8	31 0 0
Total for Bengal ... ..	1886 454	450	433	22	593 3 15	5 31 0	587 11 15	2,333 0 6
	1887 484	507	466	37	1,412 17 14	1,361 35 8	50 23 6	1,708 12 6
Patna ... ..	1886 34	25	25	...	0 26 44	0 12 0	0 14 44	...
	1887 6	6	...	...	0 18 2	...	0 18 2	...
Gya ... ..	1886 10	11	9	2	1 6 6	...	1 6 6	...
	1887 15	15	13	2	1 8 4	...	1 8 4	...
Shahabad ... ..	1886 3	3	3	...	0 4 7	...	0 4 7	...
	1887 3	2	2	...	0 5 0	...	0 5 0	...
Mozufferpore ... ..	1886 30	31	28	3	4 28 13	...	4 28 13	...
	1887 27	30	22	8	5 1 15	...	5 1 15	...
Durbhunga ... ..	1886 56	57	55	1	4 39 11	...	4 39 11	...
	1887 63	66	62	3	2 31 0	...	2 31 0	...
Saran ... ..	1886 53	64	62	2	6 29 1	...	6 29 1	...
	1887 84	101	101	...	13 17 8	...	13 17 8	...
Chumparan ... ..	1886 11	16	12	4	1 24 6	...	1 24 6	...
	1887 9	10	10	...	0 27 4	...	0 27 4	...
Total for Behar ... ..	1886 187	207	194	13	19 39 04	0 13 0	19 27 04	...
	1887 211	229	216	13	22 32 7	...	22 32 7	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1886 641	663	627	34	613 1 154	6 3 0	606 38 154	2,338 0 6
	1887 697	736	682	50	1,435 10 54	1,361 35 8	75 14 134	1,708 12 6

There is an unimportant increase of 56. Cuttack shows a considerable increase due, I presume, to the operations of the Madras Salt Department, but it did not extend to the rest of Orissa, Balasore having 60 cases fewer. There was a large reduction in the quantity of salt confiscated, some very large seizures having been made in Howrah in 1886.

249. Maldah, Nuddea, and Purneah are the three districts returning most cases, but licenses are so freely given and the penalty inflicted for failure to take one out is generally so light that the serial is of small importance.

Arms Act.

250. Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	937	886	.....	886	908	805	774	905	869	34
Bancoorah ... ..	292	279	.....	279	288	275	283	319	304	15
Beerbhoom ... ..	516	464	7	457	509	430	340	510	433	67
Midnapore ... ..	819	788	4	784	720	761	697	860	783	61
Hooghly ... ..	1,395	1,029	4	1,025	696	1,017	924	1,055	952	96
Howrah ... ..	2,165	2,005	3	2,002	1,028	1,977	1,900	2,332	2,228	101
Total ... ..	6,124	5,401	18	5,383	5,054	5,274	4,048	5,971	5,569	374

The decrease is general, Hooghly alone showing a drop of 370 cases, and is due, as usually happens with this class, to the disturbing influence exercised by nuisance cases, the control over which is at once capricious and intermittent. In 1886 there was an increase under this serial, (serial 57) of 1,198, and there is now a decrease of 656, 342 of which was in Hooghly.

251. The Magistrate of Burdwan complains of the remissness of the police in sending up cases under section 34 of Act V, and sees in it an argument against crediting them with any vigilance in respect of offences against property. The truth however is that by far the larger proportion of the force are, or should be, on night duty, so that they have little or nothing to do with nuisance cases, for the proper repression of which by the police a very considerable increase to their numbers would be necessary so as to allow of there being more men on day duty.. This is clearly not a need to be provided for by Government, and the efficiency of a town police is therefore to be shown not by the increase of nuisance cases, but by the decrease of burglaries.

252. The temporary spurt in Bancoorah in the matter of bad livelihood cases has not of course been maintained, but it has no doubt had a good effect. There is an opening for activity in this respect in the districts of Howrah, Burdwan, and Hooghly, and the criminal classes in the last of these three districts are already showing the bad results of a policy of non-interference.. An increase in Beerbhoom from 14 cases to 33 is described in the report as a well-meant, but not successful, effort, there having been only 7 convictions against 14 acquittals. The figures last year were 14 against 1, and the subject should have been gone into.

253. The decrease in nuisance cases in Hooghly is not explained satisfactorily, and is probably not susceptible of any satisfactory explanation. There was an increase from 12 to 25 with 24 convictions in offences under the Opium Act, French Chandernagore forming the centre and depôt of smuggling operations in these provinces, and some medical practitioners were prosecuted for selling preparations of the drug compounded for other than medicinal purposes. Cases under the Arms Act in this district fell from 85 to 40, which is said to mean that the prosecutions in 1886 have taught a lesson. There were only 56 in the rest of the division.

254. Excise cases continued to be freely, perhaps too freely, instituted in Midnapore, where they were mostly in connection with Sonthal festivals, whilst there is a considerable falling off, which has been left unnoticed, in Burdwan.

## 255. Class VI.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs .. .. .	1,852	2,040	1	2,045	1,904	1,896	1,782	2,247	2,068	178
Nuddea .. .. .	708	990	1	989	837	911	774	1,093	845	195
Jessore .. .. .	223	229	.....	229	175	220	171	249	192	55
Khulna .. .. .	363	102	.....	102	84	98	79	118	90	29
Moorshedabad .. .. .	437	593	1	592	529	526	485	605	500	127
Total .. .. .	3,983	3,990	3	3,987	3,529	3,649	3,291	4,309	3,801	570

An increase of 281 in Nuddea and of nearly 200 in the 24-Pergunnahs finds as a set-off a decrease of 261 in Khulna and of 245 in Moorshedabad. Prosecutions under the Forest Act appear to have been abandoned in Khulna, where cases under that serial fell from 224 to 5.

256. Khulna again shows exceptionally badly in prosecutions for bad livelihood: it had two cases, with an average duration of 109 days, and it is evident the subject is wholly neglected or some of the Satkhira coiners might have been brought to account in this manner. Moorshedabad too has again less than its share, the reason given being that the late Magistrate was most reluctant to sanction prosecutions, so that reports made had to be allowed to accumulate as no action was taken on them.

257. The 24-Pergunnahs return 901 excise cases, more than four times as many as all the other districts in the division put together, whilst of the balance, 225, 178 come from Moorshedabad. Most of the 24-Pergunnahs cases referred to the possession or sale of tari; and whilst cases of fresh tari fell from 407 to 221 the number of cases of the same liquor fermented rose from 3 to 422. No notice is taken of these variations. There is room for more activity in this direction in Jessore, Nuddea, and Khulna.

258. There is a large decrease from 69 to 11 in salt cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, but the increase in 1886 was an unhealthy one, and the Magistrate is rightly of opinion that to hunt up cases in the Sundarbuns, where Liverpool salt is scarcely known, would lead to mischievous interference and probably oppression.

259. A considerable increase, from 32 to 103, in Nuddea under offences against the Arms Act is due to prosecutions under the Magistrate's order for non-renewal of licenses, only 17 cases having been taken up by the police *suo motu*. In the next district, Moorshedabad, there was not a single case, people there probably pleasing themselves about renewal.

260. On a heavy decrease, from 608 to 383, in nuisance cases in Moorshedabad the report remarks with much justice that men who have been on their beats the best part of the day are no use for night duty, and that day duty too is confined to large bazars and crowded thoroughfares, where no one expects nuisances to be committed. It comes to this, that if the police are to show a long tale of nuisance cases they must neglect burglary, and the following remark by the Magistrate on the decrease under discussion may be read with advantage:—

“It must also however be ascribed to the national indifference to the rules of sanitation which is sure to display itself sooner or later in all purely native municipalities, unless they are constantly reminded of their duties.”

It is easy of course to blame the police, and people are apt to forget that when they are least seen they are most active; but as only 365 of these cases out of a provincial total of 19,196 were not investigated by them *suo motu*, it follows that their principal critics and detractors can take little real personal interest in the question which serves as a subject for their strictures.

Cases increased in Nuddea from 552 to 809, and the advanced district of the 24-Pergunnahs with its sixteen municipalities can show only one prosecution not instituted by the police out of a district total of 753—an instructive corroboration of what I have just written.

## 261. Class VI.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore ... ..	1,082	784	.....	784	654	703	603	820	609	124
Rajshahye ... ..	240	169	3	169	144	131	111	200	167	41
Runkpore ... ..	189	105	2	103	72	95	61	117	77	35
Bogra ... ..	148	182	.....	182	150	164	139	197	161	35
Pubna ... ..	160	324	1	323	248	300	279	404	304	96
Darjeeling ... ..	1,114	1,010	1	1,009	927	975	893	1,187	1,067	69
Julpigoree ... ..	169	175	.....	175	155	168	151	178	168	16
Total ... ..	3,071	2,749	7	2,742	2,390	2,536	2,237	3,082	2,603	376

A decrease of 298 cases in Dinagapore is mainly due to fewer prosecutions in nuisance cases, whilst the increase in Pubna results from a change in exactly the opposite direction. None of the other variations call for remark, and the net result is a decrease of 329.

262. There has been a healthy increase in these cases in Dinagapore but results so far are below par, though there were 23 persons under trial at the close of the year. The Magistrate, who with the District Superintendent has devoted much time and attention to this matter, remarks that some difficulty has been found owing to a habit amongst bad characters of starting a false charge against the police the moment they find a report has been sent in about them, and in a separate communication he describes the way in which orders have been modified on appeal, the Judge probably not being fully alive to the necessity felt at present for exemplary sentences owing to the way in which crime had been allowed to get out of hand. The following remark upon one case in which the Judge had said he would impose no condition as to the respectability of the sureties is reproduced:—

‘The futility of binding down a *budmash* upon the security of two other *budmashes* in sums of Rs. 25 each hardly requires to be pointed out.’

Next to nothing was done in Rajshahye, Bogra, and Julpigoree; all three of them districts which would certainly repay being taken in hand.

263. Darjeeling has 145 out of 229 cases, and shows 155 convictions to 9 acquittals. The new frontier patrol is said to account for an increase of 42 cases.

264. The continued decrease in nuisance cases in Dinagapore, where the number reported has fallen from 1,330 to 622, is probably due to a change of Magistrates, and to more time being now given to dealing with heinous crime. In so far as it is the result of this, it is certainly not to be regretted, nor need a further reduction from the present large figures give rise to any misgivings. No notice has been taken of an increase in Pubna from 97 to 263, whilst a decrease from 190 to 87 in Rajshahye is attributed to the provision of public latrines.

265. Darjeeling has 311 cases under ‘other special laws,’ representing a decrease of 71, which is said to have been under cases of cruelty to animals and forest cases, but some further details should have been given, and there is no mention of 46 cases returned by Rajshahye.

266. The Dinagapore report mentions the discovery that the licensed vendors of arms and ammunition at the sudder station had been falsifying their accounts in order to conceal sales to Nepaulese, one of whom was arrested. The extent to which this had gone may be judged from the fact of over 2,500 pounds of powder and more than three and a half lakhs of caps having been disposed of during the year, and it shows what a farce an inspector’s visits may degenerate into. The officer concerned must have had these books up month by month without noticing what was going on, and without its ever occurring to him that he had anything to see to beyond the mere book-keeping.

## 267. Class VI.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	570 *	473	1	471	436	433	400	515	470	38
Furzedpore ... ..	286	222	1	221	209	184	142	262	217	45
Backergunge ... ..	320	424	2	422	354	390	321	453	362	88
Mymensingh ... ..	276	427	1	426	361	363	311	471	405	66
Total ...	1,452	1,546	5	1,540	1,366	1,352	1,174	1,701	1,454	231

Two districts have more and two fewer cases, the result principally in each instance of variations under serial 57.

268. Dacca had as many as 22 cases instituted on petition and a conviction was obtained in 14 of them, but no notice is taken of these circumstances and the report does

nothing more than repeat figures. There was great delay in disposal.

The Furzedpore statement is, as noticed already, incorrectly prepared, but more attention has been paid to the subject both there and in the division generally, the number of cases having risen from 224 to 402. Backergunge is especially noticeable with 185 cases of which 25 were direct, all but one of them being tried in the village. As a result of this no doubt, and of no deviation being allowed from what was never intended to be a hard-and-fast rule, one case lasted for 223 days and the average period of duration was nearly two months. Fifty-eight of the cases belong to the single sub-division of Patuakhali where the arrears of past years had to be made up for, and the results on appeal have been such as to justify their institution.

269. Except that there are some complaints about excise officers in Backergunge not doing enough there is nothing in the district reports which can be turned to account. Nuisance cases there increased as the operation of section 34 of Act V was extended: elsewhere their variations are not noticed, except that the Dacca report speaks of 'a new, non-cognizable, municipal bye-law, which provides for cases which used formerly to be sent up under section 291, Penal Code,' and is therefore made responsible for a decrease of 93. The Commissioner remarks upon this:—

'The explanation of the decrease in serial No. 57 is untenable, as statement A, part II, shows a similar decrease in cases under the Municipal Act (III of 1884). The real explanation of the decrease is probably to be found in the fact that under the Local Self-Government scheme the attention of the European Magistrate has been removed from the streets and lanes of the town, and the subordinate police have now become lax in regard to such cases.

## 270. Class VI.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	535	304	5	299	249	281	239	346	297	57
Nonkholy ... ..	64	82	1	81	66	61	46	104	79	25
Tipperah ... ..	128	153	.....	153	131	125	113	170	141	28
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	717	539	6	533	446	467	398	620	507	108

There is a further large decrease of 184 cases, and the total for the division is now more than 500 less than it was in 1884 and little more than one-half of that for 1885. This is entirely due to Chittagong, the other two districts having more cases, and is almost wholly under 'nuisance' so that conservancy would seem to be falling off, though the District Superintendent would prefer to see in it a sign that people generally are becoming more aware that they are liable to punishment. The Commissioner not unnaturally rejects this theory

and adds that he has called the Magistrate's attention to the point. There were only 208 cases during the year, a weekly average of four, but much depends on the way in which the men on town duty are distributed, and about this I have no information.

271. Prosecutions for bad livelihood increased but only 3 out of 61, all in Noakholly, were tried at the spot, the reason given being that the districts were short-handed.

Bad livelihood. Noakholly too had 19 direct cases, all instituted in the Fenny sub-division on an anonymous petition, against only 4 sent up by the police, and there was great delay in disposal both there and in Chittagong—a shortcoming there can be no possible excuse for in any case which is tried in court. The proceedings in the Fenny sub-division consequent on the petition mentioned are said to have done much good and to have led to a decrease in both arson and burglary.

272. The following remarks by the Commissioner in connection with opium cases are extracted:—

“The work of the police in Cox's Bazar has been considerably lightened by the improved revenue arrangements under which vendors pay a fee in proportion to their sales. This has checked the wholesale vend of cakes of opium for Arracan, and Burmah purchasers now have to pay as much or nearly so as the men of the sub-division, and therefore buy in smaller quantities.

“Police vigilance is as much required as ever, but the conditions under which the trade is carried on have altered.”

273. The Commissioner states that the institution of the Sailors' Home at Chittagong has done much good in repressing drunkenness amongst the European sailors, whilst its usefulness was to be increased by the grant to it of a full hotel license.

#### 274. Class VI.

#### PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1896.	Cases reported in 1897.	False cases.	True cases in 1897.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,868	3,333	7	3,331	3,005	3,890	3,670	4,155	3,745	389
Gya	409	562	2	560	468	512	437	628	519	97
Shahabad	615	506	5	501	413	490	388	695	467	118
Mozufferpore	1,235	1,771	1	1,770	1,620	1,763	1,610	1,811	1,642	157
Durbhunga	309	565	.....	555	745	851	780	1,110	1,045	57
Rarun	595	558	6	522	403	500	444	651	561	89
Chumparun	258	173	1	172	159	161	149	188	171	17
Total	6,659	8,333	22	8,311	7,518	8,153	7,368	9,136	8,150	924

The increase of 1,652 is due to the way in which nuisance cases have been worked in Patna, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, and has not extended to other serials of more importance.

275. An increase of 107 cases is contributed to by all the districts except Shahabad, but 21 out of 103 cases in Gya were instituted on petition, and 34 persons were dis-

Bad livelihood. charged there in police cases.

The delay of 123 days in the disposal of a case in Gya is explained by the accused, who had only been caught after a great deal of trouble, having been allowed without notice to the police to go at large in order to find security. That he should take advantage of such leniency to at once disappear was of course only to be expected, and the police had again all the trouble of hunting him up. The report says nothing about the 21 direct cases, 20 of which resulted in conviction.

One of the Shahabad cases was pending for 152 days and the average period of duration was 50 days, but a very meagre report affords no explanation upon these points.

Durbhunga with 60 cases shows only 25 persons brought to trial of whom 9 were convicted. More vigorous action is required in the sub-divisions; Tajpore, for instance, shows only 6 cases against an increase of 71 in burglaries, and I found when inspecting that accused persons had such ample notice of

what was impending, owing to there being a sort of preliminary magisterial enquiry before proceedings actually commenced, that they were naturally not to be found when wanted.

Results in Sarun are sufficiently good to deserve attention, there having been 85 convictions to only one discharge: only 15 cases however were tried locally.

Not nearly enough was done in Patna, Chumparun, and Mozufferpore, and the small number of cases often means unfortunately that the police do not know who the criminals are who are at work around them on every side. This has to be remedied, and in districts where it is quite the exception for a burglar to be detected and convicted the least we can do is to get him locked up for a term by way of proving that we have other ways of making ourselves felt.

276. An increase of 44 in Mozufferpore, which has more than one-third of the total number of cases for the division, is said to be due to the introduction of the sudder distillery system and to the tappers of palm trees being now required to take out licenses. 461 out of the 183 cases were tari cases.

The District Superintendent of Sarun complains that nominal fines are inflicted upon persons arrested when transporting illicit liquor on the ground that the vendors are more to blame, and the argument does not certainly seem particularly relevant. The Magistrate explains that some of the prosecutions were merely vexatious and connected with the bad settlements, but this does not help matters much and if better reasons were existent they should have been given in the judgment, which is all we have to look to for police purposes.

Opium cases in Chumparun, where there were some large seizures, increased from 13 to 22, but in the face of these facts the District Superintendent is still of opinion that there is not so much smuggling as is generally supposed. Meanwhile Mr. Pughe of Sarun notices a case in which a smuggler had to disarm suspicion taken a circuitous route in order to make it appear he was coming from the west instead of from the direction of Nepaul, and seizures in Lower Bengal as far down as Howrah are quite common enough to be worth looking for.

The Chumparun report mentions the arrest of a buniya, who had booked by rail a consignment of grain in which was packed away opium, in order to say that the district and village police could get no part of the reward, though they had followed the carts for miles. This is not understood, as the rule on the subject empowers the Magistrate to reward all persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium on the conviction of the offender, and the matter should have been brought to notice at the time if there were any fault to find with the distribution. An explanation will now be called for.

277. The only remark made on an increase of over a thousand cases in Patna is that 'the police took greater care in the prevention of nuisances,' which looks as if it had not been noticed how great the change really was. Mr. Shuttleworth has retired, or he would have been asked to explain what looks like a lamentable instance of failure to supervise.

An increase in Gya is the result of the abandonment of a mistaken view of the law held by a former Joint-Magistrate, who held that a man making water on the road did not commit a nuisance punishable under section 34 of Act V. Whilst this view prevailed, and was accepted by higher authority, it was no use for the police to attempt to do their duty, and what this meant in a town like Gya, the resort of thousands of strangers, may be well understood by a remark made on the improvement of the atmosphere which has resulted from a return to a more reasonable mode of thinking.

Cases fell off in Sarun owing to the opium "asamis" not being allowed to camp within municipal limits, and in Durbhunga much more is required of the police than was formerly the case. After all very much depends on the traditions of the place and on the amount of attention paid to this particular subject by superior officers. Patna for instance has nearly twelve times as many cases as Gya; Mozufferpore has in three years more than trebled its numbers; and Durbhunga has almost five times more cases now than it had in 1886.



## 278. Class VI.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	737	675	4	671	548	643	548	780	636	139
Bhagulpore ... ..	501	232	2	220	190	206	178	237	203	34
Purneah ... ..	210	282	...	282	245	102	86	291	245	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	256	350	1	349	313	260	234	430	371	56
Maldah ... ..	673	552	1	551	503	524	400	634	580	05
Total ... ..	2,377	2,081	8	2,073	1,819	1,745	1,536	2,372	2,015	324

The decrease is most observable in Maldah and Bhagulpore, and as usual nuisance cases are the disturbing element.

279. Bhagulpore, which showed a rise in cases last year from 25 to 52, has now come down to 34, the result no doubt of an order by the Magistrate that every report should be tested on the spot by an inspector.

Prosecutions were freely resorted to in Purneah, where there was a rise from 15 to 90, and with fairly good results, there having been 68 convictions to 19 discharges; but from remarks since made by the Magistrate I fear that energy has not been tempered by judgment and that the returns for 1887 are likely to be much less favourable. There are probably more unconvicted criminals in proportion to its population in Purneah than there are in most districts: its eastern thanas in particular swarm with bad characters; but when the subordinate police are encouraged and even driven to send in cases, it ends in their naming any person a chowkidar may mention, and the consideration of such reports is a mere waste of time except that they afford a significant proof that the police do not know who their bad characters are. The Magistrate fortunately is alive to this point, and now-born zeal will therefore be held in check. It is not satisfactory to find that only 5 out of 87 cases decided were tried locally.

A discrepancy in the Maldah return is accounted for by the Magistrates having excluded nine cases against Nuths, which would better have been allowed to remain, and this of course affords an explanation why 13 out of 18 cases shown were tried in court.

A case in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was pending for 152 days, but no explanation has been attempted.

280. Maldah has 52 more cases, 63 against 11 under serial 52, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs also show an increase.

Offences under the Opium Act fell in Monghyr from 47 to 15, the reason assigned being the discouragement now given to the prosecution of cultivators for retaining small quantities of the drug. The Magistrate of Bhagulpore remarks on the number of 3, shown in his return that it is absurd for a district bordering on Nepaul and which grows a little opium in places. The same remark might too with equal justice be made of the adjoining districts of Durbhunga and Purneah, each of which curiously enough has the same number of cases, three.

281. Arms Act cases increased in Maldah, where I remarked on the punishments as being too lenient, and fell off in Monghyr, where there had been a spurt in 1886. Maldah now accounts for 122 of those cases against only 13 in the much larger district of Bhagulpore, where failure to renew a license is evidently thought much less of.

282. The number of cases in Maldah fell off from 573 to 344, partly owing to the provision of latrines and partly to the number of men on day duty being reduced from 10 to 2. Bhagulpore shows 163 fewer cases, but no notice is taken of the fact or of a considerable increase in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.



283.

Class VI.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	675	1,185	2	1,183	1,074	1,113	1,004	1,288	1,157	116
Pooree ... ..	407	764	6	758	633	701	584	1,345	1,071	269
Balasore ... ..	205	130	1	135	105	130	104	154	115	38
Gurjhata ... ..	31	58	.....	58	40	58	48	112	91	21
Total ... ..	1,318	2,143	9	2,134	1,861	2,000	1,740	2,899	2,434	435

The local officers have made the curious mistake of showing cases under serial 58, 'special laws,' as a separate class by themselves; and as there were over 300 of these in Cuttack, their remarks on class VI are somewhat beside the point. Spasmodic activity displayed in hunting up petty cases and in attending to conservancy in Cuttack and Pooree is the cause of an increase of 867, which is not likely to be maintained. The division though has so little serious crime that it returns only 12 cases of bad livelihood, and the police have not therefore been taken away from more important work.

284. Cuttack returns 49 cases against 28 last year, and Pooree 192 against 52, the large increase in the latter district being due to ganja smuggling. It seems ganja from the Gurjhata is in much greater demand than the Rajshahye article and is therefore being constantly brought in by pilgrims and pilgrim hunters, but if this is so the police must have seriously neglected their duty in former years. In Balasore, where there were only ten cases, the police have again been discreditably remiss in this branch of their duties.

285. Whilst Cuttack shows a large increase, from 80 to 201, Balasore has come down from 75 to 28, the District Superintendent's remark on which is that it is owing to the strict supervision exercised by the officers of the Madras Salt Department. Unfortunately for him they did not send up a single case in any district of the division, and the rise in the price of salt was, as the Commissioner points out, an additional motive for the illicit manufacture of small quantities of salt by poor villagers. This was no doubt found to be the case in Cuttack, and the real explanation is that the Balasore police do not come up to the level, not a high one, of even an Orissa district.

286. Balasore does badly too under the Arms Act with but 5 cases against 49 in Cuttack, though only three of these last were sent up by the police.

287. Cuttack and Pooree have both large increases in prosecutions for nuisances and under special laws, whilst neglect and indolence are again noticeable in Balasore. The Commissioner's remark on this is that a large number of the subordinate police are reported to be addicted to opium and *muddut*, and they certainly seem to require more rousing up than they have received lately. The increase in Cuttack under 'special laws' was for breach of rules under the Cantonment Act, and in Pooree in forest cases which had formerly been treated as cases of criminal trespass and shown accordingly under class V.

288. Class VI.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1886.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1887.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Razaribagh ... ..	210	218	1	217	192	208	185	290	210	59
Lohardugga ... ..	520	295	.....	295	263	279	255	318	284	33
Palanow ... ..	181	142	.....	142	118	142	118	171	189	50
Singbhoom ... ..	217	187	3	184	157	157	132	218	177	40
Munbhoom ... ..	174	243	2	241	140	190	121	382	300	81
Total ... ..	1,302	1,085	6	1,079	864	976	811	1,358	1,110	236

The decrease is under excise and nuisance cases, Lohardugga being the greatest defaulter, whilst Manbhoom exhibits an increase. This last district is too the only one in which prosecutions for bad livelihood have received a fair amount of attention.

289. On a reduction of 28 in excise cases in Singbhoom, the report remarks that it is not to be regretted since most of the cases were of a petty nature, and I find too that 53 out of the total of 86 were instituted in the same month, January.

290. An increase of 8 in Arms Act cases in Lohardugga is assigned to the precautions taken in connection with the agitation amongst the Kols, but there were only 31 cases in this district all told, whilst in Hazaribagh without any such disturbing influence there were 42 representing an increase of 33, and in 1885 119.

291. In Lohardugga nuisance cases fell from 456 to 231, being now, so the report says, left in Ranchee almost entirely to the municipal commissioners who are disposed to be lenient, and who did not send up a single case the whole of the 231 being police institutions.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

292. The number of cases reported, cognizable and non-cognizable, was 2,780, and 2,268 persons were convicted out of 2,707 brought to trial. These figures indicate no change of any importance, nor should railway police work, which is ordinarily simple enough, be subject to any violent oscillations.

The following cases are noticed :—

A dacoity was committed at Mankur in the Burdwan district, the station-master's quarters being selected, but the dacoits, who were not disposed to show fight, had to make off without taking anything. Three arrests were made in this case, but the identification was weak and nothing followed.

A gang of 11 men engaged at night in breaking into a godown at Mukdum-pore on the Gya line set on a policeman, who had arrested the seend-digger, and rescued the latter after a smart scuffle with the station staff. Three men were arrested and convicted on identification mainly afforded by the marks left by their encounter.

A box containing specie to the value of Rs. 4,703 booked from Dacca to Calcutta was changed in transit and never recovered. Suspicion fell on the booking clerk, who had been previously charged with embezzlement, but nothing could be established. Some excellent work was done, on the East Indian line especially, in detecting and arresting railway pick-pockets, one constable in particular, who had been told off for this special duty getting hold of three old offenders in as many days. Unfortunately the sentences were not always adequate. One case now noticed will be found referred to in paragraph 338 of my last year's report, and in another at Serampore, in which the trying Magistrate is said to have refused to grant any remand whatever, the accused, a well-known Calcutta thief, who had been let off by him with three months, was found afterwards to have had four previous convictions, the last time in 1880 for six years. It would be difficult to exaggerate the mischief that is done by arbitrary and injudicious refusals of this nature in which the trying officer usually seems to be bent only on exhibiting at once his independence of control and total absence of common sense.

As showing the care with which enquiries are made, and what can be done when facilities for doing anything are permitted, I may instance the case of an old offender caught picking pockets at Somastipore who, before being identified at Benares, had been taken over the whole length of the line between Cawnpore and Calcutta and exhibited at every jail of any size.

293. Including 22 suicides there were 163 accidents and 112 persons were killed, 30 of whom were railway servants.

A pointsman at Phulbari on the Northern Bengal Railway, who reversed the points whilst an engine was passing, derailing some waggons which fell upon and crushed the driver who had jumped, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; and a native driver on the same line was given eighteen

months for backing his engine so carelessly while shunting as to kill the man who was attending to the coupling.

On the Central Bengal line a passenger in striking a match set fire to a tin of turpentine and two passengers, who jumped or fell from the carriage which was not much injured, were run over and killed.

294. Twenty-eight cases of obstruction were reported in which 16 persons were convicted. For placing a sleeper across the line near Bishenpore four khallassies were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, but the principal accused, the line mistry, who was under orders of transfer, was discharged. Most of the cases were of a petty nature, the work of mischievous boys, and in no instance was any serious damage done.

295. There were 24 cases of spike theft, all on the East Indian line, and five persons were convicted. It appears that the Company hold periodical sales of old spikes, and this of course increases the difficulty of obtaining a conviction since the possession of a spike carries no weight whatever.

296. Seven cases of running train thefts are reported with one conviction, in which the accused was a pointsman.

297. There were only eight cases of opium smuggling and ten persons were convicted. In one instance a consignment of 12 maunds 7 seers on the way to Putiala was seized at Mokameh, the man concerned, who was arrested at Nabha, being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

298. There is a net decrease of 3,410 distributed as shown in the following table; it was practically impossible that the high figures of 1886 should be maintained, and the variation in 'miscellaneous' under the heading 'special laws,' a heading which comprises more than one-fifth of the whole total, is in itself more than enough to account for the whole of the change noticed. It rose by 3,923 in 1886 only to fall by 3,626 in 1887:—

				Number of cases.		Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.
				1886.	1887.		
Class	I	...	...	...	8,063	8,706	643
"	II	...	...	...	72	38	34
"	III	...	...	...	1,028	925	103
"	IV	...	...	...	58,945	57,093	1,852
"	V	...	...	...	10,665	9,404	1,261
"	VI	...	...	...	10,877	0,487	390
Special laws	...	...	...	...	23,014	22,601	413
Total				...	1,12,664	1,09,254	3,410
Net decrease				...	...	...	3,410

299. CLASS I.—The increase in this, the only class which shows an increase, is almost wholly under offences against public justice, and these always contain a large proportion in which the prosecution is on behalf of Government.

300. CLASS IV.—Petty assaults show a decrease of 1,868, and this, coupled with a decrease of 852 under mischief cases in class V, goes to show that litigation as a luxury was less resorted to.

301. CLASS VI.—A decrease of 291 in cases of security for keeping the peace on conviction is not a good sign, and it is remarkable how little use is made of this useful provision. Offences relating to marriage fell off by 231.

302. Under special laws, the decrease in 'miscellaneous' has already been noticed, and there were too 336 fewer prosecutions for offences against the Municipal Act and 151 fewer railway cases. Cases under the Pound Act increased by 3,143 which goes a long way to cover the falling off of 3,516 noticed last year, and an increase of 119 for failure to register births and deaths is also worth noticing whilst there were 369 more cases under the Police Act.

303. 4,064 cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable, or very nearly the same number as in 1886 when the figures were 4,021. The police were employed in 2,143 assault cases and in 5.1 of the cases generally the

move in both these instances being the wrong way; they took up too 741 out of 1,718 cases under Chapter VIII A, Criminal Procedure Code.

304. The table below shows the extent to which process was issued and enforced in the different districts, and as usual there are some noticeable inequalities and oscillations. In Balasore, for instance, the percentage of cases in which process was issued has fallen from 94·4 to 32·2, in Palamow from 93·8 to 47·6, and in Furreedpore from 83·3 to 56·8. Bancoorah with 48·8 continues to maintain its old level.

I remarked on the Balasore figures last year and they again present the same peculiarity, that every person summoned attended, whilst the same thing occurred in Manbhoom, Lohardugga, Pubna, Gya, Chumparun, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the number of persons attending in the last five districts being in excess of that summoned. In Hooghly, Nuddea, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Purneah on the other hand the percentage was below even the very poor rate of 60, and unfortunately disregard of process is too often either not noticed at all or is considered sufficiently dealt with if a warrant issues, even though it is not executed.

DISTRICTS.					Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
BURDWAN DIVISION.						
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	56·2	1·0
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	43·8	98·6
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	88·4	81·8
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	84·1	69·7
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	85·8	57·4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	80·8	98·9
Total				...	76·7	766·8
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	73·2	65·4
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	81·9	58·3
Jessore	...	...	...	...	86·4	60·4
Khulna	...	...	...	...	67·6	93·6
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	87·4	61·3
Total				...	79·8	64·4
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.						
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	63·8	96·7
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	77·8	95·7
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	80·4	74·4
Bograh	...	...	...	...	62·6	62·8
Pubna	...	...	...	...	73·6	76·6
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	74·9	111·9
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	55·5	97·4
Total				...	70·2	85·2
DACCA DIVISION.						
Dacca	...	...	...	...	68·7	77·6
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	56·8	75·9
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	74·7	63·2
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	93·6	74·0
Total				...	73·0	73·5
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	60·3	56·3
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	56·2	69·5
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	73·2	55·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	89·2	128·8
Total				...	64·2	60·0

## DISTRICTS.

Percentage of  
cases in which  
process was  
issued.Percentage of persons  
who appeared  
to persons  
summoned.

## PATNA DIVISION.

Patna	...	...	...	82.2	84.5
Gya	...	...	...	83.6	101.9
Shahabad	...	...	...	72.8	94.9
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	85.6	90.8
Durbhungah	...	...	...	79.3	96.8
Sarun	...	...	...	77.0	91.2
Chumparun	...	...	...	68.2	103.5
Total	...	...	...	75.6	94.0

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr	...	...	...	78.9	74.0
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	75.7	65.8
Purneah	...	...	...	66.7	57.8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	81.2	83.5
Maldah	...	...	...	80.4	97.4
Total	...	...	...	76.2	74.1

## ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	...	...	...	76.5	73.3
Pooree	...	...	...	61.3	99.0
Balasore	...	...	...	32.2	100.0
Gurjhat	...	...	...	90.4	105.8
Total	...	...	...	60.6	84.2

## CHOTA NAGPORE.

Hazaribangh	...	...	...	87.2	78.9
Lohardugga	...	...	...	73.1	100.0
Palamow	...	...	...	47.6	61.7
Singbhoom	...	...	...	66.7	96.7
Manbhoom	...	...	...	92.1	100.0
Total	...	...	...	78.1	89.0

305.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	3,804	3,421	1,025	2,432	2,224	1,181	826	35
Hancoorah	1,575	1,227	538	730	720	275	419	23
Beerbhoom	1,678	1,675	1,492	1,503	1,068	562	312	22
Midnapore	5,040	4,571	3,845	5,194	3,635	1,555	1,609	94
Hooghly	5,645	4,855	4,167	4,625	2,657	1,354	787	89
Howrah	3,286	3,164	2,557	3,113	3,090	1,568	984	73
Total	21,088	18,913	14,514	17,397	13,372	6,498	4,937	312

The decrease is general and on the whole fairly evenly distributed, whilst the reports as a rule afford remarkably little to notice on a point on which the police can hardly be expected to be able to put forward much in the way of either information or theories. The Magistrate of Burdwan states that he is puzzled to account for a decrease, but last year's rise was far too rapid to be maintained.

306. In Hooghly the police were not considered to have been employed to investigate unless it was by order of the Magistrate; and that the same view of what constitutes employment obtains in other district is evident from the fact that the number of cases transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable, as given in column 9 of statement I, is in several instances greater than that shown in column VIII of statement A, Part II. That is what should be, and generally is, a part has been returned as greater than the whole, from

which it is wrongly excluded, whilst the amount of work done by the police in connection with non-cognizable crime is being considerably understated

307.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	6,847	5,257	3,449	5,938	3,886	2,597	1,156	16
Nuddea ... ..	3,244	3,410	2,794	3,835	2,236	1,333	731	23
Jessore ... ..	3,432	3,431	3,312	4,393	2,618	1,377	757	59
Khulna ... ..	1,879	1,593	1,077	1,472	1,379	717	384	59
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,785	2,812	2,460	2,848	1,747	1,017	590	23
Total ... ..	18,187	16,003	13,492	18,426	11,866	6,841	3,028	209

There is a drop of over a thousand cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, whilst in Nuddea and Moorshedabad the change is slightly the other way. The number of municipal cases, or rather of cases under 'special laws,' in the 24-Pergunnahs, has fallen off by 422 against an increase last year of 608. This follows on a decrease in nuisance cases in cognizable crime, and seems to evidence a diminution in the interest taken in sanitation. Another point connected with this district is that 91 out of 122 cases in which the police were employed were referred by the same officer, the Deputy Magistrate of Basirhât.

In Jessore the police were employed in 55 cases in two out of the five subdivisions and in none at all in the rest of the district. The remaining reports afford nothing to notice, except that, in Moorshedabad whilst the police are shown as having been employed in 57 cases only 106 were transferred to non-cognizable; hence the real number was probably something about 163.

308.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinapore ... ..	1,230	2,100	1,340	1,401	1,442	830	487	43
Rajshahye ... ..	1,314	1,087	846	1,358	1,300	660	538	17
Rungpore ... ..	2,018	1,714	1,379	1,621	1,204	573	443	33
Bogra ... ..	1,301	1,382	864	901	561	310	171	21
Pubna ... ..	2,208	1,051	1,435	1,005	1,402	790	520	40
Darjeeling ... ..	619	674	505	570	638	408	144	3
Julpigoree ... ..	698	753	418	629	613	280	182	20
Total ... ..	9,386	9,681	6,780	8,478	7,227	3,860	2,505	177

Dinapore, which last year formed the one exception to a general increase, has now 870 more cases—a result due no doubt to the opening of the Thakurgaon sub-division and to the increased facilities thus afforded for lodging complaints. Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Pubna, on the other hand, have all considerably fewer cases, and the increase in two districts, Bogra and Julpigori, is a very small one.

309. The restriction mentioned in former reports as in force in Dinapore on the reference of cases to the police has not been withdrawn, except of course in Thakurgaon, and yet the number of cases so made over has jumped from 10 to 163, whilst Rajshahye with more than a thousand fewer cases has 107.

310. The mistake noticed above however in paragraph 306 has certainly been made in Rungpore and Bogra, whilst it is quite possible it may have been made elsewhere; and with such a margin for error it is not much use examining figures. The danger indeed of drawing inferences from imperfect information partially understood is well illustrated in the Rungpore report, which accepting 38 as the correct number of cases in which the police were employed remarks on this that nearly all of them were investigated by the police under the belief that they were cognizable, and that very few non-cognizable cases were

sent to them. Statement I however shows that some must have been so sent, for it gives 82 cases excluded from statement A, Part I, and shown as non-cognizable in Part II. That the police were employed in nearly all these cases is practically certain, and it is just as certain that some of them have not been shown in column 8 of statement A.

311.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca ... ..	5,063	4,715	3,243	3,709	2,881	1,307	1,287	95
Furreedpore ... ..	3,442	4,123	2,345	3,076	2,337	1,263	1,008	66
Backergunge ... ..	2,065	3,058	2,286	2,484	1,574	887	535	41
Mymensing ... ..	4,785	3,911	3,090	4,235	3,136	1,861	1,165	83
Total ...	15,255	15,837	11,564	13,504	9,926	5,363	3,905	285

Whilst Furreedpore has 681 more cases Mymensingh has 844 fewer, and a similar difference, though not to the same extent, is to be noticed in Backergunge and Dacca, so that variations have not followed any fixed rule. No special reason is given for the increase in Furreedpore, and it has certainly not been encouraged for the percentage of cases in which process was issued is only 56·8, a very liberal use of the police had no doubt a good deal to say to this.

312. The decrease in Mymensingh is attributed to a large number of cases having been dismissed in the sub-divisions of Tangail and Netrokona under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, that is before issue of process. It would have been well though if figures had been given, or at least consulted, for I see that process issued notwithstanding in the district generally in as many as 93·6 of cases, so that elsewhere it must have been pretty well to be had for the asking.

313. The Magistrate of Dacca, where 335 cases were investigated by the police, explains that this was owing to cases under Chapter VIIIA, Criminal Procedure Code, in which local investigations are indispensable, but the Commissioner observes that there were only 177 such cases.

The District Superintendent of Backergunge does not appear to be at all clear as to whether enquiries into cases of probable breach of the peace should or should not be treated as enquiries into non-cognizable cases. They are of course nothing of the sort, though they form in his district a very sensible addition to police work, as over 1,100 such enquiries were held.

314.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ... ..	3,571	3,432	2,071	2,435	1,372	642	562	59
Noakholly ... ..	4,348	3,529	1,985	2,335	1,024	781	518	38
Tipperah ... ..	5,095	4,413	3,256	4,107	2,270	1,327	712	56
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	91	65	58	89	114	53	53	8
Total ...	13,105	11,439	7,370	8,966	5,380	2,803	1,845	161

A decrease of 1,636 occurs mostly in Tipperah and Noakholly, Chittagong showing but a small falling off from the high total of 1886. There is nothing to object to in the issue of process, which indeed shows a marked improvement in Chittagong though a further reduction is as possible as it is desirable.

The Commissioner remarks on serial 24, offences relating to marriage, that process issued in only 46 cases out of 157 in Chittagong, where the Magistrate suggests that it should be refused unless the marriage has been registered, and that the increased use of registration offices must in time reduce the number of these cases which exhibit a reduction of 160 in the division generally.

315. The Magistrate of Chittagong explains that the too free issue of process in 1886 continued to make itself felt in 1887, and he is doubtless right in his belief that where this is the case complaints are instituted without any intention of bringing them to trial.

The Tipperah report is what it professes to be—a report on cognizable crime only, non-cognizable being entirely omitted.

316.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna ... ..	2,278	2,641	2,173	2,973	2,514	1,452	490	53
Gya ... ..	1,919	2,040	1,713	2,166	2,207	1,339	606	24
Shahabad ... ..	2,318	2,611	1,903	2,357	2,239	986	911	46
Muzafferpore ... ..	1,846	2,004	1,276	1,777	1,814	789	734	70
Durbhunga ... ..	1,262	2,585	2,052	2,791	2,702	2,006	616	60
Sarun ... ..	2,680	3,021	2,328	3,300	3,078	1,650	1,044	10
Chumparun ... ..	2,175	2,119	1,446	1,649	1,708	368	607	20
Total ... ..	14,486	17,030	12,491	17,021	16,002	8,500	5,048	277

Excepting only Chumparun, where the variation is insignificant, there is an increase in every district and in Durbhunga the number of cases has more than doubled, the rise there being from 1,262 to 2,585. The issue of process would bear reduction in most of the districts, and in two of them, Gya and Chumparun, the number of persons attending is shown as in excess of that summoned.

The same thing occurred in Gya in 1886, but it does not appear to have attracted attention.

The increase in Durbhunga was mainly under 'special laws;' and as it was from 351 to 1,454, the Magistrate is fully justified in calling it abnormal. It appears to have been mainly under the Municipal and Police Acts, that is, it means increased attention to sanitation with the result as remarked by the Magistrate of heavy pressure on the magisterial staff.

A fairly close study of the district reports has produced nothing which need be utilized; but the tables show a considerable increase in the number of charges of petty assault, and although attendance is represented as unusually good complaints, I imagine, could stand more weeding than they get at present. The police are shown as having been employed in only 18 cases in Gya and 28 in Durbhunga, but in both these districts, and also in Chumparun, cases investigated as cognizable but returned as non-cognizable, have not been taken into account.

317.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	3,181	2,640	2,084	2,928	2,168	1,152	751	80
Bhagulpore ... ..	2,380	2,405	1,821	2,202	1,451	821	695	54
Purneah ... ..	2,178	2,201	1,532	1,721	983	619	360	34
Southal Pergunnah ... ..	2,948	2,753	2,238	2,053	2,467	1,845	695	16
Maldah ... ..	822	694	478	807	786	390	260	36
Total ... ..	11,408	10,698	8,153	10,611	7,866	4,893	2,559	224

Monghyr and Maldah, the only districts last year with more cases, now return fewer, the decrease in each instance being fairly large. The number of municipal cases fell from 1,387 to 723 in Monghyr, where the report speaks of want of proper supervision on the part of the municipal authorities, and in Maldah there was a large falling off, which has not been explained, in assault cases. The other reports afford nothing to notice though Purneah affords a contrast to Maldah in the increase it exhibits under class IV.



318.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	2,709	2,839	2,172	2,815	2,066	1,065	710	75
Pooree ... ..	1,045	1,261	774	909	960	429	394	23
Balasore ... ..	1,449	1,722	556	728	728	361	257	12
Gurjhat ... ..	147	104	94	225	233	129	53	1
Total ...	6,049	5,926	3,596	4,737	3,983	2,004	1,413	123

Pooree has a large decrease in cases of assault and conservancy to set against increases in Balasore and Cuttack. This district showed in exactly the same manner last year, when I considered and rejected the explanation tendered; on the present occasion no theory is put forward.

The Commissioner notices the extraordinary low percentage of process issued in Balasore, where more than two out of every three cases were summarily rejected, to remark, that complaints there are carefully sifted, but it would be more to the purpose to know why the figures, which were 49·8 in 1885, rose in 1886 to 94·4 only to fall in 1887 to 32·2, whilst during the last four years not a single person summoned in a non-cognizable case failed to appear. The figures may be, and most probably are, worthless, but it would be a step gained if the local officers would see that as they stand they require explanation, and another point is that, all this sifting notwithstanding, results came up to something even less than a fair average, the percentage of persons convicted being only 52·3.

319.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1886.	1887.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh ... ..	852	759	662	903	713	349	277	13
Lohardugga ... ..	665	916	673	1,009	1,009	482	495	29
Palamow ... ..	211	264	121	405	230	64	174	11
Singbhoom ... ..	353	304	203	243	235	131	81	19
Manbhoom ... ..	588	594	547	944	944	453	21	26
Total ...	2,609	2,827	2,206	3,504	3,151	1,479	1,048	98

Except in Lohardugga, where there was a considerable rise in petty assaults attended by a slight falling off in cases of hurt, there is no fluctuation of any importance. The Deputy Commissioner of the district named points to the agitation amongst certain sections of the Kols as constituting the reason, but it does not seem to me that this should, or could, have much to say to a rise in *marpit* cases, or in prosecutions for giving false evidence.

There is nothing to notice in connection with Hazaribagh except a complaint by the District Superintendent that the police have to serve processes in this class of cases, owing to only eight process peons being kept for the whole of this large district. This ought certainly not to be allowed, and I hope that the deficiency having been so prominently noticed will now be amended.

The Singbhoom return is admittedly inaccurate, but corrected figures have not been supplied, and it must therefore go for what it is worth.

320. The unwillingness before noticed to treat assaults as cases of hurt continues, and the only other point worth remark is that Lohardugga and Manbhoom again show every person against whom process issued as having attended.

321.

## REMANDS.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1887.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1886.	REMARKS.	
BENGAL.	Burdwan...	Burdwan ...	582	136	100	105	74	54	34	24	47	40.5	44.8	8A forms pending.	
		Bancoora ...	289	51	41	45	31	34	22	19	43	31.8	43.9		
		Beerbhoom ...	541	174	115	86	43	37	25	17	32	53.4	49.7	12A " ditto.	
		Midnapore ...	921	338	172	134	85	60	49	29	54	55.3	50.3		
		Hooghly ...	1,493	925	142	100	86	60	53	34	47	71.4	85.6	37A " ditto.	
		Howrah ...	2,516	2,082	142	70	73	49	32	16	31	88.3	92.2	16A " ditto.	
		Total ...	6,342	3,706	712	546	395	303	215	139	254	69.6	75.1	72A forms pending.	
	Presidency	24 Pergunnahs	1,953	995	397	235	133	66	41	20	26	71.2	80.07	41A forms pending.	
		Nuddea ...	940	323	234	134	89	56	35	22	47	59.2	53.7		
		Jessore ...	631	203	131	105	73	53	29	17	20	62.9	51.3		
		Khulnah ...	544	136	72	63	64	44	30	23	53	36.3	41.2	70A " ditto.	
		Moorshedabad	1,535	462	350	459	81	50	43	25	21	62.9	57.5	30A " ditto.	
		Total ...	5,622	2,117	1,184	996	440	278	192	107	167	55.7	64.2	141A forms pending.	
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	637	85	125	105	103	72	50	25	72	32.9	52.2		
		Rajshahye ...	642	201	101	89	57	45	32	27	63	47.0	53.9	28A forms pending.	
		Rungpore ...	845	180	225	203	100	52	31	24	22	47.0	61.05		
		Bogra ...	334	88	68	62	39	23	14	15	10	46.7	15.05	6A " ditto.	
		Pubna ...	503	151	62	127	70	44	25	12	12	42.3	36.6		
		Darjeeling ...	926	744	97	45	23	6	3	7	1	90.8	81.8		
		Julpigoree ...	302	77	91	54	27	15	10	9	19	55.6	41.2		
	Total ...	4,189	1,520	769	685	427	257	165	119	207	54.7	54.9	34A forms pending.		
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	689	128	145	110	101	61	28	28	23	39.6	52.6	60A forms pending.		
	Furreedpore ...	578	96	82	104	90	62	41	19	54	39.7	45.3	26A " ditto.		
	Backergunge	790	181	169	127	84	78	51	32	27	44.3	33.06	41A " ditto.		
	Mymensingh...	675	208	183	165	88	84	50	51	99	40.1	45.8	47A " ditto.		
	Total ...	3,032	613	579	510	363	285	170	130	208	39.3	44.8	174A forms pending.		
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	528	125	90	92	59	43	37	16	41	40.8	46.2	23A forms pending.		
	Noakholly ...	286	52	32	37	41	28	29	8	40	29.3	26.7	19A " ditto.		
	Tipperah ...	857	199	188	150	125	92	52	22	26	45.1	43.4			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	23	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	95.6	90.4			
	Total ...	1,692	397	311	279	224	163	119	46	107	41.8	42.08	42A forms pending.		
	Total of Bengal	20,877	8,359	3,655	3,016	1,853	1,280	861	541	943	57.0	61.1	463A forms pending.		
BEHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	924	147	216	164	131	70	48	27	62	39.2	49.1	60A forms pending.	
		Gya ...	1,037	153	284	196	154	101	57	29	64	42.1	47.3		
		Shahabad ...	1,201	226	277	246	195	118	75	35	41	39.4	45.1	48A " ditto.	
		Mozafferpore	701	357	151	67	46	30	31	17	28	66.7	58.1	34A " ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	628	302	245	163	70	47	33	20	26	58.9	54.6	32A " ditto.	
		Suran ...	893	255	202	168	123	65	44	19	17	51.1	58.8		
		Chumparun ...	931	276	245	141	97	54	38	15	26	56.2	61.3	36A " ditto.	
		Total ...	6,735	1,716	1,623	1,135	816	494	320	161	254	49.5	54.2	210A forms pending.	
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,126	172	233	202	154	90	62	54	92	35.9	50.7	38A forms pending.	
		Bhagulpore ...	635	106	127	96	61	40	33	15	45	48.6	51.8	9A " ditto.	
		Purneah ...	583	107	110	122	76	54	34	20	60	37.2	48.4		
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	508	229	179	77	29	86	13	9	10	64.2	59.4	16A " ditto.	
		Maldah ...	647	189	217	97	63	53	30	5	9	62.6	47.3	14A " ditto.	
		Total ...	3,489	803	890	596	376	262	192	103	216	47.8	51.5	77A forms pending.	
		Total of Behar	10,224	2,519	2,459	1,729	1,192	756	518	264	470	49.9	53.3	287A forms pending.	
	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	916	315	250	108	82	62	21	18	60	61.6	60.05		
		Pooree ...	909	284	290	103	61	40	35	20	40	63.1	59.9	11A forms pending.	
		Balasore ...	390	109	93	57	53	24	12	11	20	51.7	30.2	13A " ditto.	
		Gurjhat ...	243	46	97	45	20	11	6	4	1	58.8	61.6		
		Total of Orissa	2,458	754	730	313	241	137	74	59	121	59.9	50.7	24A forms pending.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	455	126	125	85	40	30	15	6	11	55.1	49.7	17A forms pending.	
		Lohardugga ...	476	80	134	87	63	46	22	20	19	44.9	51.5		
		Palamow ...	202	39	68	37	21	14	8	1	8	52.9	48.7	6A " ditto.	
		Singbhoom ...	316	112	66	47	36	19	6	9	19	56.3	53.5	2A " ditto.	
		Manbhoom ...	345	73	69	39	53	27	13	23	49	41.2	34.07		
		Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,794	430	462	295	212	136	63	65	106	44.1	47.5	25A forms pending.	
GRAND TOTAL			35,353	12,062	2,236	5,353	3,501	2,315	1,516	929	1,640	54.5	58.1	799A forms pending.	
Percentage ...			.....	34.2	20.5	15.1	9.9	6.5	4.3	2.6	4.6	...	...		

In the following four districts, Noakholly, Furreedpore, Bancoora, and Dinagepore, less than one-third of the cases sent up were decided on the first two hearings; and *per contra* in the following five, Darjeeling, Howrah, Hooghly, the 24 Pergunnahs, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, more than two-thirds

were so disposed of. Noakholly attracted unfavourable attention in this manner in 1886 also, and in Dinagore the work was exceptionally heavy. Of the five districts noticed on other grounds, the first four mainly owe their position to the number of conservancy cases they return, as these form a class in which a remand is seldom or never heard of, whilst the Sonthal Pergunnahs come to the front more by good luck than good management, as I found when inspecting there some very notable instances of delay. Khoolna, Dacca, and Patna, the two first districts for the second time, all had an exceptionally high number of A forms pending trial at the close of the year. In Hooghly two cases of rioting made over to a bench of honorary magistrates, in which pleaders were seemingly the prevailing element, were remanded over twenty times and took nearly a year to be disposed of. The Commissioner's remark on the excuse made, that one of the accused was absconding, is that cases would be kept untried for years if remands were generally given upon such grounds, and that the explanation is therefore neither sufficient nor satisfactory.

I am always unwilling myself to see benches employed to try police cases of any importance, which are far better left to stipendiary Magistrates; and a tribunal constituted as this one seems to have been could hardly be expected to overcome its leaning to systematic delay and procrastination.

The Burdwan report mentions the case of a sub-divisional officer who had to be transferred to a sadder station, "because of his inability to abstain from giving improper remands." The subordinate in question is said not to have been strong enough to hold his own against the local bar, who are further stated to have obtained an undue influence over successive Magistrates.

There are no remarks on this subject by the Magistrate of Dinagore, but the District Superintendent observes that with some officers the smallest excuse affords sufficient ground for a remand, and generally for the full period allowed by law.

Bogra shows a considerable and much needed improvement; the percentage of cases decided on the first two hearings having risen from 15.05 to 46.7; so that things have apparently righted themselves. The Commissioner does not think that the figures as they are afford any real test of the manner in which work was done in any particular district; but their real and one use is to indicate general delay, no matter what the cause, and it can hardly be denied that they do very efficiently serve this purpose.

A change for the worse in Furreedpore is set down to delay in the sub-divisions, and Mr. Lyall remarks on Noakholly, the worst district in 1887 as it was the second worst in 1886, that there is no excuse whatever for the excessively bad results, and that the Magistrate, who makes no observation, has been told he must insist on better work.

An improvement in Balasore is said to be due to stricter supervision by a new Magistrate; a cause which has no doubt been at work in producing better results in Manbhoom. In the former district though the change is more likely to have been brought about by an order by the Commissioner, now under reference, that the adjournment *de die in diem* of a case continuously under trial, does not amount to, and is not to be shown as, a remand. How considerable an effect such an order would, if generally acted upon, have in lessening the number of remands is of course, obvious.

The return shows only remands in cases sent up in A form, and no idea therefore can be obtained from it of the delay which too often characterizes the disposal of C forms false, in which the complainant, his witnesses, and not unfrequently the accused, are sent for and examined with the view of determining if there are sufficient grounds for instituting a prosecution for bringing a false charge. It is a common thing when inspecting, to find these enquiries dragging on for months together, with the result that the witnesses are so tampered with that there is nothing of the original charge left by the time the case comes to be finally disposed of.

### 322. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 107, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

The instructions given in paragraph 41 of the Resolution on the report for 1886, to show the exact number of proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, that is of proceedings in which persons were called upon to

show cause why they should not be bound over to the keep the peace, have not been properly attended to, complete figures being forthcoming for one division only, Burdwan. The details required have to be furnished by Magistrates, not by the police, and it is not the case that they are already shown under class VI of cognizable crime, though lumped together with bad livelihood proceedings. They are not at present shown at all in statement A, in which their proper place would be under non-cognizable, following serial 29, and it would seem advisable that some steps should be taken with a view to such important statistics being no longer excluded as they are at present.

323.

## RE-CONVICTIONS.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven or more previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan ... ..	149	100	24	16	5	1	1	.....
Presidency ... ..	128	93	20	4	4	1	.....	1
Rajshahye ... ..	125	93	20	5	5	1	.....	.....
Dacca ... ..	155	119	21	12	1	1	.....	.....
Chittagong ... ..	53	39	10	1	2	1	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	313	262	86	30	13	1	1	.....
Blagnipore ... ..	204	134	43	16	6	1	2	.....
Orissa ... ..	157	142	37	6	1	1	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore ... ..	84	62	18	7	...	...	1	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,151	1,028	271	99	37	10	5	1

The number of these proved, and it is to be hoped acted upon, shows a variation of nine only from what it was in 1886, when the number of convictions for cognizable offences was 1,600 more. It is to be observed that we do not attempt to show all previous convictions; those in most non-cognizable cases for instance being excluded; whilst where the accused is sent up for a non-cognizable offence the police have nothing to do with the prosecution.

The number is certainly short of what I could wish to see, and of what I am convinced it might be; but that the time taken up in enquiring into a man's antecedents should be remarked on by a Magistrate, as occasioning remands is a good sign, and I think in the great generality of cases we are now being given fairly reasonable facilities, for it is less trouble to grant a remand than to have to submit an explanation afterwards for refusing to do so. But little assistance has been given by jail officers, nor would it be creditable to the police if they relied upon them to any extent. So much attention too is now paid to our registers, and a man who has given a false name and residence is made the subject of so much notice, that we can generally afford to be independent.

Monghyr as usual shows remarkably well with 93, and Patna is not far behind it with 84; but other districts should be able to do equally well in proportion and when, under the orders of Government, every sub-division is provided with a copy of the district conviction register we ought to make a great stride in advance. The subject is so fully gone into when examining the quarterly returns and statements that there is little left to be said here, and it has too been so much written about that there is nothing I need reproduce from the reports. The increase in the number of men convicted three times and more, which is as much as from 108 to 162, is noteworthy, as showing that a partial knowledge only is not accepted, and there is no doubt that our registers are kept much better now than they were formerly.

324.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Thirty criminals, of whom 9 were Burwars and 17 Mugheya Domes, were photographed during the year, besides which 129 dozen copies were reprinted from old negatives. It was not often that a photograph leads to any-

thing, the ordinary warder or constable being singularly slow at recognizing a likeness, but we cannot afford to throw a chance away, and the cost after all, is only trifling.

325.

## CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Tutia Musalmans, who live in north Midnapore along the banks of the Rupnarain river, have been giving some trouble of late, and it is proposed to establish settlements for them after the plan adopted in the case of the Mugheya Domes. These Tutias are all burglars, the boys being regularly taught how to dig a *seendh* as soon as they are big enough to use the *seendh kali*. Much attention has been paid of late to the Dharees of Monghyr, who are now so hemmed in as to be forced to commit their hereditary crime within a night's journey of their homes, instead of as formerly wandering about all over Behar. Lists have been prepared of their names whilst of 1,010 adult males forming the sept only 67 were unaccounted for on the last day of February. Burwars from Gonda continue to arrive in considerable numbers, although every man we can put our hands on is proceeded against, and deported under the Criminal Tribes Act. Forty-nine Mugheya Domes were arrested and sent up in Sarun, where they are said to be a source of constant trouble. The local officers report separately on the efforts made to reclaim these people who need not therefore be further noticed here.

326.

## CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

THE following remarks by the Magistrate of Burdwan are reproduced *in extenso* since they are probably equally applicable to districts in Lower Bengal generally. I cannot see though why a Bengali in uniform, and subjected to some sort of education in the way of restraint and discipline, is to be held as the intellectual inferior of outsiders—men who after all are his caste-fellows and come from the same stock that he does:—

“The general conduct of the police during the year I would pronounce to have been good, and considering that a stout labourer in this district can easily earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 a month all the year round, and an ordinary member of the fever-stricken and enfeebled working classes or peasantry from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, wonderfully good. But from this comparison it can easily be understood that the police are feeble both in energy and intelligence; and the intelligent character of the population amid which they have to work adds to the impression of their weakness. They have conspicuously failed in the detection of murders and in the suppression of riots, as well as in their town duties. The murders were, I must acknowledge, all cases of exceptional difficulty, while the riots were nearly all sudden unpremeditated affairs. The chief duty of the police in Burdwan should be in controlling, supervising, and making use of the large force of rural police about 1,200 strong. For this the moral strength and the intelligence of the rank and file of the police force is not sufficient. The petty officers and sub-inspectors are inferior. The inspectors, with one exception, were good, and their superiority is disproportionate to the qualifications of the sub-inspectors.”

The Magistrate of Khulna, differing from his predecessor, speaks of the police as lacking in discipline, intelligence, punctuality, and reliability—a sufficiently general indictment, though there is no doubt they are below the average.

The Khulna report curiously enough makes no mention of a most disgraceful case in which the whole staff of a thana set upon and beat an unpopular sub-inspector, and in which no information was sent to my office, whilst Mr. Clay, the then Magistrate, prevented the District Superintendent from holding a local enquiry as he was of opinion that, gross breach of discipline as it was, a judicial enquiry was all that was wanted. This was held with the result that, the date of occurrence being April 30th, three constables were on August 18th convicted of causing hurt to a public servant and sentenced to three months, only to be let off on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The Judge, as well he might, remarks on the time, over three and a half months, the case had been allowed to occupy, and observes that in holding a local enquiry the trying Magistrate had assumed police functions. It was indeed simply because the District Superintendent did not, as he should have done, go out at once that the case fell through, and it is certainly not a pleasant feature that it should have been left to an inspecting officer to bring it to notice.

The Commissioner of Chittagong is satisfied on the whole with the conduct of the police in his division, and refers particularly to what were known at the time as the Futtickcherry cases in which they were opposed and made the objects of ridiculous charges by the amlah of the local munsif, whose subordinates appear to have been beyond his control.

The Magistrate of Bhagulpore praises his inspectors, but finds a weak point in the station officers who are said to be deficient both in detective ability and sustained supervision, an opinion which is shared by the magistrate of Maldah.

A large increase in punishments occurred in Purneah, where energy seems to be short-lived and discipline has in consequence to be periodically vindicated.

In Gya transfer to other districts had to be resorted to, to break up some cliques which had banded together to assist their members in all difficulties with their superiors, and there was a good deal of the stubborn opposition for which the Gya men are unpleasantly notorious.

In Pooree 163 officers and men were punished out of a district total of 498, and whilst not one officer was brought up there more officers than men were punished in Balasore where not a single man succeeded in earning a reward. The ordinary Orissa policeman is wanting alike in energy and detective ability; but after making all possible allowances it is evident there is something wrong in both of these districts, and I know that in Balasore on more than one occasion subordinates have been punished where the blame properly speaking fell on their superior.

The remaining reports contain nothing which need be extracted.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE; }  
CALCUTTA, }  
*The 6th July 1888.* }

J. C. VEASEY,  
*Inspector-General of Police, L.P.*



## APPENDICES.



## STATE

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Media-trials direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	2 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	2 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	50° ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50°	.....
	<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</b>									
2	131 to 136, 139 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	331 to 363, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	133	.....	2	4	113	70	82°5	61°0
4	312 to 316 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	19	.....	2	3	19	7	85°2	38°8
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	482	.....	19	24	417	325	85°	77°9
6	143 to 153, 157, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	2,471	7	61	213	2,017	1,279	79°1	63°4
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	44	.....	.....	2	37	33	80°3	89°1
		Total ...	3,149	7	77	240	2,003	1,714	80°8	65°8
	<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</b>									
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... { by thugs ... ..	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	200	.....
9		„ dacoits ... ..	12	.....	.....	2	9	4	100	44°4
10		„ robbers ... ..	18	.....	.....	.....	10	1	100	10°
11	307 ... ..	„ poison ... ..	247	.....	9	61	177	65	83°3	80°7
12		Other murders ... ..	56	.....	3	3	36	17	86°6	47°2
13	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	235	.....	10	36	193	112	94°1	58°
14	376 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	188	.....	7	6	101	26	80°6	25°7
15	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	63	.....	.....	3	37	15	92°	40°5
16	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	87	.....	.....	10	66	54	95°4	81°8
17	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	306	.....	1	10	330	271	97°7	83°1
18	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	50	50°
19	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession for deterring public servant ... ..	796	5	16	61	672	468	86°3	68°1
20	323 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	31	.....	.....	3	17	6	83°5	35°2
21	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	36	.....	.....	1	21	9	66°8	42°8
22	324 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	1,221	31	32	55	871	352	75°7	40°4
23	363 to 369 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	207	1	6	21	188	61	65°	32°4
24	346 to 348 ... ..	Kidnaping or abduction ... ..	139	.....	2	10	61	20	69°5	24°6
25	372, 373 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	22	.....	.....	.....	12	2	77°3	16°6
26	371 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100°	.....
27	363, 354, 356, 367 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	1,139	14	17	50	871	453	78°	53°
28	304A, 338 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	65	.....	2	0	61	31	97°	60°8
29		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	Total ...	5,037	51	95	3,757	1,968	82°5	52°1
	<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</b>									
30	395, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	189	.....	6	16	65	24	85°8	36°9
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50°	.....
32	394, 397, 399 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	21	.....	.....	.....	5	2	85°2	60°
33	302, 393 ... ..	„ { by other means ... ..	30	.....	4	2	13	7	100	53°8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433	„ { in dwelling-house ... ..	38	.....	8	3	13	7	87°8	53°8
35	435 to 440 ... ..	„ { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	125	.....	6	5	50	30	89°9	60°
36	428, 429 ... ..	„ { other robberies ... ..	937	4	27	30	415	207	87°3	49°8
37	443 to 453 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	606	4	24	27	412	256	84°6	63°1
38	454, 455, 467 to 469 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	21,241	1,261	662	134	1,941	1,236	92°7	63°6
39	440 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	273	3	4	10	186	186	88°5	67°7
40	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100	100
41	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	2	.....	.....	2	4	2	100	50
		Total ...	23,473	1,263	736	229	3,105	1,899	92°3	61°1
	<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>									
42	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	2,716	39	66	91	1,593	446	50°4	27°9
43	330, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	49	.....	1	.....	58	23	80°	73°6
44	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	20°	40°
		Total ...	2,770	39	67	91	1,656	476	51°1	28°

# MENTA.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CASES.

PERSONS.

Investigated by Police.													Persons.			
No. made.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			Number of cases in columns 13 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 23.
	By order of Magistrate after Police refuse to inquire.			Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a	b			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
	13	14	15													
19	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	19	20	21	22	23				
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2				
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2				
118	9	.....	67	37	5	53.6	64.4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....				
20	.....	.....	7	11	.....	35	38.8	3	.....	.....	134	23				
415	5	.....	282	69	12	67.1	80.3	17	.....	.....	18	2				
1,815	187	3	1,087	553	256	54.2	66.2	232	.....	.....	9,232	1,823				
32	6	.....	20	4	.....	70.8	87.8	.....	.....	.....	58	8				
2,398	207	3	1,472	674	277	56.4	68.5	249	.....	.....	10,050	1,986				
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
12	.....	.....	4	1	.....	33.3	44.4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....				
13	.....	.....	1	5	.....	7.6	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....				
239	5	.....	45	72	.....	26.6	37.5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....				
56	1	.....	16	11	.....	28	47	.....	.....	.....	436	12				
251	9	.....	113	74	45	43	58.9	38	.....	.....	40	2				
154	15	.....	25	61	9	14.7	29	07	.....	.....	458	15				
37	1	.....	14	20	4	24.1	41.1	10	.....	.....	134	21				
83	.....	.....	53	10	5	63.8	84.1	.....	.....	.....	44	5				
385	3	.....	264	67	9	68	82.2	12	.....	.....	71	2				
664	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	11				
37	87	.....	423	174	60	60.3	70.8	39	.....	.....	.....	.....				
27	2	.....	6	11	3	20.6	35.2	6	.....	.....	1,035	1				
19	5	.....	8	7	6	33.3	53.3	.....	.....	.....	22	.....				
907	28	6	308	406	64	32.7	43.1	51	.....	.....	47	20				
181	59	2	54	68	12	31.3	45	51	.....	.....	1,053	243				
71	25	3	17	32	12	17.3	34.6	20	.....	.....	205	114				
13	4	.....	2	9	.....	11.7	18.1	1	.....	.....	15	.....				
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	45				
854	45	1	365	316	41	42.6	54.9	142	.....	.....	19	3				
60	4	1	31	20	5	47.6	51.0	5	.....	.....	102	.....				
4,001	224	12	1,734	1,419	338	42.1	55.7	492	.....	.....	1,371	333				
133	6	.....	24	40	15	17.2	37.5	30	.....	.....	68	7				
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,539	1,065				
10	1	.....	3	2	.....	15	60	.....	.....	.....	411	27				
33	.....	.....	7	6	.....	20.5	53.8	0	.....	.....	27	.....				
35	1	.....	7	5	3	19.4	58.3	9	.....	.....	13	6				
109	7	.....	29	15	6	25	65.9	46	.....	.....	27	.....				
773	60	.....	173	160	35	20.3	50.5	187	.....	.....	23	4				
538	25	1	243	119	24	41.4	87	41	.....	.....	80	16				
19,037	816	69	1,321	678	170	60	64.3	875	.....	.....	620	210				
349	11	.....	124	51	9	47.8	70.8	40	.....	.....	580	83				
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,166	120				
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	100	50	.....	.....	.....	304	31				
21,849	436	71	1,833	1,087	205	8.1	62.7	1,230	.....	.....	7	.....				
1,169	235	.....	285	589	66	20.2	32.6	341	.....	.....	11	.....				
43	3	.....	28	6	1	57.7	76.4	2	.....	.....	5,331	503				
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
1,212	839	.....	311	508	67	21.4	34.2	343	.....	.....	1,907	1,216				

## PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	858	57	8	19	898	240	88.9	60.3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	1,825	3	27	58	1,170	823	90.8	70.3
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	25,523	1,085	655	723	11,884	7,393	79.8	63.2
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,384	3	33	58	809	282	40.5	34.8
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1,762	1	30	61	1,713	1,315	97.1	76.7
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8,288	78	82	222	8,204	2,619	32.1	38.7
			33	.....	1	1	12	11	100	91.6
		<b>Total</b> ...	39,701	1,225	836	1,121	21,100	13,083	70.1	57.1
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>										
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	25	.....	.....	1	23	12	68.1	52.1
50	Chapter VIII (B), O.P. U., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,573	.....	6	110	1,460	1,020	82.4	68.0
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	111	.....	.....	2	109	92	96.3	84.4
52		Excise Laws ...	3,216	.....	2	25	3,160	2,452	78.1	90.2
53		Opium Act ...	355	.....	1	11	342	265	68.8	77.4
54		Railway Laws ...	257	.....	1	4	213	104	97.8	91.1
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	400	.....	4	2	396	375	99.2	94.0
56		Arms Act ...	1,224	1	6	18	1,202	1,007	80.8	91.2
57	280, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	19,106	1	5	174	19,204	17,627	98.3	91.7
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,480	.....	9	10	1,484	1,322	95.7	92.1
		<b>Total</b> ...	27,837	2	34	357	27,563	24,856	89.8	90.1
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	101,909	2,586	1,845	2,377	59,858	42,993	82.1	71.8

# MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887—continued.

													PERSONS.		
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
<i>See note.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refuse to inquire.	a	b	c				a	b			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
13	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23
762	13	2	234	140	16	30.1	61.	63	.....	.....	21	.....	467	37	525
1,662	151	1	808	391	53	45.2	76.7	173	.....	.....	52	.....	1,807	110	1,975
19,535	1,144	89	6,541	2,628	609	31.4	71.3	2,798	26	54	1,071	7	14,601	5,040	20,723
483	89	2	105	131	21	33.3	69.8	125	5	23	60	1	467	613	1,141
1,711	59	...	1,308	354	58	78.8	78.7	86	.....	8	114	10	2,820	131	3,075
2,409	272	7	1,033	048	53	38.4	52.1	323	351	776	358	.....	3,532	5,022	8,012
34	.....	...	11	1	.....	33.3	91.0	4	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	16
26,694	1,702	101	10,130	4,543	810	35.0	69.	3,570	382	861	1,680	18	23,709	10,959	36,306
15	2	...	10	5	1	58.8	66.6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	48	15	64
1,042	260	...	836	376	73	64.2	68.9	3	.....	.....	48	.....	742	837	1,647
107	.....	...	69	17	1	83.1	83.0	1	.....	.....	15	.....	449	19	473
2,491	17	4	2,266	187	24	69.7	92.3	32	2	.....	20	1	2,768	828	3,613
241	4	...	143	47	5	74.6	79.5	20	.....	.....	13	.....	273	117	403
213	7	...	182	17	3	75.	91.7	0	.....	.....	7	.....	273	14	294
892	9	...	874	20	3	93.2	94.9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	415	3	419
850	145	...	690	80	26	89.4	91.7	4	2	.....	19	.....	1,061	251	1,331
18,831	56	...	17,309	1,409	65	92.1	92.5	12	2	3	175	.....	20,484	407	21,006
1,396	80	...	1,278	104	7	88.	92.4	2	.....	.....	80	.....	2,135	113	2,334
25,613	530	4	23,504	2,262	209	89.8	91.2	84	6	3	391	1	28,028	2,624	31,644
81,668	3,337	101	80,038	10,385	1,985	45.8	78.8	5,076	403	1,003	4,290	25	75,118	18,364	97,787

## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 118, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	2 ..... .....	1 ..... .....	1 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
	<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</b>									
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 235, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ... ..	.....	10	7.4	158	52	8	65	18
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	1	.....	.....	25	11	3	9	.....
5	224 to 228 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	.....	2	3	774	257	.....	402	3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	10	182	19.0	11,842	4,014	118	6,213	187
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	1	1.7	69	16	.....	46	.....
		Total ...	11	195	1.9	12,863	4,380	129	6,825	208
	<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</b>									
8	303, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... { by thugs ... ..	.....	4	40	6	.....	6	.....	.....
9		..... { „ dacoits ... ..	.....	4	15.3	26	6	9	.....	8
10		..... { „ robbers ... ..	.....	1	6.8	18	12	5	.....	1
11		..... { „ poison ... ..	.....	3	8.2	506	1.7	171	.....	88
12	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	.....	2	4	52	11	11	1	14
13	304, 308 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	.....	34	7.4	504	93	117	2	207
14	376 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	.....	13	9.7	148	75	27	1	31
15	377 ... ..	Rape ... ..	.....	2	4.5	50	17	11	.....	16
16	317, 318 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	.....	.....	.....	87	22	2	30	28
17	306, 306, 300 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	.....	3	9	2.5	365	70	270	1
18	329, 331, 333 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
20	325, 326, 336 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	1	26	2.5	1,331	447	28	620	59
21	324 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	1	4.5	25	11	2	.....	0
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	67	20	6	15	7
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	.....	34	3.2	1,340	791	6	435	6
24	343 to 349 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	.....	0	3.3	424	223	66	71	38
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	.....	1	8	174	113	3	38	.....
26	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22	16	2	3	.....
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	363, 354, 366, 367 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	2	35	2.5	1,764	841	.....	928	1
29	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	.....	2	2.9	82	41	3	29	3
		Total ...	9	213	3.8	6,095	2,925	475	2,343	562
	<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</b>									
30	305, 397, 398 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	2	34	8.2	508	107	170	.....	95
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		..... { by other means ... ..	.....	2	15.3	17	11	.....	4	.....
		..... { in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	2	7.4	28	15	.....	8	1
33	302, 393 ... ..	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	1	.....	.....	28	11	.....	9	1
		..... { other robberies ... ..	.....	2	2.5	101	43	.....	45	5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	.....	41	6.6	865	407	61	337	23
35	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal... ..	.....	40	6.8	671	274	.....	358	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	8	281	8.0	3,137	1,253	60	1,525	95
37	449 to 452 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	.....	10	3.2	346	125	3	106	3
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	4
39	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	31	2	6	.....	13
		Total ...	11	412	7.8	8,727	2,249	203	2,438	241
	<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>									
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	.....	46	2.4	3,148	2,126	.....	844	4
41	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	.....	2	3.7	64	21	.....	41	.....
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....
		Total ...	.....	48	2.5	3,217	2,150	.....	887	6

## MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897—continued.

PERSONS.—continued.								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
				In custody of Police.	On bail.										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
												Rs.	Rs.		
75	54.4	55.7	1			7	2								
8	44.4	38.3				2									
406	68.7	63.4	3			19									
5,425	58.7	54.4	20	5	36	1,244	16								
40	69.0	65.5				7									
5,952	59.2	54.9	24	5	36	1,379	18								
8	30.7	32	2					1							
1	5.8	8.2						10	4	40	13	641	44.3		
87	19.0	17.6	27		1	35	74				1,220				
18	36.7	34	1			3	7								
203	44.5	41.5	2			34	49								
31	23.1	24.4				3	11								
15	34	32.0	1			1	4								
56	78.8	65.8				1	4								
264	74.5	74.5	7			8									
611	59	55.5	13		4	180	2								
0	40.9	36		1		1	2								
18	38.2	39.2				18	1								
283	30.3	35	6			96									
98	36.2	31.4			1	21	6								
30	20	23.6				20									
3	15.7	15.7				1									
685	40.9	42.2			5	94									
31	45.5	41.8	2			5	1								
2,549	45.5	43.2	60	1	14	475	165	11	4	36.3	1,233	541	43.8		
94	22.8	19.5	13		6	56	68	99	47	47.4	36,334	3,638	10.1	03 Profes-	
														sional.	
4	30.7	30.3	1			1									
0	33.3	32.1				4		14	5	35.7	3,005	547	11.5		
9	40.9	40.9				5		20	7	35	1,862	445	23.8		
45	58.2	62.9				7	1	36	10	34.4	1,411	192	12.8		
270	43.5	41.6	1		1	38	8	71	21	29.5	3,890	300	8.1		
330	56.8	50.3				38		1	1	100	482	482	100		
								6	6	100	100	100	100		
1,509	50.0	52.9	13	2	5	163	28	12,510	2,521	20.1	5,00,839	52,128	10.4		
189	62.1	59.8			3	10		80	19	63.3	909	327	53.6		
4	67.1	67.1						1	1	100	35	7	20		
13	118.1	61.9													
2,500	49	40.1	27	3	15	331	165	12,778	2,638	20.6	5,44,367	58,206	10.6		
590	31.3	30.3	5			167									
38	70.3	73				2									
618	32.4	31.4	5			169									

## PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	.....	13	2.7	510	220	1	257	7
44	379 to 383 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	2	91	5	1,870	718	7	1,049	34
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	7	1,017	6.9	10,554	8,280	84	9,172	134
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	6	33	7.4	1,005	702	9	319	7
47	417, 418 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	13	58	2	3,000	804	23	1,900	47
48	401, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	107	8	8,800	5,314	.....	3,275	2
		.....	.....	2	13.3	14	1	.....	13	.....
		Total ...	30	1,323	5.5	34,049	16,083	74	16,795	231
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>										
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	64	25	.....	37	.....
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	.....	.....	.....	1,647	511	.....	1,023	.....
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	.....	8	1.8	465	98	.....	361	.....
52		Excise Laws ...	4	19	0	3,589	487	.....	3,067	.....
53		Opium Act ...	.....	3	1	400	106	.....	288	.....
54		Railway Laws ...	.....	7	2.5	287	87	1	243	.....
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	.....	1	2	418	27	.....	388	.....
56	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Arms Act ...	1	1	00	1,326	152	.....	1,148	.....
57		Public and local nuisances ...	17	10	07	21,026	1,823	.....	19,145	.....
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	.....	15	7	2,318	312	.....	1,995	.....
		Total ...	22	70	2	31,540	3,577	1	27,703	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	89	2,261	5	95,253	31,365	972	57,025	1,236

## MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887—concluded.

PERSONS—continued.								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
				In custody of Police.	On bail.										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
253 1,064 5,703 221 1,896 1,779 12	54.1 58.3 59.6 47.3 67.2 50.3 80.0	53.6 50.8 60.1 48.6 60.0 48.0 55.7	2 13 33 3 8 6 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	2 4 35 3 3 3 .....	23 53 1,218 51 103 201 .....	..... ..... 28 4 22 ..... .....	17 1,588 18,136 520 1,669 ..... 20	10 1,127 8,597 159 1,568 ..... 11	58.9 70.9 47.4 30.6 93.9 ..... 55.0	Rs. 85 35,570 3,91,297 39,274 65,579 ..... 1,343	Rs. 31 24,726 1,40,809 10,002 59,903 ..... 488	36.8 69.5 36.0 27.7 80.0 ..... 80.3	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
13,018	58.7	58.7	72	13	51	1,618	50	21,950	11,472	52.2	5,33,118	2,17,011	40.7	.....	
31 489	64.5 65.9	64.5 62.5	..... 15	..... .....	..... .....	2 93	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	
353 2,386 208 230 387 927	80.1 86.5 76.1 84.3 93.2 87.3	78.9 80.6 74.2 84.2 93.4 80.0	..... 5 ..... 1 ..... 1	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 1 ..... ..... ..... 3	3 52 7 5 3 25	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
18,754	91.5	91.3	3	.....	7	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,923	90.0	87.2	1	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25,087	89.7	89.2	24	.....	12	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51,290	68.2	67.1	212	22	138	4,137	344	34,739	14,114	40.6	10,82,748	2,76,768	25.4	.....	



X  
**STATEMENT A.**

**Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887.**

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	16	1	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	3,947.9	3,332	2,058	5,390	188	5,118	7,736	7,805	183	2,107	4	5,573	7	120	3 persons died.
5	101 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	301.4	223	34	236	34	221	271	285	23	106	4	138	3	11	
6	193 to 200, 203 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,752.4	1,432	988	2,430	159	2,284	2,608	2,048	201	1,185	81	932	33	153	3 persons died, 3
7	405 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	205.6	123	7	130	19	108	183	205	33	65	30	4	49	22	2 persons abscond.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	242.2	265	53	318	77	309	330	327	22	54	...	247	...	3	1 person died.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	26.2	13	1	14	2	11	14	14	...	3	...	8	1	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	187.8	162	5	107	55	126	300	419	35	112	...	208	...	4	
	Total ...		6,065.7	5,550	3,166	8,706	530	8,177	11,632	11,703	557	3,632	119	6,970	93	324	8 persons died, 4
	<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</b>																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	63	36	1	37	18	20	27	34	8	11	6	2	3	4	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	2.3	1	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		65.8	37	1	38	18	20	27	34	8	11	6	2	3	4	
	<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.</b>																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	1,206.2	925	...	925	55	494	693	608	142	204	...	132	...	20	1 person died.
	<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>																
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	48.2	31	...	31	5	23	38	34	3	29	...	2	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	40,287.4	46,219	26	46,245	1,255	32,584	38,365	22,498	3,398	9,768	...	1	8,880	3	4 persons died.
16	394 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	58.0	52	1	53	15	40	40	56	3	9	...	41	3	...	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9,696.4	10,718	46	10,764	888	7,417	9,879	7,118	1,124	2,592	9	3,069	61	230	3 persons died absconded.
	Total ...		56,080.6	57,020	73	57,093	2,163	40,070	48,361	29,706	4,528	12,398	10	12,022	67	674	7 persons died absconded.
	<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>																
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	1,681.4	1,395	11	1,406	85	608	824	698	137	271	4	238	4	43	1 person escaped
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	819.7	640	11	660	159	386	524	542	63	167	1	293	...	17	1 ditto ditto.
20	400 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	188.0	169	22	191	21	148	164	169	11	62	6	50	12	22	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	7,165.6	7,123	22	7,147	321	4,476	5,552	4,129	533	2,053	...	1,413	1	125	2 persons ditto.
	Total ...		8,554.6	8,338	60	8,404	585	5,678	7,064	5,538	744	2,555	11	2,000	17	207	4 persons died escaped.

## STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1887—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	204	14	...	14	...	10	18	17	...	7	...	10	...	...	
23	480 to 493 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	788	58	...	84	1	35	70	62	4	22	...	36	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	3,802	3,816	3	3,819	70	2,003	2,338	1,029	407	824	28	183	16	100	6 persons died and transferred.
25	500 to 504 ...	Defamation ... ..	8558	642	1	643	6	309	482	350	82	171	5	79	...	22	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,5948	1,771	4	1,775	16	1,187	1,381	1,032	194	422	...	303	...	22	1 person died.
27	271 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	5644	662	23	685	346	491	601	840	19	79	...	746	...	1	ditto.
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	20	1	4	5	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,6150	1,309	409	1,718	741	1,068	3,821	4,006	240	1,284	...	2,354	...	125	2 persons died and transferred.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ... ..	6223	552	1	553	09	362	735	504	83	64	...	431	...	11	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2,2852	280	52	341	128	213	426	353	15	150	...	164	...	15	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	5634	870	...	870	...	747	720	534	95	228	7	204	...	...	
		Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	20,3562	17,559	5,042	22,601	863	19,070	24,400	21,750	1,038	4,679	3	16,698	0	327	5 persons died.
		Total ...	32,3615	27,540	5,539	33,088	2,270	26,136	34,971	31,192	2,242	7,939	43	20,308	22	623	15 persons died and transferred.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	106,2345	100,419	8,835	109,254	5,036	80,375	102,647	78,781	8,231	26,929	189	41,434	202	1,871	35 persons died, escaped, and transferred.

# STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the year 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.			PERSONS.								COMPARATIVE RETURNS.						REMARKS.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number of persons arrested.		Convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.		
												Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.			1885.	1886.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Thuggee ... {by strangulation ... ... {by poison ... ... {with murder ... Dacoity on land... {with wounding ... ... {simple ... ... {with murder ... Dacoity on water {with wounding ... ... {simple ... Robbery by ad- {with murder ... ministration of ... poisonous or de- leterious drugs. {without murder ... Other professional crimes, viz. :- Kidnapping ... Cattle theft ... Theft and house-breaking by Moghys Dones ...	..... ..... 2 1 1 16 85 81 1 ..... 8 9 ..... ..... 1 15 3 3 3 1 15 167 193 6	..... ..... 1 1 12 5 52 117 ..... 6 11 1 ..... 3 3 3 15 1 167 26 ..... 6	..... ..... 2 1 5 188 117 1,563 .....															

**STATEMENT C.**

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 & 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.															
Bancoorah ...	Topobone mela in Topobono ...	21	10,000				1	4									
	Baroni mela of Dibir ...	4	10,000				1	3									
	Total	25	20,000				2	6									
Beerbhoom ..	Kendooli ...	30	29,000				1	4									
	Rukleshur ...	9	40,500				1	5									
	Birchanderpore ...	1 month	3,100					1									
	Total	2 m. 9 d.	72,600				2	10									
Hooghly ...	Uttaraon at Tribani ...	1	25,000		1	1	22		1	1	4						
	Baroni at Tribani ...	1	12,000		1	1	22										
	Shivachaturdasi at Tarkesswar ...	2	18,000		1		6		1	1	31						
	Churruck pooja at Tarkesswar ...	7	80,000		1		6		1	1	31						
	Snanjatra at Mohesh ...	1 d.	25,000		1	3	4	52			2	12					
	Ruthjatra at Mohesh ...	16	200,000		1	2	4	52		3	10	40					
	Ruthjatra at Guppipara ...	2	20,000				1	4		1	1	3					
	Moharum at Hooghly ...	1	1,200		1	3	30		1	3	20						
	Total	31	381,200	3	10	14	200	2	8	20	150	1	26				
24-Pargannahs ...	Ballygunge Streeple Chase race ...	1	7,000					1	3	10	108						
	Bansara Gazi Sahib's mela ...	4	70,000					2	2	9							
	Jadubpore Manik Peerka mela ...	3	5,000						1	3							
	Behla Ruthjatra ...	2	1,000		1		7		1	3	13						
	Talgunge Moharum ...	1	3,000		1	5	20		1		2						
	Muteabruj Moharum ...	1	4,000			1	8		1	4	17						
	Bawali Rash mela ...	3	5,000						1		3						
	Bawali Ruthjatra ...	2	5,200						1		3						
	Bawali Radha Bai's mela ...	3	8,000							1	3						
	Joyanagur Dolejatra ...	7	15,000		1	3	21				4						
	Bhangore mela ...	12	20,000		1	1	12				4						
	Hari Navi Rash mela ...	3	0,400							1	8						
	Jogoddal Gosta mela ...	3	0,000								1	8					
	Surjapore Bamni mela ...	2	1,200								1	4					
	Barnapore Rash mela ...	3	7,000		1	2	21				4						
	Sodepore Pinjarpole Gope Astami mela ...	1	8,000			1	10				1	2					
	Khurda Rash mela ...	5	1,100			1	16		1	1	7						
	Nobadhal Rash mela ...	4	4,000							1	4						
	Kashipore Bara Peer Shobs mela ...	7	6,000							1	3						
	Kantulpore Ras mela ...	4	4,000								1	4					
	Harowa Gorchand Peer's mela ...	8	12,000		1	1	10		1	3	12						
	Begunpore Islam Fakir's mela ...	7	1,500								3						
	Basirhat Baruni mela ...	4	15,000		1	1	2	35									
	Taraguma Baruni mela ...	2	5,000								2						
	Atulea Peer Sahib's mela ...	5	8,000								4						
	Madra mela ...	1	5,000								1						
	Andar Manik mela ...	1	2,000								1						
	Bhebia Rash mela ...	5	5,000								2						
	Makul Gatchir Gorchand mela ...	7	7,000								2						
	Hingulgunj Barwari mela ...	5	1,000								2						
	Sarivati Bانبير mela ...	7	1,400								1						
	Bhowanipore Bانبير mela ...	8	1,100			1	2				1						
	Chaitra Barwari mela ...	5	900								1						
	Gungasagore mela ...	8	80,000					1	1	5	40						
	Total	143	327,400	1	6	18	168	5	11	37	285						
Naddea ...	Kishnagur Baraddolo ...	3	15,000	1	1	4	60										
	Kailgunge Matari Ramnavami ...	8	4,000		1	1	8										
	Nobodip Rashjatra ...	3	3,000														
	Ditto Dasohara ...	3	6,000														
	Ditto Barani ...	3	1,000		1	1	24										
	Ditto Bhulal ...	13	11,000														
	Meherpur Seharati ...	8	10,000	1	1	2	16										
	Tehatta Hagulbaria ...	31	6,000		1	1	8										
Jessore ...	Toolai Behar Khoksa Kalipoja ...	8	8,000			1	4										
	Ranachal Ubichandi ...	2	11,000			1	20										
	Santipore Rash ...	7	25,000		1	4	70										
	Chagda Ghospore Doljatra ...	4	15,000		1	2	18										
	Total	83	113,000	2	8	16	246										
Jessore ...	Striyatpur ...	17	4,000					1	1	1	18						
	Gangula ...	10	2,000								2						
	Nohata ...	14	5,000														
	Total	41	13,000					1	2	1	21						

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• 2 pending.

## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of largest assembly, where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Dinapore ...	Nekmari ...	10	150,000			1	2	8	105								
	Allowakhwa ...	10	85,000			1	2	4	40								
	Total ...	20	235,000			2	4	12	145								
Rajshahye ...	Godagaree station, Sultangunge ...	1	2,000						2								
	Khetar ...	5	30,000				1	1	14								
	Panchupore station, Putiswar ...	10	600					1	2								
	Khobanipore ...	8	600					1	2								
	Khoojool ...	24	2,500					1	2								
	Borsikram station, Nazirpore ...	8	2,000						1	2							
	Lalpur station, Boodpura ...	14	1,400					1	2								
	Singraha station, Lalora ...	8	5,000						2								
	Manda station, Mandah ...	10	15,000		1	1	10		1	2							
	Nowgong station, Bolihar ...	15	1,000						1	1							
Muradpore ...	10	600							1								
Total ...		113	60,700		1	1	10		3	4	30						
Raingpore ...	Mahigung ...	1	5,000					2	16								
	Darwani ...	20	14,000					1	4								
	Golapbag... ..	60	14,000						1								
	Total ...		81	33,000					3	21							
Bogra ...	Gopinathpur ...	12	70,000		1	1	16		1	3							
	Dinewohar ...	10	9,000		1	1	5										
	Kalnepashi ...	3	10,000			1	2										
	Bethkha ...	13	10,000			1	3										
	Chandannabaria ...	11	8,000			1	4		1	2							
	Shookanpukra ...	8	4,000			1	2										
	Mahasthai ...	11	7,500			1	3										
Total ...		68	118,500		1	5	35		2	5							
Julpigoree ...	Sanyarikata ...	7	400						1								
	Titalyah ...	37	2,000					1	2								
	Julpesh ...	14	20,000					1	2	0							
	Bolnaree ...	8	20,000						1	8							
Total ...		66	42,400					1	4	20							
Dacca ...	Nahmalband ...	3	70,000			1	1	3	29								
	Dhaurai ...	9	9,000				1	2	12								
	Kartick Baroni ...	56	55,500			1	1	2	18								
	Total ...		68	1,34,500			2	3	7	50							
Furzedpore ...	Furzedpore ...	30	5,000					1	4								
	Natalr ...	5	3,000						2								
	Katagur ...	1	500						1								
	Dheokull ...	7	3,000						1								
	Kalamirdha... ..	1	1,700					1	3								
	Dakhin Bari ...	30	4,000						2								
	Harowah ...	15	14,000						1								
	Chundibundi ...	30	800						1								
	Tengra ...	10	4,000						1								
	Kartipur ...	61	8,000					1	4								
	Moisar ...	3	1,200						1	4							
	Foolola ...	4	400						1								
	Ghagor ...	1	3,000				1	1	4								
	Shalpara ...	45	1,000						1								
	Dagori ...	30	500						1								
	Total ...		293	50,100					1	5	31						
Backergunge ...	.....	.....	.....														
	.....	.....	.....														
	Total ...	.....	.....														
Mymensingh ...	Joanshai Hill ...	1	5,000						1								
	Jannipore ...	61	5,000		1	1	2	10									
	Echotes ...	11	1,000						1								
	Netrokona ...	8	5,000		1	1	2	10									
	Betalgram ...	57	2,500						3								
	Hossainpur ...	48	2,000						3								
	Bhogotal ...	30	5,000						1								
	Kamalpara ...	1	1,000						1								
	Selimabad ...	4	1,000						2								
	Total ...		216	27,500		2	2	4	20			11					

## MENT C.

*persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure—continued.*

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**STATE**

*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of*

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 10.				Total cost under columns 9 & 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Chittagong	Setakund	9	7,500			1	4		1	2	18						
	Mahamuni	10	6,500						1	2	21						
	Total	19	14,000			1	4		2	4	39						
Tipperah																	
	Total																
Patna	Poonpoo	9	20,200		2	1	6										
	Belawan Sheoratri	1	6,000			1	8										
	Ura at Bari Durgah	2	10,000		1	5	60										
	Salons Pania at Bari Phari	1	7,000			1	2	20									
	Mohurram at Bari Durgah	1	40,000		1	5	60										
	Karti, Purnamashi at Girink	2	10,000		1	4	30										
	Chaita, Chaita at Bargoon	2	20,000			1	4										
	Kartik, Chaital Bargoon	2	32,000			1	4										
	Shewratri at Atma	2	8,000			1	4										
	Ougari Chaitao Chull	2	8,000			1	4										
	Ougari Kartik Chaita	2	7,000			1	4										
	Gazimean	2	9,000		1	1	10										
	Shewratri at Biheta	2	14,000			1	3		1		3						
	Somari mela	4	16,000			1	1	42		1	1	24					
	Moharrum	1	20,000			1	1	29	1	3	12	80					
	Kul	1	3,000			1	1	29				5					
	Ramlila	1	25,000			1	1	50		1	2	30					
	Chalsawan	1	10,000				1	8		1	4	42					
	Shewratri	2	5,000				1	10		1	1	12					
	Total	40	2,64,260		11	31	385	1	8	20	211						
Gya	Bissoob Sankrant or Chait Sankrant and Kartik Purnima on river-side, in town Gya.	3	25,000			1	12	142			1	10					
		2	20,000														
	Anant mela on Berabar hills in out-post Bella.	3	10,000				1	4									
	Total	8	55,000		1	1	13	146			1	10					
Shahabad	Berehpur fair	9	1,00,000			1		3	1	2	5	63					
	Dumraon Agricultural Show	3	10,000			1	2	10	3	4	8	151					
	Berehpur Fair	13	70,000			1		3	1	1	3	30					
	Total	25	1,80,000			3	2	16	5	7	16	244					
Mozufferpore	Hazipur	4	52,000		1	1	3	20				10					
	Bhyro, Asthan, Kutra	7	20,000		1	1	2	3				4					
	Sitamurhi	15	50,000		1	1	1	12			1	4					
	Maniari Majorgunge	13	30,000		1		1	4				6					
	Total	39	152,000		4	3	7	39			1	24					
Sarun	Sonepore Fair	20	300,000			1	1	11	1	4	7	67			70	308 5 9	
	From Mozufferpore																
	Chumprun										1	10					
	Bhagulpore										1	15					
	Monghyr										1	15					
	Durbhunga										1	15					
	Patna										1	15					
	Shahabad										1	15					
	Gonda, N. W. P. and Oudh										1	15					
	Gazipore											2					
	Azimgarh											2					
	Fyzabad											2					
	Bahrich											2					
	Bullia											2					
	Goruckpore											7					
Nurdwan											1	10					
Moorshedabad											1	10					
	Total	20	300,000			1	1	11	3	6	20	281			70	308 5 9	

*persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure—continued.*

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.
Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Officers.					
						Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				
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## Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 10.				Total cost under column 9 & 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.					
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Chumpanun	Doshara in Bettiah	11	80,000	1	2	2	25	1	1	13							
	Arreraj in Gobindganj	11	50,000	1	1	1	8		1	9							
	Ditto ditto	12	40,000	1	1	1	7										
	Lakhawra in Motihary	18	13,000	1	1	1	4										
	Adaporo in Adapore	23	13,000	1	1	1	8										
	Tribani in Baguha	7	15,000	1	1	7											
	Total	85	211,000	1	6	13	52	1	1	22							
Bhagulpore	Bownsi	20	33,000	1	1	2	20		1	8							
	Singeshwar Asthan	8	30,000	1	1	2	12		1	17							
	Total	28	63,000	1	2	4	32		2	25							
Purneah	Karagola	22	40,000			1	6	1	1	3	20						
	Total	22	40,000			1	6	1	1	2	20						
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sriponehomi	2	16,000	1	1	3	25										
	Siboratri	3	55,000	1	2	5	30										
	Bhaora Purnima	3	30,000	1	2	2	30										
	Rushineia	10	2,000	1	1	1	4										
	Karamdaha T. Ghati	8	2,500	1	1	1	4										
	Dhamsai	15	17,000			1	4										
	Basautrai	7	13,000			1	4										
	Raneeswar	8	12,000				2										
	Tantloi	16	5,000				2										
	Baskinath	2	2,000				2										
	Noonbil	3	1,000				1										
	Bhool	3	1,000				1										
	Gondhaitpur	8	2,000				1										
	Dumka	2	2,000				2										
	Total	89	1,90,500	2	7	14	112										
Maldah	Ramkali	6	11,000	1	1		4		1	8							
	Koori	7	8,000	1	1		6		1	8							
	Total	13	19,000	2	2		10		2	16							
Poores	Rathjatra	22	30,000	1	4	51	2	5	9	63		4	100	338 12 0			
	Panchak festival	2	50,000	1	4	51	1	3	8	73							
	Dolejatra	2	50,000	1	4	51	1	3	14	68							
	Siharatri fair	2	50,000	1	4	51	1	3	4	21							
	Chandrabhaga fair	2	20,000		1	4		1	4	19							
	Makar fair	30	60,000	1	2	12		1	4	19							
	Total	60	260,000	5	19	220	5	16	43	253		4	100	338 12 0			
Hazaribagh	Chitra	9	57,000	1	3	16				6			15				
	Hootra	10	7,000	1	1	8				3							
	Total	19	64,000	2	4	24				9			15				
Lohardugga	Jaggarnathpore police station, Ranchi	1	8,000					1	2	20							
	Herbang police station, Balummath...	9	8,000					1	2	20							
	Total	10	11,000					2	4	40							
Palamow	Daltongunge	15	10,000	1	1	10			2	4							
	Total	15	10,000	1	1	10			2	4							
Manbhoom																	
	Total																
	Total																
GRAND TOTAL		1,818	3,432,740	18	76	168	1,760	26	75	223	1,960	5	211	642 1 9			

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.		
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.			
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.									
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.						
13	14	15	16	17	18				19	20	21	22	23	
6	8	Rs. A. P. 68 7 0	Rs. A. P. 68 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	2 7 6	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	3	40 3 3	31 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	13	109 1 9	100 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 cases Section 370, Indian Penal Code.	2 persons con- victed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	61 13 0	5 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	61 13 0	5 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	65 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	66 13 0	26 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	8 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	13 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Pending trial.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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144	103	5,610 0 0	2,224 11 9	8	...	1	5	31	8,296 13 8	1 year 7 months	...	38		

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									Cost of						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (6)		
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)		Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.			Officers.	Men.		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
BENGAL.	Western Districts.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Burdwan	...	1	4	83	...	400	...	578	...	...	...	13,600	1,000	2,532	25,034	
	Bankoora	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	349	...	...	...	7,200	974	2,074	19,267	
	Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	264	...	...	...	6,700	679	2,106	17,547	
	Midnapore	...	1	3	112	...	800	...	955	...	...	...	12,290	1,790	2,904	53,002	
	Hoochly	...	1	3	102	...	661	...	768	...	...	...	10,200	1,600	3,744	38,561	
	Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	627	...	...	...	6,205	691	3,924	28,380	
	Total	...	9	22	491	...	3,019	...	4	3,515	...	...	50,195	6,734	18,364	1,81,791	
	Central Districts.																
	24-Pergunnahs	...	4	6	109	...	1,026	76	1,281	...	...	...	19,265	1,989	4,447	54,724	
Nuddon	...	1	4	84	...	601	...	601	...	...	...	12,600	900	3,944	36,553		
Jessore	...	1	5	75	...	422	14	518	...	...	...	9,258	1,101	6,270	28,634		
Khulna	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	410	...	...	...	7,000	1,337	2,761	23,349		
Moorshedabad	...	1	4	110	...	663	...	775	...	...	...	10,274	1,201	2,695	44,800		
Total	...	10	22	501	...	3,014	131	3,678	...	...	...	58,397	6,528	20,137	1,85,160		
RAJSHAHIE.	Dinapore	...	1	3	60	...	344	...	409	...	...	...	12,000	1,400	2,554	26,880	
	Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	421	...	...	...	8,400	1,091	2,525	20,064	
	Rangpore	...	2	4	72	...	380	...	438	...	...	...	11,400	1,091	2,663	32,047	
	Bucka	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	247	...	...	...	5,871	786	2,264	14,077	
	Palna	...	1	2	57	...	292	...	355	...	...	...	11,186	1,145	2,738	20,010	
	Darjeeling	...	1	3	39	...	203	...	244	...	...	...	14,800	2,390	2,507	17,729	
	Jalpiagore	...	1	2	44	...	226	...	273	...	...	...	5,209	905	1,730	16,822	
	Total	...	10	19	375	...	2,003	...	2,407	...	...	...	69,160	8,904	17,003	1,53,620	
	Eastern Districts																
	Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	648	...	...	...	10,260	1,580	2,432	34,618	
Furzedpore	...	1	4	67	...	310	26	417	...	...	...	6,700	939	1,742	27,014		
Buckersunge	...	2	4	89	...	450	...	545	...	...	...	13,024	1,883	3,899	37,871		
Mymensingh	...	3	6	88	...	451	7	555	...	...	...	16,900	2,227	2,206	39,405		
Total	...	8	19	324	...	1,767	47	2,105	...	...	...	45,950	6,129	10,209	1,38,308		
CHITTA-GONG.	Chittagong	...	1	3	69	...	392	...	465	...	...	...	6,000	1,100	2,830	28,681	
	Noakhully	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	303	...	...	...	5,966	973	2,612	18,575	
	Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	275	...	322	...	...	...	6,400	1,050	2,606	20,496	
	Total	...	3	9	156	...	922	...	1,090	...	...	...	17,766	3,123	8,048	67,755	
	Total for Bengal	...	40	91	1,947	...	10,725	182	12,855	...	...	...	2,47,414	31,418	78,881	7,26,633	
BEHAR.	Patna	...	3	7	121	...	1,086	...	1,217	...	...	...	18,719	1,500	6,086	46,003	
	Gya	...	2	4	103	...	607	...	716	...	...	...	14,900	2,100	3,241	36,755	
	Shahabad	...	2	4	85	...	502	...	601	...	...	...	13,332	1,431	2,219	28,684	
	Mozufferpore	...	1	3	60	...	401	...	471	...	...	...	12,554	717	2,745	21,627	
	Burhanga	...	1	3	58	...	370	...	432	...	...	...	7,576	1,181	2,340	22,946	
	Sarun	...	1	3	77	...	487	...	538	...	...	...	8,000	1,271	2,725	23,918	
	Chumparan	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	328	...	...	...	9,330	981	1,748	22,492	
	Total	...	11	26	560	...	3,692	...	4,303	...	...	...	84,477	9,081	21,068	2,02,461	
	Monahyr	...	2	3	60	...	424	...	489	...	...	...	16,517	1,100	2,565	25,780	
	Bhagulpore	...	1	4	67	...	392	...	484	...	...	...	9,900	1,000	3,172	26,992	
Purneah	...	1	5	77	...	447	...	530	...	...	...	8,400	1,637	3,224	32,038		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1	4	54	...	332	...	391	...	...	...	6,800	1,900	4,330	32,024		
Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	223	...	262	...	...	...	4,800	900	2,488	18,300		
Total	...	6	18	295	...	1,817	...	2,136	...	...	...	46,423	6,497	14,777	1,22,164		
Total for Behar	...	17	44	861	...	5,509	...	6,439	...	...	...	1,30,900	18,578	35,845	3,24,625		

D FOR 1887.

and Employment of Police.

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION ON THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
To population. (7)			To area.			To population.				
Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 to 2,412 1 to 2,903 1 to 2,975 1 to 2,644 1 to 1,322	1 to 3,474 1 to 3,409 1 to 3,123 1 to 3,079 1 to 1,841	1 to 840 1 to 625 1 to 815 1 to 507 1 to 520	1 to 6'3 1 to 10'4 1 to 12'6 1 to 6'0 1 to 2'1	1 to 11'5 1 to 16'7 1 to 11'3 1 to 8'4 1 to 4'2	7 to 1 7 to 1 8 to 1 7 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 3,250 1 to 4,187 1 to 4,645 1 to 3,317 1 to 1,764	1 to 5,731 1 to 6,300 1 to 5,068 1 to 4,073 1 to 3,135	1 to 344 1 to 625 1 to 815 1 to 507 1 to 520	2,070 909 1,450 3,064 2,435	1 to 8 1 to 6 1 to 9 1 to 5 1 to 10
1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 321	1 to 5'0	1 to 2'4	23 to 1	1 to 1,233	1 to 2,820	1 to 321	2,965	1 to 15
1 to 2,091	1 to 2,831	1 to 441	1 to 5'1	1 to 8'5	7 to 1	1 to 2,742	1 to 4,318	1 to 441	13,297	1 to 8
1 to 1,267 1 to 2,403 1 to 3,768 1 to 2,640 1 to 1,576	1 to 2,036 1 to 3,412 1 to 4,147 1 to 2,910 1 to 2,085	1 to 410 1 to 460 1 to 495 1 to 609 1 to 379	1 to 2'0 1 to 5'1 1 to 8'9 1 to 8'2 1 to 3'5	1 to 4'7 1 to 9'3 1 to 10'6 1 to 10'1 1 to 5'7	5 to 1 7 to 1 3 to 1 1 to 1 5 to 1	1 to 1,578 1 to 3,124 1 to 5,030 1 to 4,302 1 to 2,044	1 to 3,255 1 to 5,270 1 to 7,029 1 to 5,176 1 to 3,116	1 to 410 1 to 400 1 to 406 1 to 609 1 to 379	4,432 3,044 2,122 1,408 2,063	1 to 10 1 to 10 1 to 7 1 to 7 1 to 5
1 to 2,050	1 to 2,817	1 to 432	1 to 4'3	1 to 7'5	5 to 1	1 to 2,731	1 to 4,513	1 to 432	13,119	1 to 8
1 to 3,720 1 to 3,187 1 to 4,600 1 to 2,985 1 to 3,737 1 to 633 1 to 2,138	1 to 3,962 1 to 3,094 1 to 4,621 1 to 3,384 1 to 4,352 1 to 699 1 to 2,214	1 to 448 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 625 1 to 308 1 to 610	1 to 15'5 1 to 8'0 1 to 12'5 1 to 9'7 1 to 7'9 1 to 8'3 1 to 15'7	1 to 17'4 1 to 10'3 1 to 13'3 1 to 12'3 1 to 10'5 1 to 10'9 1 to 16'9	5 to 1 6 to 1 5 to 1 10 to 1 14 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 5,736 1 to 4,537 1 to 7,546 1 to 4,799 1 to 5,654 1 to 7,330 1 to 1,044 1 to 3,177	1 to 6,303 1 to 5,719 1 to 7,924 1 to 5,985 1 to 7,330 1 to 1,280 1 to 3,374	1 to 448 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 625 1 to 308 1 to 610	3,723 1,650 2,082 1,153 1,807 1,828 1,330	1 to 15 1 to 7 1 to 8 1 to 9 1 to 10 1 to 16 1 to 7
1 to 3,226	1 to 3,512	1 to 903	1 to 11'2	1 to 13'3	1 to 1	1 to 4,979	1 to 5,733	1 to 903	13,673	1 to 10
1 to 3,276 1 to 3,023 1 to 3,500 1 to 5,528	1 to 4,960 1 to 4,200 1 to 3,839 1 to 6,573	1 to 428 1 to 725 1 to 557 1 to 747	1 to 5'8 1 to 9'7 1 to 9'7 1 to 17'6	1 to 11'6 1 to 10'3 1 to 11'3 1 to 24'1	34 to 1 2 to 1 1 to 1 2 to 1	1 to 4,409 1 to 6,275 1 to 5,683 1 to 5,548	1 to 3,389 1 to 7,375 1 to 5,879 1 to 11,542	1 to 428 1 to 725 1 to 557 1 to 747	2,017 1,753 2,236 4,997	1 to 8 1 to 8 1 to 7 1 to 19
1 to 4,063	1 to 4,922	1 to 546	1 to 10'1	1 to 14'4	4 to 1	1 to 5,914	1 to 8,191	1 to 546	11,068	1 to 10
1 to 2,440 1 to 2,708 1 to 4,733	1 to 2,834 1 to 2,832 1 to 5,335	1 to 351 1 to 341 1 to 733	1 to 7'9 1 to 8'6 1 to 12'3	1 to 10'2 1 to 9'4 1 to 15'4	12 to 1 7 to 1 2 to 1	1 to 3,516 1 to 4,342 1 to 7,521	1 to 4,427 1 to 4,687 1 to 9,303	1 to 351 1 to 341 1 to 733	1,704 739 1,874	1 to 6 1 to 4 1 to 11
1 to 3,194	1 to 3,560	1 to 74	1 to 9'3	1 to 11'4	5 to 1	1 to 4,870	1 to 5,841	1 to 474	4,319	1 to 7
1 to 2,710	1 to 3,418	1 to 493	1 to 7'0	1 to 10'6	4 to 1	1 to 3,798	1 to 5,493	1 to 493	55,311	1 to 9
1 to 1,447 1 to 2,975 1 to 3,280 1 to 5,498 1 to 6,110 1 to 4,246 1 to 5,264	1 to 2,879 1 to 3,718 1 to 4,226 1 to 7,321 1 to 8,905 1 to 6,034 1 to 5,714	1 to 464 1 to 754 1 to 748 1 to 1,141 1 to 738 1 to 579 1 to 1,387	1 to 2'1 1 to 9'3 1 to 10'3 1 to 8'8 1 to 10'0 1 to 6'6 1 to 11'5	1 to 8'4 1 to 14'3 1 to 16'8 1 to 14'5 1 to 17'6 1 to 11'9 1 to 18'9	10 to 1 5 to 1 5 to 1 2 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1 1 to 1	1 to 1,831 1 to 4,198 1 to 4,678 1 to 7,572 1 to 7,932 1 to 5,817 1 to 7,861	1 to 5,953 1 to 6,084 1 to 7,170 1 to 11,998 1 to 13,442 1 to 10,085 1 to 9,050	1 to 464 1 to 754 1 to 748 1 to 1,141 1 to 738 1 to 579 1 to 1,387	6,390 3,722 2,874 3,119 3,130 3,085 2,332	1 to 26 1 to 11 1 to 11 1 to 15 1 to 16 1 to 14 1 to 12
1 to 3,509	1 to 5,136	1 to 646	1 to 7'4	1 to 14'4	5 to 1	1 to 4,753	1 to 8,710	1 to 646	24,642	1 to 15
1 to 4,044 1 to 4,243 1 to 3,464 1 to 4,030 1 to 3,711	1 to 5,451 1 to 5,330 1 to 4,243 1 to 4,194 1 to 3,040	1 to 620 1 to 684 1 to 476 1 to 972 1 to 503	1 to 11'2 1 to 13'7 1 to 12'8 1 to 24'1 1 to 11'2	1 to 18'8 1 to 21'0 1 to 17'3 1 to 20'5 1 to 14'4	14 to 1 19 to 1 1 to 1 4 to 1 8 to 1	1 to 5,627 1 to 4,342 1 to 4,789 1 to 6,934 1 to 4,228	1 to 9,043 1 to 9,367 1 to 6,401 1 to 7,540 1 to 5,174	1 to 620 1 to 684 1 to 476 1 to 972 1 to 503	3,777 2,020 2,743 3,606 1,338	1 to 18 1 to 10 1 to 9 1 to 12 1 to 9
1 to 3,785	1 to 4,542	1 to 610	1 to 14'2	1 to 19'8	3 to 1	1 to 5,599	1 to 7,585	1 to 610	12,484	1 to 12
1 to 3,801	1 to 4,907	1 to 639	1 to 9'5	1 to 16'5	4 to 1	1 to 5,017	1 to 8,271	1 to 639	37,126	1 to 14

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.		SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF						
		NAME OF DISTRICT.	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.			Men.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	...	...	2	4	97	...	502	3	608	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Pooree	...	...	1	2	75	...	348	...	426	...	...	7,600	1,475	3,017	34,072		
	Balasore	...	...	1	3	83	...	385	20	408	...	...	4,471	837	2,082	19,817		
	Gurjhat	...	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	164	...	...	7,181	1,323	3,006	23,682		
	Total	...	...	5	11	277	...	1,374	29	1,696	...	...	...	24,484	4,665	9,804	84,040	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
	South-West Frontier Agency.																	
	Hazaribagh	...	...	1	3	87	14	418	...	521	...	...	...	9,606	1,500	2,854	31,893	
	Jahardugga	...	...	1	2	10	...	253	...	312	...	...	...	9,450	901	2,000	20,296	
	Palamow	...	...	1	1	31	...	128	...	161	...	...	...	4,800	1,100	1,248	11,400	
	Singbhoom	...	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	161	...	...	...	5,337	501	1,552	7,784	
	Manbhoom	...	...	2	2	56	10	232	...	302	...	...	...	7,104	1,328	2,078	21,921	
	Total	...	...	6	9	254	24	1,164	...	1,457	...	...	...	36,537	5,330	9,733	92,704	
	Total of Districts	...	...	68	155	3,230	32	18,772	211	22,477	...	...	...	4,30,339	56,991	1,20,203	13,28,062	
	Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nulhati State Railway	...	...	1	...	5	50	187	...	251	...	...	8,400	...	...	5,136	30,840	
	Tilhoat State Railway Police, including B. N. W. Railway	...	...	...	...	1	17	48	...	66	...	...	...	...	600	1,224	6,780	
	Eastern Bengal Railway Police	...	...	1	...	5	55	184	...	244	...	...	10,800	...	...	3,150	27,000	
	Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	1	0	100	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740	
	Dumka Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	1	9	100	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,920	
	Bhuxulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	5	50	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	
	Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	
	Special Sub-Inspector of drug cases	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,342	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	6	...	16	156	...	699	...	871	...	...	1,32,542	...	600	9,516	81,180
	GRAND TOTAL		...	6	68	171	3,395	32	19,471	211	23,348	...	...	1,32,542	4,30,339	57,591	1,38,779	13,09,378

\* Add Sunderbans ... 5,976

Total ... 70,968

[illegible]

<b>(a) Area as per census excluding Chittagong</b>						
Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	145,169
Deduct Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	31
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	145,138
Add Khond Mehal	...	...	...	...	...	709
				<b>Total</b>	...	145,847
Add Sunderbuns	...	...	...	...	...	8,978
				<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	151,823

<b>(b) Population as per census excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts</b>						<b>68,580,859</b>
Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	684,658
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	65,905,201
Add Khond Mehal	...	...	...	...	...	58,959
<b>Total</b>						<b>65,964,160</b>

(c) Area of the Sunderbans is divided among the districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Khulna and Backergunge.



## STATEMENT E FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	11,367	26.5	18	By chakran land and punchayets ... ..	2,04,666 9 0
		Baukoora ... ..	7,574	22.5	36.9	By punchayets, ryots, chakran and jaigir lands.	2,80,172 0 0
		Beerbhoom ... ..	7,367	26.6	32.5	By zemindars, ryots, and ryots through punchayets, chakran land and Government.	2,89,168 12 11
		Midnapore ... ..	9,599	44.3	19.8	By Khas Mehal chowkidars are paid by Government, chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers, Act VI chowkidars, are paid by the Punchayots under assessment and the Palks and Sirdars, &c., are paid by the produce of their chakran lands.	1,00,927 8 0
		Hooghly ... ..	4,777	45.2	29.1	By chakran land, villagers and union punchayets.	1,39,487 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,407	64.6	34.2	Paid in cash by punchayets from tenants and chakran lands.	48,183 0 0
		Total ... ..	42,081	33.3	26.2		11,02,599 13 11
		Central Districts.					
		Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3,325	67.7	51.9	By Village punchayets ... ..
	Nuddea ... ..		3,419	101.9	40.3	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,66,461 0 0
	Jessore ... ..		3,062	57.2	41.7	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,65,251 0 0
	Khulna ... ..		1,047	78.2	46	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	96,601 11 6
	Moorshedabad ... ..		3,043	63.8	33.4	By village punchayets and rent-free land ...	1,31,907 0 0
	Total ... ..	16,616	72.5	43.2		7,18,631 15 6	
	Rajshahye	Dinnagepore ... ..	3,581	75.3	48.6	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	1,74,891 6 0
		Rajshahye ... ..	3,202	70.3	38.0	By punchayets ... ..	1,24,815 0 0
		Rungpore ... ..	4,630	70	40	By villagers ... ..	1,85,571 0 0
		Bogra ... ..	1,807	56.1	52.9	Ditto ... ..	86,751 0 0
		Pubna ... ..	2,177	91.8	48.3	Ditto ... ..	1,05,346 15 0
		Darjeeling ... ..	4	6,689.5	72	By punchayets ... ..	288 0 0
		Julpigoree ... ..	1,180	81	55.6	By punchayets, and villagers ... ..	66,175 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,591	75	45.3		7,52,338 5 0
		Eastern Districts.					
		Dacca	Dacca ... ..	3,613	83.5	43.9	By punchayets and villagers ... ..
	Furzedpore ... ..		3,056	72.2	38.1	By villagers ... ..	1,16,655 0 0
	Bakergunge ... ..		4,656	48.8	47.2	Ditto ... ..	2,20,143 0 0
	Mymensingh ... ..		6,116	67	45	Ditto ... ..	2,68,608 0 0
	Total ... ..		17,441	66.5	45.2		7,62,377 3 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ..	2,106	101.2	48	By villagers and tea-planters ... ..	1,01,088 0 0
		Noskhilly ... ..	1,903	45.0	39.5	By punchayets ... ..	78,820 9 2
		Tippurah ... ..	2,682	66.9	41.7	By punchayets and zemindars ... ..	1,11,864 0 0
		Total ... ..	6,781	73.5	43		2,91,762 0 2
	Total for Bengal ... ..			191,510	65.3	36.7	
BEHAR	Patna	Patna ... ..	3,192	76.9	30.8	By villagers and zemindars ... ..	98,859 1 0
		Gya ... ..	6,363	53.8	24.3	By ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,54,722 0 0
		Shalabad ... ..	5,377	54	22.9	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,23,292 1 0
		Mozulferpore ... ..	4,498	78.6	31	By punchayets, villagers, zemindars and by jaigir lands.	1,30,404 0 0
		Durbhunga ... ..	4,167	82.4	35	By punchayets and maliks ... ..	1,46,004 0 0
		Saran ... ..	5,120	89.3	22.4	By villagers and zemindars ... ..	1,15,059 0 0
		Chumpanoo ... ..	2,305	124.1	32.6	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	75,183 5 6
		Total ... ..	31,022	71.5	27.4		8,52,213 7 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ... ..	3,660	74.3	20.8	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,09,424 0 0
		Bhagulpore ... ..	3,628	87.4	26.9	By ryots, zemindars and jaigir land ... ..	1,08,680 0 0
		Purneah ... ..	5,168	58.3	34.3	By residents ... ..	1,77,501 0 0
		Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,940	63.1	18	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	51,220 0 0
		Maldah ... ..	1,680	77.2	45.2	By ryots ... ..	73,968 0 0
		Total ... ..	18,032	70.2	28.3		5,20,673 0 0
	Total for Behar ... ..			49,054	71	27.9	
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack ... ..	5,747	56.8	18.2	By jaigir land and villagers ... ..	1,04,634 7 0
		Pooree ... ..	2,045	66.9	12.3	By jaigirs villagers and cess ... ..	25,272 0 0
		Balesore ... ..	2,706	58.3	15.9	By jaigir land and villagers ... ..	54,697 0 0
		Gurjhat ... ..	574	47.4	12.8	By jaigirs and villagers ... ..	4,816 0 0
		Total ... ..	10,062	59.7	16.3		1,79,419 7 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore...	South-West Frontier Agency.					
		Hazaribagh ... ..	3,280	57.1	22.9	By zemindars in cash and partly by lands ...	75,126 9 0
		Lohardugga ... ..	2,517	81.0	27.5	By villagers and zemindars in cash ... ..	69,248 10 0
		Palamow ... ..	1,207	67.9	13.4	By elukadars ... ..	16,243 9 0
		Singbhoom ... ..	554	153.7	10.7	By villagers ... ..	10,667 0 0
		Manbhoom ... ..	3,503	50.7	16.7	By service lands and villagers ... ..	53,786 0 0
		Total ... ..	11,061	66.7	20.8		2,30,860 13 0
GRAND TOTAL ... ..			170,587	60.9	31.8		54,37,537 10

**STATEMENT F.**

## Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
						Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially.			
																	Under Police Act.		Under sections 380, 381, 342, Penal Code.	
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
BURDWAN	BENGAL.																			
	Western Districts.																			
	Burdwan	4	23	60	490	94	63	420	...	...	...	18	...	9	19	60	...			
	Bankura	2	16	38	292	54	31	292	...	...	...	4	1	10	28	81	...			
	Boorboom	2	11	34	220	44	16	220	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	27	...			
	Midnapore	4	44	98	800	105	65	775	...	...	...	22	20	34	38	...	...			
	Hookhly	3	32	70	601	53	50	557	...	...	...	1	15	10	16	92	...			
	Howrah	2	11	30	217	40	16	243	...	...	...	6	1	2	14	28	...			
	Ditto Municipality	3	2	18	300	...	5	392	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	20	...			
	Total	22	139	352	3,019	300	246	2,820	...	...	4	73	2	63	110	362	...			
PREMIDFCT	Central Districts.																			
	24-Pergunnahs	6	36	132	1,027	90	30	1,161	...	...	...	5	54	1	84	79	313			
	Nuddes	4	33	51	601	79	54	554	...	...	...	26	...	59	91	184	...			
	Jessore	5	32	45	423	24	45	445	...	...	2	17	...	20	29	188	...			
	Khulna	8	21	42	362	50	42	392	...	...	1	16	...	8	2	18	...			
	Moorshedabad	4	32	78	685	54	30	687	...	...	1	1	29	...	9	86	51			
	Total	22	154	346	3,015	306	205	3,141	...	...	3	7	141	1	125	244	708			
	RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore	3	28	57	344	93	22	386	...	...	2	...	24	...	28	25	149		
		Rajshahye	3	20	45	354	20	40	334	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	12	37		
		Rumapore	4	22	50	380	83	70	297	...	...	...	1	13	...	7	17	62		
Borra		2	11	29	204	41	42	160	...	...	1	13	1	5	12	20	...			
Pubna		2	14	45	202	54	20	271	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	19	36			
Darjeeling		3	9	30	203	86	34	134	...	...	2	16	...	6	10	8	...			
Jalpaigore		2	13	31	226	104	46	226	...	...	1	...	6	6	29	...	...			
Total		19	112	263	2,063	486	312	1,808	...	...	3	4	86	2	74	101	347			
DACCA		Eastern Districts.																		
		Dacca	5	21	59	547	12	30	604	...	...	...	11	...	13	39	92	...		
	Ditto special reserve	1	1	8	100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...			
	Furzedpore	4	19	49	319	53	39	298	...	...	1	...	23	...	7	20	45			
	Backergunge	4	34	55	450	29	43	468	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	92	...			
	Mymensingh	6	25	63	451	103	91	348	...	...	...	17	1	13	13	48	...			
	Total	20	100	233	1,867	297	216	1,718	...	...	1	...	58	2	40	95	281			
	CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	3	16	53	394	130	21	315	...	...	1	2	19	...	13	42	60		
		Noakhally	3	17	27	255	37	20	217	...	...	...	3	...	4	5	29	...		
		Tipperah	3	15	28	275	104	15	184	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	35	...		
Total		9	48	108	924	271	56	716	...	...	1	3	26	...	18	51	130			
Total for Bengal		92	558	1,302	10,829	1,760	1,035	10,212	...	...	8	18	384	7	320	601	1,818			
PATNA		BEHAR.																		
		Patna	7	33	88	1,060	163	40	1,013	...	...	...	2	...	6	17	86	...		
		Gya	4	29	74	607	35	40	639	...	...	1	...	16	...	34	59	...		
		Shahabad	4	24	61	510	83	52	464	...	...	...	...	9	...	14	27	104		
		Muzafferpore	5	14	42	401	86	6	411	...	...	...	8	...	11	37	74	...		
	Durbhanga	3	16	42	370	83	58	370	...	...	1	1	1	6	9	19	...			
	Karun	3	16	61	457	73	35	429	...	...	...	6	...	11	38	51	...			
	Chumpran	2	18	38	269	55	40	232	...	...	...	13	...	2	10	14	...			
	Total	26	150	416	3,700	585	271	3,558	...	...	2	1	63	1	90	203	437			
	BHAGELPORE	Monshyr	3	17	43	424	63	36	389	...	...	1	5	...	3	7	49	...		
Bhagelpore		4	17	50	392	79	24	339	...	...	...	6	1	16	40	29	...			
Ditto special reserve		...	1	4	30	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...			
Purneah		5	18	59	447	69	82	388	...	...	3	9	1	16	47	91	...			
Southal Pergunnahs		4	16	38	332	110	40	240	...	...	...	15	...	1	3	9	...			
Doomka special reserve		1	1	8	100	108	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...			
Maldah		2	12	25	222	44	12	105	...	...	...	3	9	6	17	11	...			
Total		19	82	227	1,967	517	196	1,400	...	...	7	46	2	42	114	201	...			
Total for Behar		45	232	643	5,867	1,045	467	5,018	...	...	2	8	60	3	132	317	638			
ORISSA		ORISSA.																		
	Cuttack	4	18	81	505	114	26	408	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	40	...			
	Pooree	2	10	65	348	23	16	413	...	...	...	1	8	...	5	28	65			
	Balasore	3	14	69	395	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	5	44	11			
	Gurjhat	2	2	20	139	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	39			
	Total	11	42	235	1,377	332	42	1,038	...	...	1	1	34	...	22	100	145			
	CHOTA NAGPORE	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
		South-West Frontier Agency.																		
		Hazaribagh	3	24	63	436	153	65	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	14	32	62		
		Lohardugga	2	17	30	253	76	16	161	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	16	48		
Palamou		1	10	21	128	38	4	149	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	19	...			
Singbhoom		1	6	15	135	22	6	...	...	...	1	9	...	4	11	24	...			
Manbhoom		2	17	39	242	54	43	195	...	...	...	1	2	...	13	21	18			
Total		9	73	181	1,188	343	122	505	...	...	1	3	19	...	41	89	181			
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE		Government Railway Police,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		East Indian Railway, including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nalhati State Railway	5	8	45	103	...	18	238	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	18	15			
	Ditto Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	System	4	12	43	185	...	241	226	...	...	...	2	13	...	9	36	45			
	Ditto Tirhoot State Railway,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	including Bengal North-West-	1	2	15	48	...	3	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...			
	ern Railway	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Inspector-General's reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Special Sub-Inspector of Drug-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
ging cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	13	24	103	456	...	257	827	...	...	4	16	...	10	85	68	...				
GRAND TOTAL	170	924	2,406	19,516	5,470	1,923	17,300	...	...	13	34	688	10	322	1,180	1,646				

(a) Exclusive of 203 Water Police Constables distributed, thus :—Mysore 4

### *Internal Management of the Force.*

xxix

24-Pergunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Khulna 41, Furraddpore 28, Mymensing 7, and Balasore 28.

*Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers*

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.											
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	
		Military or Co-venanted Civil.	Unconvenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
BENGAL.	Western Districts.												
	Burdwan	1								4	81	407	
	Bankura								1	2	53	280	
	Beerbhoom	1								2	44	210	
	Midnapore	2					1			4	141	703	
	Hoochly	3								8	90	600	
	Howrah	1								2	48	244	
	Do. Municipality						3				15	308	
	Total	1	7				4		1	17	481	2,977	
	Central Districts.												
24 Pergunnahs			1		1				5	167	1,026		
Nuddeda	2								4	84	520		
Jessore	2								4	68	417		
Kinluka	1								3	63	291		
Moorshedabad	1					1			4	104	650		
Total		10	1		1	1			20	496	2,904		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagopore		3							3	60	530	
	Rajshahye		1							2	62	354	
	Rangpoor		2							4	70	371	
	Sogra		1							2	59	194	
	Pabna		2							2	59	239	
	Darjeeling	1		1			1			1	59	205	
	Jalpigorie		1							2	41	226	
	Total	1	9	1			1			16	397	1,975	
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca		2					1		5	78	409	
Do. Special reserve			1							9	91		
Farrakapore									1	4	70		
Backergunge		1							1	4	86		
Mymensingh		3							6	86	462		
Total		6	1				1		2	19	329	1,816	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong		1	1	1					3	68	381	
	Noakholly		1							3	44	254	
	Tippurah		1							3	43	275	
	Total		3	1	1					9	155	910	
Total for Bengal		2	35	4	1	1	6	1	3	81	1,818	10,682	
BEHAR.	Patna		3	3				1		4	120	1,088	
	Gya		2	1						3	98	612	
	Shahabad		2							4	84	510	
	Mozufferpore		1							3	64	400	
	Durbhanga		1							3	89	373	
	Sarun		1					1		3	76	454	
	Chumparan		1							3	51	265	
	Total		11	4				2		23	559	3,704	
	Monghyr	1	1	1				1		2	54	423	
	Bhagalpore		1							3	72	397	
Do. special reserve										5	80		
Purneah		1					1		5	75	441		
Southul Pergunnahs		1							4	54	333		
Doomka special reserve			1							9	89		
Maldah		1							2	35	219		
Total	1	5	2				2		16	304	1,981		
Total for Behar		1	16	6				4		38	866	5,686	
ORISSA.	Cuttack		2				1	1		3	96	505	
	Poorie		1					1		2	74	347	
	Balasore		1					5		3	77	384	
	Gurjibats		1							2	21	139	
	Total		5				1	7		10	268	1,375	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.												
South-West Frontier Agency.													
Hazaribagh		1	1	1						1	85	450	
Lohardugga		1								2	65	247	
Palamu		1								1	31	138	
Singbhoom		1	1							2	33	133	
Munbhoom		2								2	63	232	
Total		6	2	1						6	247	1,170	
Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway			1	2		5	2		1		52	187	
Tirhoot State Railway Police, including Bengal and North-Western Railway				1							17	48	
Government Railway Police, E. B. S. B., Scaldah			1	2		1	1	2		1	63	182	
Total			2	5		6	3	2	1		2	417	
GRAND TOTAL		3	64	17	2	7	10	14	1	8	137	3,310	19,199

## MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1887.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																																			
OFFICERS.												MEN.																							
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.								Other religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.								Other religions.		Grand total, officers and men.											
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Brahmins.					Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hill men.	Hindoos of all other castes.															
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36											
1	9	35	12	...	1	15	4	...	9	...	...	...	72	134	181	...	...	40	7	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533		
...	4	24	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	72	79	...	...	40	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345		
4	6	19	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	82	50	2	...	...	50	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283		
2	28	30	3	...	...	23	...	...	9	...	...	1	103	208	207	...	...	62	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942		
1	6	14	3	...	...	19	...	...	8	...	...	...	140	184	141	...	...	78	34	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764		
3	5	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	51	91	56	...	...	13	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285		
													125	75	73	...	...	10	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328		
12	82	159	44	1	3	143	0	...	61	...	...	1	692	818	691	1	3	301	52	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,484		
8	37	53	2	...	2	40	...	...	27	...	...	1	326	264	10	...	...	277	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204		
4	12	52	6	...	...	23	...	...	8	...	...	4	135	125	85	...	...	50	43	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610		
4	7	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	2	190	63	70	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491		
2	14	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	116	27	50	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368		
2	23	34	10	1	...	30	...	...	10	...	...	1	182	150	154	...	...	21	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		
20	93	144	25	1	2	107	...	...	120	...	...	10	943	620	369	...	...	348	42	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,423		
2	13	24	3	1	...	15	...	...	3	...	...	...	106	59	50	0	...	53	6	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401		
1	25	17	3	1	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	100	59	76	...	...	33	36	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419		
2	16	23	3	1	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	133	41	40	2	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447		
1	11	8	4	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	127	9	24	...	...	22	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286		
2	16	21	2	...	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	158	58	27	...	...	17	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349		
3	7	7	...	14	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	19	25	102	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248		
2	8	10	1	4	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	43	20	20	25	...	...	1	41	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270		
13	95	116	16	27	3	56	2	...	73	...	...	...	689	265	263	135	5	126	100	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,370		
4	10	17	2	...	...	47	...	...	6	...	...	...	91	81	80	1	...	117	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585		
...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101		
1	6	17	3	...	...	40	...	...	6	...	...	...	155	34	...	...	...	87	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804		
3	8	23	...	...	1	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	107	91	76	...	...	95	114	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537		
													138	88	...	...	...	181	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557		
9	35	97	17	...	1	170	5	...	18	...	...	2	408	316	198	1	1	450	114	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,174		
4	10	8	...	...	1	33	...	...	4	8	...	3	75	17	...	...	...	31	...	...	68	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456		
2	8	12	1	...	...	20	...	...	5	...	...	15	102	34	...	...	...	80	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302		
2	11	...	...	...	1	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	30	20	...	...	33	57	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322		
8	32	31	1	...	2	74	4	...	9	8	...	18	207	81	20	...	...	163	57	...	87	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076		
63	337	551	190	23	11	550	17	...	281	8	...	31	3,110	2,109	1,540	137	0	1,388	305	...	1,607	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,584		
7	44	9	18	...	1	46	...	...	6	...	...	...	231	145	403	...	...	89	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218		
3	36	7	9	1	3	39	...	...	3	...	...	...	248	93	124	...	...	53	45	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716		
2	25	6	8	...	...	47	...	...	2	...	...	...	153	109	150	...	...	50	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		
1	21	5	8	...	1	26	5	...	1	...	...	...	40	35	104	...	...	32	83	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468		
1	16	2	6	...	1	28	2	...	6	...	...	...	40	29	108	...	...	29	73	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488		
2	18	5	9	...	1	21	3	...	5	...	...	...	102	60	225	...	...	19	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535		
1	23	5	4	...	...	19	...	...	5	...	...	...	62	35	77	...	...	41	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319		
17	199	36	64	2	7	226	13	...	27	...	...	2	890	407	1,300	...	...	313	201	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,295		
5	13	9	15	...	1	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	83	57	182	...	...	1	21	36	...	27	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493		
1	34	10	8	...	1	15	...	...	7	...	...	1	124	54	159	...	...	1	9	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473		
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	80	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55		
2	27	12	4	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	83	80	90	...	...	150	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523		
1	7	18	5	...	1	20	4	2	1	...	...	...	39	64	135	...	...	12	1	43	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301		
1	2	8	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	50	...	...	...	34	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99		
1	12	10	3	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	39	30	84	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257		
11	96	64	36	1	5	86	9	3	20	...	...	1	401	340	650	...	...	4	227	85	43	104	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281		
28	295	100	100	3	12	312	23	2	47	...	...	3	1,297	837	1,959	...	...	11	540	286	43	673	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,876		
7	33	18	4	1	2	25	1	...	17	...	...	8	275	22	29	...	...	4																	

## H.

**STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1887.**

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes reduction) and resignations, tog- ether on the whole str- ong of each branch of force as shown in column 1.	
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.	
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.
BURDWAN	<b>BENGAL.</b>														
	<i>Western Districts.</i>														
	Burdwan ... ..	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	11.6	.....
	Bankura ... ..	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5.4	.....
	Beerbhoom ... ..	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3.3	.....
	Midnapore ... ..	929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	7.3	.....
	Hoochly ... ..	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	15.3	.....
	Howrah ... ..	202	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	7	16	.....	63	7.5	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,021</b>	.....	<b>320</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>70</b>	.....	<b>7</b>	<b>225</b>	.....	<b>63</b>	<b>9.7</b>	.....
	<i>Central Districts.</i>														
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	16.7	.....
	Nuddea ... ..	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	21.4	.....
	Jessore ... ..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	9.8	.....
	Khulna ... ..	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	11.8	.....
	Moorshedabad ... ..	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	10.8	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,564</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>161</b>	.....	.....	<b>347</b>	.....	.....	<b>14.8</b>	.....
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore ... ..	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	15.8	.....
	Rajshahye ... ..	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	9.3	.....
	Runkpore ... ..	437	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	12.5	.....
	Bogra ... ..	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	12.5	.....
	Pubna ... ..	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	6.2	.....
	Darjeeling ... ..	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	16.5	.....
	Julpigoree ... ..	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	8.8	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,361</b>	.....	.....	<b>15</b>	.....	.....	<b>93</b>	.....	.....	<b>177</b>	.....	.....	<b>11.4</b>	.....
DACCA	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>														
	Dacca ... ..	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	20.1	.....
	Dacca Special Reserve ... ..	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
	Furcedpore ... ..	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	9.5	.....
	Backergunge ... ..	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	4.2	.....
	Mymensingh ... ..	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4.4	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,104</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>69</b>	.....	.....	<b>165</b>	.....	.....	<b>9.7</b>	.....
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... ..	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	10.9	.....
	Noakhally ... ..	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1.9	.....
	Tipperah ... ..	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3.7	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,086</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>30</b>	.....	.....	<b>39</b>	.....	.....	<b>6.3</b>	.....
<b>TOTAL FOR BENGAL</b> ... ..		<b>12,028</b>	.....	<b>320</b>	<b>15</b>	.....	.....	<b>403</b>	.....	<b>7</b>	<b>943</b>	.....	<b>63</b>	<b>11.1</b>	.....
PATNA	<b>BEHAR.</b>														
	Patna ... ..	1,210	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	1.7	.....
	Gya ... ..	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3.6	.....
	Shahabad ... ..	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1.6	.....
	Muzafferpore ... ..	472	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1.6	.....
	Darbhanga ... ..	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2.3	.....
	Sarun ... ..	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....
	Chumparan ... ..	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4.5	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>4,361</b>	.....	.....	<b>4</b>	.....	.....	<b>50</b>	.....	.....	<b>30</b>	.....	.....	<b>3.3</b>	.....
BHAGULPORE...	Monghyr ... ..	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3.8	.....
	Bhagulpore ... ..	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....
	Ditto, special reserve ... ..	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7.3	.....
	Purneah ... ..	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	15.1	.....
	Sonhal Pergunnahs ... ..	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5.9	.....
	Dumka special reserve ... ..	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26.4	.....
	Maldah ... ..	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	8.9	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,240</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>53</b>	.....	.....	<b>134</b>	.....	.....	<b>8.3</b>	.....
<b>TOTAL FOR BEHAR</b> ... ..		<b>6,501</b>	.....	.....	<b>4</b>	.....	.....	<b>109</b>	.....	.....	<b>173</b>	.....	.....	<b>4.3</b>	.....
ORISSA	<b>ORISSA.</b>														
	Cuttack ... ..	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1.3	.....
	Pooree ... ..	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2.3	.....
	Balsore ... ..	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4.6	.....
	Gurjhat ... ..	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5.6	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,630</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>36</b>	.....	.....	<b>13</b>	.....	.....	<b>2.9</b>	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>														
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>														
	Hazaribagh ... ..	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2.1	.....
	Lohardugga ... ..	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4.3	.....
	Palamow ... ..	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4.2	.....
	Singbhoom ... ..	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8.7	.....
	Manbhoom ... ..	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1.7	.....
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,432</b>	.....	.....	<b>4</b>	.....	.....	<b>23</b>	.....	.....	<b>27</b>	.....	.....	<b>8.4</b>	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway ... ..	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5.5
	Government Railway Police, Souldah ... ..	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	17.3
	Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal North-Western Railway ... ..	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8.3
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>21,606*</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>23</b>	.....	.....	<b>571</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>

## RESOLUTION.

### POLICE.

*Darjeeling, the 20th November 1888.*

**READ—**

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1887.

**Read also—**

The Reports for the years 1885 and 1886, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

### GENERAL.

1. Mr. Veasey's report was submitted a few days after the date on which it was due. He explains that the Chota Nagpore Report was more than a month late owing to the revised rules for the preparation of the report not having been attended to in the first instance. During the last three years it has always been the last, or the last but one, to come in, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that similar delays in its submission may not occur in future.

2. *Cost and numbers of Police Force.*—The actual expenditure for the financial year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968 against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the police, including Railway Police, was 23,356. The cost of the police employed on purely police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7-6 pies per head of population. The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ... ..	11,988	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5.9	1 to 2,904
Behar ... ..	5,953	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7.4	1 to 3,844
Orissa ... ..	1,418	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6.8	1 to 2,672
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,388	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 19.4	1 to 3,044
Total ... ..	20,747	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7.3	1 to 3,179

Batta allowance of one rupee a month, which was first introduced in 1880 in 5 districts, has, since the beginning of 1888, been granted in 13 districts, besides being temporarily allowed to the lower grade constables of the Dacca Special Reserve while on duty in Darjeeling. An increase of Rs. 5 has also been sanctioned to the third and fourth grade constables of this Reserve when at Darjeeling. The difficulty in getting recruits in Bengal near the Metropolis is steadily increasing, and in Mr. Veasey's opinion a further extension of batta to all men upon town duty will become inevitable before long.

3. *Town Police.*—The reports show how distasteful town duty is to the police. In Howrah there were 62 resignations among 309 men in the town police, while there were only 16 out of 247 in the district. In Dacca the town supplied 100 out of 113 resignations for the whole district. In Nuddea the number of vacancies which could not be filled up was so great that in some municipalities the number of men on duty was as much as 50 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, without, however, any serious outbreak of crime occurring. The Inspector-General urges that this bears out his contention that the expensive agency of regular police is altogether in excess of what is wanted for the rural or semi-rural tracts which form a large part of most Bengal municipalities. He also states that in many municipalities the town police are taken from their regular duties and employed in a more or less irregular manner. This is illustrated by the case of Noakholly, where four men out of a strength of fourteen have been detailed to look after tanks. He has promised a special report on the possibility of replacing the regular police in municipalities to some extent by a cheaper and more contented body. This report is awaited. It is evident that the subject is one which cannot be adequately dealt with in an annual report and the resolution upon it.



4. *Rural Police.*—It is difficult to draw any definite conclusions on this subject from the extracts from divisional and district reports, strung together without much method by the Inspector-General. It is alleged that in some districts of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the chowkidars are too independent of the police to be of much assistance in investigations. There seems indeed to be a general complaint that the rural police are still far from being such useful auxiliaries of the regular police as they ought to be, and the Commissioner of Chittagong is of opinion that the amending Chowkidari Act has effected no improvement in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, indeed, wish the chowkidars to become a component and subordinate portion of the regular police, but it is very desirable that the two bodies should be more closely associated, and that District Superintendents of Police should have more control over the former. His Honour is prepared to consider any measures permissible under the existing law which may seem likely to bring this about, and he agrees with Mr. Veasey that one very effectual and easily adopted way of securing this would be that chowkidars should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent. This would also tend to insure more uniformity in discipline, and to prevent the violent fluctuations which now occur in many districts, as for instance in Bbagulpore, where the number of punishments rose from 83 in 1886 to 1,249 in 1887. A new system of chowkidari parades, which should lead to better reporting, has been introduced, under which men belonging to the same village no longer attend on the same day; so that a man going on Tuesday, for instance, cannot be certain how much information has been given by another chowkidar belonging to his village who went on Monday. The subject of getting better reporting from chowkidars is one to which the efforts of district officers may usefully be directed. It is by keeping the regular police fully informed of the movements of criminals and bad characters, and of the occurrence of crime, that chowkidars can best fulfil their functions as the lowest link in the chain required for the repression of crime, and Colonel Ramsay has shown formerly in Patna and of late in Monghyr how much can be done by systematic attention to place the system of reporting on a better footing, and how useful such reporting may be made. No measures, however, can effect much good unless the chowkidars are regularly paid. There has indeed been some change for the better in this respect, as on the last day of 1887 only 8,183 chowkidars were in arrears for four months and over, against 9,002 in 1886; but there is still, in many places, great room for improvement, and District Magistrates should devote the utmost attention to securing the punctual payment of their chowkidars. It is satisfactory that the use of police agency in the payment of chowkidars has not been carried to such an excess as in 1886, though it is still abused in some districts, as in Tipperah, where orders were issued that station officers were to carry about the money for distribution to chowkidars. Such a use of the police takes them away from their proper work: it is also very likely to lead to embezzlement, as large sums of money have to be distributed by men on small pay under circumstances in which it is impossible to keep any effective check on them. These disadvantages more than counterbalance any possible gain from the closer association between the rural and regular police brought about by such measures. Again, the desired improvement in the working of the chowkidars, and in their relations with the regular police, is not to be secured by dressing them up in comparatively expensive uniform, as has been done in Pubna, Mymensingh, and other districts. It is reported that in Pubna the regular police have been actually employed to distribute uniform among the chowkidars and to collect the cost, Rs. 3-8, for each suit of uniform, or something over a month's pay, from each chowkidar. The Inspector-General will be requested to convey to the officers concerned an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's displeasure at these practices. The chowkidars remunerated by the tenure of service lands are very unfavourably reported on, and, according to Mr. Veasey, there is probably not a dacoity in Hooghly or Midnapore (where chowkidars holding such tenures are very numerous) in which one or more chowkidars do not have a hand, while in almost every case they failed to give information of the occurrence to the police. In some districts the number of chowkidars holding service tenures are excessive, and in Burdwan, where there are 11,062 such men, those who were

dismissed and who resigned last year were very properly not replaced. In Chota Nagpore a thorough reorganization of the whole system of rural police seems to be required. In Házaribagh, for example, the chowkidars are said to be practically the zemindars' or ticcadars' menials; while in Singbhoom the men are paid yearly, or even at longer intervals, and one chowkidar has 40 villages to look after.

5. *Miscellaneous.*—In this paragraph some disconnected facts are brought together, which, while deserving of brief mention, do not call for separate notice and may be conveniently brought under one head. In Darjeeling an improved scheme for patrolling the Nepaul frontier has been carried out since the close of the year, and in Singbhoom outposts to be held by ghatwals were in course of construction on the Midnapore-Chyebassa road. Three parties of punitive police still remain quartered in Backergunge villages. The men stationed at Ladua in Tipperah have been withdrawn owing to a new outpost at Matlab having rendered their presence unnecessary. The whole available strength of the Dacca Reserve was moved to Darjeeling in September in order to take the guards and set at liberty a portion of the district force required for special duty by the Deputy Commissioner. They subsequently did good service on the Sikkim frontier in services of a varied nature. The police maintained order at 186 fairs attended by about three-and-a-half million of people. Only 144 cases, none of them of a serious nature, were reported. The reports of the inspecting officers show that the drill of the force has been carefully attended to, and that, if there has been no marked improvement in the district reserves, there has been no appreciable falling off. Mr. Veasey remarks on this head: "The difficulty which we have had all along to contend with in not being able to keep even a small body of men together for any length of time on account of the extreme weakness of the reserves still exists, and has indeed been aggravated by the constantly increasing demands for escorts for both prisoners and treasure." The Dumka Company were supplied with Sniders, and the Dacca Company has been similarly armed during the current year. The annual musketry returns show marked improvement in many districts, and a slight falling off in very few; they may therefore be considered on the whole satisfactory. The expenditure on account of police buildings came to Rs. 1,26,648-15-11 for 1887-88. The number of casualties decreased slightly to 13·4 per cent. against 14·7 in 1886, but this is a number which fluctuates from year to year, and the variations are not important. Maldah is a conspicuous example of how sick leave is given without any attempt at discrimination in some districts; while the death-rate was only 1·5 per cent.; the percentage of men received in hospital rose to 107·2. There were 181 escapes from police custody against 197 in 1886. Only 63 persons were recaptured. On this subject the Inspector-General remarks that local officers are apt to treat the negligence of police officers, to whom the escapes are due, as of little importance, and to embarrass the Executive by their recommendations not to dismiss the men in fault. The strength of police escorts furnished during the year came to 27,507 against 26,999 in 1886. They escorted treasure to the amount of Rs. 13,37,25,525-15 and 16,020 prisoners. None of the treasure was lost in transit. The number of accidental deaths decreased from 30,782 in 1886 to 28,510 in 1887. The decrease falls mainly under the heads of drowning and snake-bite, deaths falling from 14,303 to 12,890, and from 9,979 to 9,093 respectively. There was a slight increase under the head of other causes.

6. *Special Constables.*—A return relating to special constables shows that in Jessore, Pubna and Mymensingh special constables were appointed in far too large numbers. In Jessore the Deputy Magistrate of Narail appointed 262 special constables. In Mymensingh, out of 349 men 261 were appointed in one sub-division, and 112 of them in one case. In Rajshahye special constables were appointed for a term of two years. Mr. Veasey's opinion is that the guiding idea has been to frighten leading residents in disturbed neighbourhoods into good behaviour, and in fact as an easy and expeditious method of binding them over to keep the peace. This subject is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and will be dealt with when the information is complete.

7. *Conduct of the Police.*—A charge of torture preferred at Contai in Midnapore, in which a man charged with theft complained that the head-constable who investigated poured water, in which chillies had been macerated, into his mouth and nose, and then sat on his chest, is reported to have been grossly mismanaged by all concerned. It is said that the Sub-divisional Officer made over the case to a Sub-Deputy, and then threw it out on the complainant putting in a petition to the effect that his witnesses would not give evidence. The superior police officers appear to have been equally apathetic, and it was only after much delay and confusion that the matter ended by the reduction of the head-constable originally accused. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent for the papers of the case, as if the facts were as stated above the officers concerned are deserving of the severest censure for their culpably inadequate treatment of the matter. At Utterpara a prisoner died of a ruptured kidney owing to ill-treatment by a constable and head-constable who were convicted under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Bogra a Sub-Inspector was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the wrongful confinement and ill-treatment of a man. In Balasore a case against a Sub-Inspector and constable broke down. It seemed probable that the witnesses had been tampered with, and both men were dismissed. In a Purneah case, which ended in failure, a Sub-Inspector was accused of employing torture, but the Inspector-General thinks it may have been employed without his cognizance and in order to get up a case against him. In Bhagulpore a Sub-Inspector, constable and three chowkidars, accused of ill-using some Dasadhs, one of whom died, were acquitted at the Sessions, but were dismissed, though the Sub-Inspector was reinstated in a lower grade on appeal to the Commissioner. The case appears to have been true, but to have broken down partly owing to the exaggerations of the friends of the deceased. The principal accused was the nephew of a Sub-Inspector very leniently dealt with the year before by the District Judge in a case in which he was charged with ill-using some bad characters in order to compel them to give information.

There were 15 cases of extortion, but all were petty. The number of judicial punishments fell from 525 in 1886 to 492, while departmental punishments rose from 5,095 to 5,137. The latter number seems high, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Inspector and Deputy Inspectors-General during their tours look carefully into the question of departmental punishments, and check any tendency to take unnecessary notice of trivial or technical offences. The figures, however, are on the whole not unsatisfactory, and Sir Steuart Bayley is pleased also to see that the number of men wearing good-conduct stripes rose from 11,042 in 1886 to 11,255 in 1887. Money rewards were given to 1,727 officers and men and 83 more were promoted. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 1,440 and 71.

8. *Personnel.*—The appointment of Assistant Inspector-General for the Railway Police has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The names of the police officers mentioned by the Inspector-General as having done good service will be noted in the Appointment Department.

#### CRIME.

9. *Criminal Statistics.*—The proportion of crime to population and police in various parts of India is shown in the following statement:—

PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable) vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I.	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police-man.	Persons.	Police-man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	32,527	43,263,599	166,390	1	to 1,330	1	to 5.1	1	to 260
Punjab	20,385	18,842,364	74,301	1	" 924	1	" 3.1	1	" 253
Central Provinces	5,628	9,638,791	25,124	1	" 1,140	1	" 3.9	1	" 391
Bombay, including Sind	19,079	16,682,968	39,520	1	" 821	1	" 3.1	1	" 302
Madras	21,677	30,868,504	123,568	1	" 1,430	1	" 5.7	1	" 249
Assam, including Frontier Police.	4,434	5,969,918	11,805	1	" 1,346	1	" 3.6	1	" 508
Bengal	23,655	68,964,100	107,190	1	" 2,788	1	" 4.5	1	" 618

The incidence of cognizable crime to population varies from 1 case to 556 persons in the Burdwan Division to 1 case to 822 persons in the Chota Nagpore

Division. Next but one to Burdwan comes the Presidency Division. These divisions contain a large urban population, and have consequently more than their share of nuisance cases and other petty offences, and they are also well supplied with police. In Dacca, where these conditions are absent, the proportion of cases to population is only 1 to 790; but there is no division where serious offences against the person are more common.

The total reported crime for the province has decreased compared with 1886, as will appear from the following table :—

		1886.	1887.	Decrease.
Cognizable	...	105,793	101,969	3,824
Non-cognizable	...	112,864	109,254	3,410
Total	...	218,157	211,223	7,234

The Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong and Bhagulpore Divisions all show a considerable decrease. Patna is the only division which shows a large increase. The proportion of cognizable crime to non-cognizable changed very little. Chittagong again shows the smallest percentage of cognizable crime, only 27·2, while the largest proportions are as usual to be found in Patna and Chota Nagpore, which show 58·8 and 63·8 per cent., respectively, of cognizable cases. This is no doubt mainly due to the comparative poverty of the people in the latter divisions and their wealth in Chittagong. While in the Dacca Division generally the percentage of cognizable cases is 40·7 and that of non-cognizable cases 59·3, in Mymensingh the two classes of crime are exactly balanced, an indication of the fact that the police are undermanned and under-officered there. A proposal to increase the police force of that district has been sanctioned by Government.

The decrease of cognizable offences as compared with 1885 and 1886 is almost entirely under the head of cases against property. There were 63,174 such cases in 1887 against 71,746 in 1885 and 67,550 in 1886. There has been an increase from 24,904 in 1885 to 27,839 in 1887 under the head "Other cases." This, however, means nothing more than increased attention to conservancy, while the decrease under the head of offences against property, which are now lower than in any year since 1882, seems to show that bad characters are better known to, and watched by, the police, as there is no reason to suspect a falling off in the manner in which crime is reported.

10. *False cases.*—The percentage of cases declared false increased slightly from 5·5 in 1886 to 5·8. The percentage declared false was 13·4 in 1877, and the decrease continued without a check till 1886. The slight increase is possibly due to the following remarks which were made in paragraph 7 of last year's Resolution:—"But it should be borne in mind by magisterial officers that if they consider a case to be false, they should not hesitate to show it as false, even though there may not be sufficient grounds for the institution of a prosecution under section 211 of the Penal Code; it is obvious that any other procedure would lead to fictitious entries, and give a very false impression as to the real percentage of false cases." The variations noted in the report from 16·6 in Chumparun to 1·9 in Palamow must in great part, at all events, be due to difference in procedure, and in the case of Chumparun and Palamow the results are equally unsatisfactory in opposite directions. Chumparun has now headed the list four years running, and the percentage of cases declared false has risen from an average of 11·4 for the years 1880—84 to 17·2 for the years 1885—87. The District Magistrate considers that a large number of the cases returned as false were really true, and that they were shown as false through the desire of lazy and incompetent police officers to cloak their own failure to investigate the cases successfully. But if this theory is correct, the magisterial officers are open to blame for having accepted the reports submitted by the police without further examination. In Palamow and other districts, with a very small percentage of false cases, there can be little doubt that the Magistrates have far too often accepted reports by the police that cases were true, and it is to be feared that some times they have done this to save themselves the trouble so often entailed by an order to enter a case as false. How largely this, in many cases, operates to induce Magistrates to accept cases as true is shown by the returns in Burdwan, where the

percentage of cases reported false has risen from 2·7 to 4·6, owing, it is stated, mainly to the discontinuance of a monthly return from Subordinate Magistrates showing their action in connection with cases declared to be false. In Singbhoom, the percentage of cases declared false has risen from ·5 in 1884 and 1·6 in 1885-86 to 6·7 in 1887. Mr. Veasey attributes it to the improved condition of the people, and the increased facilities for vexatious litigation, but it seems more likely that it is due to the varying procedure which has so much to do with the variations in the district figures. Sir Steuart Bayley appreciates the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with such cases; but he looks to District Magistrates to use their utmost efforts to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, while at the same time Subordinate Magistrates must not be allowed to save themselves trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Care must also be taken that cases are not too readily excluded from the returns as false through mistake. In Backergunge and Furreedpore, which head the list, this seems to have been done far too largely.

11. *Prosecution for false charges.*—The percentage of prosecutions in cases declared to be false was 22·4 against 23·6 in 1886, while the percentage of convictions in cases prosecuted rose from 29·7 to 30·2. The divisional percentage of convictions varies from 12·6 in Dacca to 47·3 in Chittagong. The following table shows by divisions the percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false, the percentage of convictions in the cases brought to trial, and the percentage of cases prosecuted as false to cases instituted:—

			Percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false.	Percentage of cases prosecuted as being false to cases instituted.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.
Burdwan	...	...	13·7	1	12·7
Presidency	...	...	35·1	1·3	35·1
Rajshahye	...	...	21·5	1	32·9
Dacca	...	...	32·6	1·7	12·6
Chittagong	...	...	10·6	0·9	47·3
Patna	...	...	16·2	1·2	37·8
Bhagulpore	...	...	36·6	1·7	29·4
Orissa	...	...	38·1	1·4	42·2
Chota Nagpore	...	...	28	1·3	36·9

This table shows that the percentage of prosecutions to the number of cases instituted varied comparatively little in different divisions, while the variations were very great in the percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false. This is another indication of the great differences which exist in procedure regarding the more doubtful cases, which some Magistrates classify as false, others as true. The result of prosecutions appears to be very unsatisfactory in Burdwan and Dacca. The satisfactory results in the Presidency Division were largely due to the result of trials in the 24-Pergunnahs, where 41 prosecutions were instituted and 23 convictions obtained out of 52 cases declared false. In connection with this subject, Mr. Veasey points out that in order that a prosecution may succeed, its progress must be watched and any tendency to delay at once noticed. Care must also be taken that preliminary enquiries in which the complainant is called on to show cause why he should not be prosecuted are not allowed to expand into a trial. Mr. Veasey believes that an opinion obtains very generally that it is enough to declare a charge false, and a work of supererogation to push the matter further; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that few officers hold such a mistaken view. Sir Steuart Bayley must again repeat what has already been so often stated in the Annual Resolutions on the Police Report, that while cases should not be instituted, where it is obviously impossible to obtain a conviction, yet in every case where there appears to be a fair chance of success a complainant who has brought a false case should be prosecuted, and if convicted should be severely punished. Such a sentence as a fine of ten rupees, which a Subordinate Magistrate in one district considered a sufficient punishment, is useless as a deterrent.

12. *Refusal of enquiry.*—The remarks in the Resolutions on the Police Reports for 1885 and 1886, which were supplemented towards the close of 1887 by a circular from the Inspector-General of Police, have produced a marked

effect. While the percentage of cases not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, was .6 in 1884, .7 in 1885, and .4 in 1886, it rose in 1887 to 2.5. The divisional variations are even greater. Thus, in the Presidency the percentage of refusals has risen from .1 in 1886 to 1.9; in Rajshahye from .5 to 6.5, in Bhagulpore from .4 to 4.2. The increase has been least in Patna, Orissa and Chota Nagpore. The figures for Orissa are .8 in 1886 and 1.1 in 1887, and for Chota Nagpore 1.1 in the former and 1.7 in the latter year. In Patna the percentage of cases not enquired into was only .6. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject appear not yet to be fully understood in some districts. In Julpigoree, for instance, the Deputy Commissioner withdrew altogether the discretion given by the law, and ordered all cases to be investigated. In passing such an order he exceeded his powers, and Sir Stuart Bayley desires to point out that the discretion is one which must be exercised. It requires to be carefully controlled, as it is liable to serious abuse, but its judicious exercise may relieve the police of much useless work. No general orders should be laid down in any district that particular classes of cases are not to be enquired into. Attempts at burglary, for instance, may sometimes be cases which it is extremely desirable to inquire into, though the majority of such cases may not require to be taken up. The Magistrate of a district is not exempt from responsibility on the plea that the orders on this head have not been properly explained to subordinate officers, as the remedy lies in his hands.

13. *Convictions and arrests.*—Deducting cases not enquired into or declared to be false, the police enquired into 85,196 cases. The percentage of convictions to true cases enquired into by the police is 39.9 against 38.8 in 1886 and 38.3 in 1885. The total number of persons arrested by the police was 75,118, of whom 51,290 were convicted, or 68.2 per cent., the same proportion as last year. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial varies from 83.1 in Darjeeling to 41.4 in Khulna. As the Inspector-General points out, a percentage of convictions much under the average means bad work, though the converse is not always true.

14. *Result of Sessions trials.*—The percentage of convictions fell to 56 from 57.8 in 1886 and 56.3 in 1885, which last figure again was lower than any during the five previous years. The remark in last year's Resolution that the figures showed that much depends on the presiding Judge even in jury districts, is again borne out by the figures for 1887. Thus, Howrah and Hooghly jury districts show 58.3 and 54.8 per cent of convictions against 37.8 and 32, respectively, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom.

15. *Property stolen and recovered.*—Property worth Rs. 10,82,748 is said to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,75,758, or 25.4 per cent., was recovered. The corresponding figures for 1886 are Rs. 11,39,849 stolen and Rs. 3,26,462, or 28.6 recovered. The figures are not very trustworthy, and so far as they go the indications they afford are not satisfactory.

16. *Analysis of crime by classes.*—The annexed table shows the number of true cognizable cases for the last five years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,639	2,769	2,602	2,891	2,901
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542	4,546
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	19,609	24,221	24,103	21,803	22,234
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682	2,427
„ V.—Minor offences against property ...	37,690	42,639	42,206	40,090	36,131
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above...	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003	27,758

The decrease in class V and the increase, as compared with 1885, in class VI have been noticed in paragraph 9. The other variations will be more conveniently noticed when dealing with each class separately.

17. *Class 1, offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.*—The total number of coining cases rose from 111 to 127, of which the largest numbers



are reported from the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the 24-Pergunnahs some members of a gang mentioned in last year's resolution were committed to the Sessions and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

There was an increase of seven cases under the head of rioting. There was a considerable decrease in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions, from 409 and 318 respectively in 1886 to 273 in each division in 1887. In the Dacca Division there was an increase from 391 to 435, and in Patna from 263 to 349. How few of these cases are really important is shown by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial, only 305 appeared before the Sessions. The Magistrate of Bhagulpore complains that the number of cases is needlessly swelled because the police constantly send up the party attacked without making any allowance for the right of private defence. But the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Veasey that the plea of private defence is in most cases one which it should be left to a judicial officer to decide. Mr. Collier's remarks on the subject of the large number of trivial offences entered under the head of riot are to the point:—"I am of opinion that a large number of cases are improperly entered as riots and unlawful assemblies. If two old women have a squabble in front of their houses, a few neighbours join so as to make up the number of five on either side, and a few slaps or kicks are exchanged, the occurrence is solemnly entered under section 147 as a riot. In England a constable would order them all to move on, and there would be an end to the matter." While the returns are swollen by a number of purely technical riots which it is impossible to forestall, there can be no question that in its more serious forms there is no offence more easily kept in check by timely preventive measures. The great majority arise out of disputes of some standing, and of the existence of which the police should be aware. Where the dispute is about land, a summary inquiry regarding possession will often prevent its coming to a head. In other cases the principal parties should be bound down to keep the peace under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Such riots are inexcusable, as one which is reported from Hooghly, where the Hindus and Mahomedans fell out about kine-killing, and the police, although they had timely notice of the existence of the dispute, failed to take measures to avert a breach of the peace. It is also necessary, to check the offence of rioting, that punishment should be exemplary where a conviction is secured. Some Magistrates are still far from appreciating this. In Backergunge there were seven cases attended with loss of life, besides five in which persons were more or less hurt, and where the extreme lawlessness prevalent is shown by the fact that 3,511 persons were bound down to keep the peace against 258 in Mymensingh and the same number in Furreedpore; yet the Joint-Magistrate of the district thought it sufficient in an aggravated case of riot attended with loss of life to sentence the leader of one of the parties, who was armed with a gun, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. Apparently the reason for the leniency shown in this case was that the accused had kept out of the way for a year. In such a case, lapse of time does not diminish the heinousness of a crime, and it is no reason for passing a light sentence that the offender has been able for a long time to evade capture. It is very desirable that in cases of serious rioting every offender should be brought to justice, and the police ought not to be discouraged to hunt up absconders, as they must be if such light sentences as that just noted are inflicted. Another case of apparently inadequate sentence is reported from Tipperah. In this case there was a riot accompanied with loss of life. The principal accused was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and his accomplices to a month each. In Manbhoom in a rioting case, in which a man was killed, a sentence of fine was considered sufficient. As Mr. Veasey gives no details, it is impossible to say whether or not the sentence was inadequate, but the Lieutenant-Governor has called for a further report both in this and in the two preceding cases. In the Patna district three cases of rioting resulted in loss of life, and in all three cases the jury refused to convict. The Magistrate remarks on this head that the more serious the charge, the more disposed is a jury to acquit. The generalization is a sweeping one, but the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the action of juries in many grave cases affords some justification for it.

In Bettiah three Punjabis and a Brahman dressed in uniform attempted to levy contributions from the people, giving out that they were officers appointed

by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to enquire regarding the routes leading to Nepal, the state of the camping grounds, and the amount of contribution each zemindar was willing to make to Government. They were convicted of the offence of personating a public servant, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

18. *Class II. Serious offences against the person.*—The total is practically the same as in 1886, the figures being 4,545 against 4,542. The percentage of convictions in cases has slightly improved, and is better than in any year since 1882; but the percentage of convictions to persons tried is 44·6—the same as in 1886. It is satisfactory, however, that at the sessions the percentage of convictions to persons tried has risen from 48·5 in 1886 to 53·7 last year.

There were 250 murders, against 278 in 1886 and 288 in 1885. It is, however, noticeable that while this is the smallest number reported since 1880, the number of cases of culpable homicide is larger than in any previous year since 1880; the number last year was 217, whilst it was 215 in 1886, and less than 208 in every year since 1881, in which year there were 296 cases of murder. There appears, therefore, some reason to believe that the apparent decrease in the latter crime may be partly due to a growing desire to class cases in which death has been caused under a less serious head than that of murder. Sir Steuart Bayley approves of Mr. Veasey's suggestion to direct the submission in future of a separate note in every case in which a death has occurred, however it is shown in the returns. There has been a much needed improvement in the result of trials. Convictions were obtained in the case of 23·5 of the persons charged, against 17·1 in 1886. The improvement is still greater in the percentage of convictions to cases, which was 28 against 21·9 in 1886. There was one case of murder by dacoits, 12 of murder by robbers, and 13 of murders by poison. In the last class only one person was convicted. Out of the 12 cases of murder by robbers, 6 were committed in Patna and 2 in Shahabad.

Mr. Veasey gives a melancholy list of failures in the Burdwan Division. In one remarkable case a man is believed to have murdered his father with the intention of falsely accusing his grandfather's creditor. The accused was acquitted, and the accuser absconded on proceedings being taken against him for bringing a false charge. In 28 true cases under the head of "Other murders," only eight persons were convicted in 7 cases, while 32 persons were discharged or acquitted. In the Dacca Division results were even worse, as only 12 persons were convicted against 65 discharged or acquitted. This is mainly due to the result of trials at Furreedpore, where convictions were only got in 10 per cent. of the cases and 6·2 per cent. of the persons tried. Mr. Veasey remarks that the police are in large measure to blame for the very bad results in such cases, and that they are too much in the habit of sending up persons whom they think guilty of the offence, regardless of the fact that there is not sufficient legal evidence for conviction. In the Presidency Division, in Jessore and Khulna, in 8 true cases only 9 persons were convicted, while 51 were discharged or acquitted. In Khulna, in three out of five cases men were murdered by relations of women whom they had seduced, but not a single conviction was obtained. In Eastern Bengal generally, murders are very frequently due to disputes about women. In Mymensingh, for instance, Mr. Veasey reports that "a girl was throttled by one of three men who had come to the house at night to beat her father Madhu, on account of an intrigue he had with the sister-in-law of one of them, named Sabu. A complication in this case is that Sabu had first revenged his brother's honour by attempting to outrage Madhu's wife, and that Madhu had complained against him to the zemindar in consequence. Thereupon, and as a punishment for instituting proceedings, the attack was arranged." Several murder cases are due to husbands kicking their wives for trifling offences. In one case a man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for killing his wife, a girl of 12, because she refused to let him have intercourse a second time. He struck her on the mouth with his clenched fist and kicked her in the stomach, from which she died almost immediately.

Another frequent cause of murders is the belief in witchcraft. In Gya an old woman was ordered to leave her village on the ground that she was a witch. On her returning to the village, she was set on and murdered by the villagers.



In another case in the same district, a reputed wizard was charged with poisoning a woman who had called him in to cast out an evil spirit, because her servants had offended him by digging up and removing a doll which he had buried to represent the demon which he had been called in to exorcise. In Monghyr a woman was murdered by her brother-in-law, who believed she had bewitched him. He went to Calcutta to escape her influence. Losing his money there, he became desperate and returned home, convinced there was nothing left for him but to remove her. He attacked and killed her with a knife he had bought and specially consecrated to render her spells powerless. A Kol was murdered by a fellow-tribesman for failing to cure him of a disease. In Pooree a reputed wizard was murdered by his neighbours. In Hazaribagh a reputed witch was severely beaten, and a stick was forced up her person completely penetrating the womb. In Lohardugga a woman, suspected of witchcraft, was murdered in the same way, and she was found with her infant child lying dead by her side.

There is a large increase from 102 to 168, under the head of "Hurt by dangerous weapons," in the Patna Division. The result of trials was very bad—49 convictions to 118 acquittals for the division. The figures for Chumparun are 3 convictions to 20 acquittals. Out of 84 cases of exposure of infants in Bengal, 48 were reported from the Patna Division—a decrease of six as compared with 1886—and 25 of these 48 cases occurred in Shahabad and Saran. There were 40 convictions to 5 acquittals. In Bhagulpore in two out of three cases of kidnapping the boys were taken to Assam, and in one case, an inadequate sentence having been passed, a reference was made to the High Court. The Collector of Bhagulpore remarks that this has had a very good effect.

19. *Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.*—There were 22,234 cases against 22,803 in 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads:—

	1886.	1887.
Dacoity ... ..	163	109
Robbery ... ..	156	146
Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	700	750
Mischief by killing any animal ...	638	625
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	20,941	20,366
House-trespass ... ..	264	283

Dacoity is most prevalent in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions, which account for 70 out of the provincial total of 109. Bhagulpore heads the list with 24, against 23 each in Burdwan and Rajshahye. The number in 1884 was only eight. Purneah is the worst district with 11 cases, followed by Midnapore with 10 and Dinagepore with 8. The number of dacoities in the Chota Nagpore Division has fallen from 18 in 1886 to 4—a remarkably low number, as the form it took in the division was petty highway robbery; probably it is in part due to the fact that the gang at work in 1886 has been broken up. Out of the 109 dacoities, 63 were professional. That this crime is so well kept down is entirely due to police supervision. Judicial results are extremely bad. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 20·8, against 30·9 in 1886, while 25·5 of the persons sent up were convicted, against 31·6 in 1886. Mr. Veasey reports that most of the dacoities in the Burdwan Division were committed by up-countrymen and local bad characters, and there can be little doubt that more deterrent sentences would have great effect in checking this form of crime. The maximum punishment is transportation for life or ten years' imprisonment; but according to the Inspector-General the term of imprisonment is rarely more than five or seven years, while to be in possession of the proceeds of a dacoity seems to be regarded as a small matter. In Dinagepore Mr. Knyvett succeeded in unearthing two gangs. In one of the cases committed by one of these gangs, an iron safe, containing cash and valuables to the amount of Rs. 2,000, was taken away, though the gang was so well known that a constable was employed in watching it at the time; his silence was purchased by a bribe of Rs. 24, and it was only a month after that a clue was obtained, when a school pundit who had taken down the names of the men implicated revealed what he knew. This case must have been well known to

every one of the villagers, yet none of them thought it necessary to report the facts, and this is a good illustration of the difficulties the police have to deal with owing to the disinclination of the people to bring to justice criminals so long as their own interests are not affected.

The total number of true cases of mischief by fire is 373, one less than in 1886. As many as 121 cases were declared false. The Rajshahye Division is again the worst with 116 true cases, of which 86 were committed in Dinagepore, and were mainly the work of professional incendiaries. This form of terrorism is employed by the professional criminals of that district to overawe villagers and prevent them from reporting crime and giving evidence. The smaller landlords also are believed to make use of it to intimidate their neighbours, while individuals occasionally resort to it to satisfy a personal grudge. Seventeen persons were arrested, but not a single conviction could be obtained. It is certainly—as the Magistrate remarks—a step in the right direction to have ascertained the prevalence of the crime, but this is a very small step towards checking it.

With regard to cases of house-breaking, the only point to be noticed is the very large increase in the number of cases not enquired into, from 160 in 1886 to 1,254 in 1887. A too liberal use of the power to refuse enquiry such cases must be guarded against.

20. *Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.*—This class of offences calls for no remarks.

21. *Class V.—Minor offences against property.*—The total number of cases fell from 40,020 in 1886 to 36,131 in 1887. Including burglaries, which, for purposes of comparison, may be conveniently grouped with offences of this class, the number of cases fell from 61,225 to 56,730. This last number is still greater by 1,300 than the total for 1883, when offences under these heads began to increase, but as allowance has to be made for improved reporting, there is reason to think that a decided check has been given to this form of crime.

Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore are the only Divisions from which more cases are returned, and in the former Division the apparent increase is explained by the improvement in reporting in the district of Dinagepore, where there had been formerly much concealment of the crime. The result of this improvement has been an increase of over 50 per cent. in the crime reported, which has risen from 1,543 to 2,320. Nearly half the cases of cattle-theft, 115 out of 253, came from this district, where it would appear that this form of crime is closely connected with that of incendiarism, referred to in paragraph 19. For it is reported that incendiarism is resorted to by cattle thieves to “intimidate and prevent witnesses coming forward, or complaints being made.” Connected with cattle-stealing is a system of black-mail, by which the owner is directed to the spot where his cattle has been taken on paying a consideration. The increase in Chota Nagpore is small, from 2,965 to 3,107, and is not accounted for.

In Patna there has been a further decrease from 12,640 to 12,285, a little under the figures for 1883, after which crime began to increase. In Gya the number of burglaries has decreased from 2,632 in 1885 to 1,456. In this district the worst gangs have been broken up, and though it would be Utopian to expect professional burglars to reform, yet on coming out of jail they now have to form new connections, and a more serious obstacle to their operations is that they find they are known and watched. In Sarun, out of 346 burglaries 206 were reported as without theft. In half of these cases fresh enquiries were held, but in 2 cases only was it found that property had been stolen, and in these cases the property taken was of very trifling value. Mr. Pughe, the District Superintendent there, gives good reasons for his belief that a very large proportion of burglaries are and must be unsuccessful. In Monghyr credit for a decrease of cattle-theft by 50 per cent. is given to the chowkidars, who, as has been remarked in a previous paragraph, are fully utilised by Colonel Ramsay, and who have, as Mr. Veasey remarks, far better opportunities for detection than the police.

22. *Other offences not specified above.*—There were 27,753 cases against 27,003 in 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class:—

Heads of this class.		1886.	1887.
Vagrancy or bad character	... ..	1,210	1,570
Offences against Excise Laws	... ..	2,886	3 184
"    Opium Act	... ..	390	335
"    Railway Act	... ..	350	248
"    Salt and Customs Laws	... ..	359	399
"    Arms Act	... ..	1,061	1,220
Public and local nuisances	... ..	19,316	19,184
Other special and local nuisances cognizable by police	... ..	1,338	1,478

It is satisfactory to find that more use has been made of the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but Sir Steuart Bayley would desire to see more uniformity of practice in different districts than is at present the case. Such variations as now exist between adjoining districts, as, for instance, 2 cases in Khoolna against 30 in Jessore, 2 in Julpaiguri against 49 in Rungpore, 19 in Chumparun against 98 in Sarun, 1 in Lohardugga against 32 in Manbhoom, must in many cases lead to bad characters moving from districts where the law is properly utilised to neighbouring districts where they are left to carry on their war against society undisturbed by vexatious police interference. Sir Steuart Bayley has nothing to add to his remarks of last year, in which he pointed out that, while he does not advocate a return to the policy of indiscriminate prosecution in force before 1876, yet he would have Magistrates bear in mind that about fifty times as many persons are proceeded against in England on suspicion under the Vagrancy and Prevention of Crime Acts as are prosecuted under the corresponding sections of the Indian Procedure Code. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to impress upon Magistrates the importance of disposing of such cases as quickly as possible. In Mymensingh the average duration of 109 cases was 12·4 days, and in Sarun of 98 cases only 7 days, while in Backergunge the average duration of 187 cases was 59·6 days, owing apparently to too literal an observance of the generally valuable rule that such cases should be tried in the village in which they occur. One case in that district lasted 223 days. Delay only lessens the chances of conviction, while it is unfair to the accused to let them have charges hanging over their heads for months. In Purneah the rule as to local enquiries has been allowed to become almost a dead-letter, as there were only 5 local trials in 90 cases: notwithstanding this the average duration of cases was 30 days. In Dinagepore it is reported that the bad characters have given some trouble by starting a false charge against the police the moment they find a report has been sent in about them. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the remark of the Magistrate quoted by Mr. Veasey, that it is useless to bind down a budmash on the security of two other budmashes in sums of Rs. 25, and that there should be some condition as to the respectability of the sureties.

The continued decrease in the number of cases under the Opium Act is probably mainly due to the restrictions imposed on the prosecution of opium cultivators who retain small quantities of opium in their possession. The small number of prosecutions in Bhagulpore, Durbhunga and Purneah, all districts bordering on Nepal, show that in those districts, at all events, there must be much undetected opium-smuggling, as it is impossible to believe that the cases detected form at all a fair percentage of those occurring. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act, but the only serious offences reported are from Dinagepore, where, through the negligence of the Inspector, the vendors of arms and ammunition were able to falsify their accounts for months in order to conceal sales to Nepaulese.

23. *Railway Police.*—The number of cases reported was 2,780, and 2,268 persons were convicted out of 2,707 brought to trial. Some excellent work was done on the East Indian line, especially in detecting and arresting railway pick-pockets; one constable specially told off for this got hold of three old offenders in as many days. In one case, where the trying Magistrate is said to have refused to grant any remand, the accused, who only got three months'

imprisonment, was afterwards found to be a well known Calcutta thief with four previous convictions against him, the last of which was for six years' imprisonment inflicted in 1880. Mr. Veasey gives, as an instance of the care with which enquiries are made, if facilities for doing so are given, the case of an old offender caught at Somastipore picking pockets, who was taken over the whole length of the line between Cawnpore and Calcutta and exhibited at every jail of any size before he was identified at Benares.

24. *Non-cognisable crime.*—There is a net decrease of 3,410 cases following an increase of 6,668 in 1886. The details are shown in the following table:—

						Number of cases.	
						1886.	1887.
Class	I	...	...	...	...	8,063	8,706
"	II	...	...	...	...	72	38
"	III	...	...	...	...	1,028	925
"	IV	...	...	...	...	58,945	57,093
"	V	...	...	...	...	10,665	9,404
"	VI	...	...	...	...	10,877	10,487
Special laws	...	...	...	...	...	23,014	22,601
Total						112,664	109,254

In class I, offences against public justice increased from 4,713 to 5,390. Cases of petty assaults (class IV) decreased by 1,868, and cases of mischief (class V) by 852, showing that litigation as a luxury was less resorted to, probably mainly owing to the fact that on the whole the crops were not so good in 1887 as in 1886. In the 24-Pergunnahs there has been a decrease of 422 in cases under special laws, and as it is accompanied there by a decrease in cognisable nuisance cases, it is to be feared that it points to a diminution in the interest taken in sanitation. Balasore, Manbhoom, Lohardugga, Gya, Chumparun, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts show in the returns that every person summoned attended, while in the last four districts the number who attended was apparently in excess of those summoned. It is not creditable to the officers concerned that they should have sent up figures which are clearly incorrect.

25. *Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.*—The number of cases under Chapter X fell from 597 to 553, while there were 341 cases under Chapter XII (disputes as to immoveable property), against 307 last year. These figures seem to indicate that Magistrates do not make sufficient use of their powers under these Chapters. The Inspector-General is unable to furnish complete figures for 1887 of cases under section 107 owing to the instructions in last year's Resolution not having been complied with by Magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor desires all District Magistrates to attend to this in furnishing returns for the current year. As was pointed out in last year's Resolution, serious riots may often be prevented under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code noted above by the institution of judicious proceedings.

26. *Remands.*—Altogether 35,353 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

						Percentage.	
At first hearing	...	...	...	...	...	12,062	34.2
Remanded once	...	...	...	...	...	7,236	20.5
Ditto twice	...	...	...	...	...	5,353	15.1
Ditto thrice	...	...	...	...	...	3,503	9.9
Ditto four times	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	6.5
Ditto five "	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	4.3
Ditto six "	...	...	...	...	...	929	2.6
Ditto more than six times	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	4.6

There is a slight improvement as compared with 1886 under the heads of remands six times and more than six times, but all the other figures are worse.

27. *Reconvictions.*—1,451 persons were reconvicted, against 1,442 last year; but as there were 1,600 fewer convictions for cognisable offences, the percentage of reconvictions has increased considerably. It is very satisfactory that in 152 cases, as against 108 in 1886, men were proved to have been convicted three times or more. This shows that a partial knowledge only is not accepted, and

that the registers are better kept. Monghyr is first with 93 cases, followed by Patna with 84.

28. *Criminal tribes*.—It is proposed to establish settlements similar to those of the Mughya Domes in the case of the Tutea Mussulmans of North Midnapore, a tribe of professional burglars. The Dharees of Monghyr are reported to be hemmed in so closely as to be unable, as formerly, to commit their depredations all over Behar. Only 67 out of 1,010 adult males were unaccounted for on the last day of February. Burwars, though always deported when caught, under the Criminal Tribes Act, continue to arrive in considerable numbers from Gonda. 49 Mughya Domes were arrested and sent up in Sarun, where they are a constant source of trouble. As the local officers submit separate reports on the efforts made to reclaim them, it is unnecessary to deal with the matter here.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, be forwarded to all Commissioners of Division for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 51 from the report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

*Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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No. 5038J.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

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No. 5039J.

Copy, with a copy of the report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, for information.

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No. 5040J.

Copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 51 from the report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

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Circular No. 56J.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Division for information, and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

*Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

*The 29th November 1888.*

REPORT



ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

178  
16

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For the year 1888.

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BY

W. L. N. KNYVETT, COLONEL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

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# REPORT.

MR. VEASEY, Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the office up to the 13th July 1888, and I officiated for him from that date to the end of the year.

2. The dates of receipt of the Commissioners' reports are given below. It will be seen that they were received in good time—

Chittagong ...	19th March.	Presidency ...	25th March.
Burdwan ...	20th "	Rajshahye ...	27th "
Chota Nagpore ...	21st "	Orissa ...	28th "
Bhagulpore ...	22nd "	Dacca ...	1st April.
	Patna ...		4th April.

Sanctioned strength of District Police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force, excluding Railway Police, is shown below—

Inspector-General ...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	2
Personal Assistant ...	1
District Superintendents ...	11
Assistant Superintendents ...	27
Total ...	72
Inspectors ...	160
Sub-Inspectors ...	901
Head-Constables ...	2,351
Constables ...	19,288
European Constables ...	4
Mounted Constables ...	20
Total ...	22,727

The details of the Railway Police will be found in paragraph 25. Including them the total sanctioned strength was 23,380.

4. A net increase of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 25 constables and 1 European constable, and a net decrease of 10 head-constables and 12 mounted constables has therefore been made in the total sanctioned strength of the regular police force, the reasons for which are given in the table below. The most important change was a large addition to the force of the Mymensingh district, rendered necessary on account of the admitted inadequacy of the police force hitherto located in that district:—

INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Mounted constables.	European constables.
Establishment of a Municipality at Kharar in the Midnapore district ...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Revision of the Jehanabad Municipality in the district of Hooghly ...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Abolition of Achipore police-station, the conversion of the Budge-Budge outpost into a police-station, and the establishment of a new outpost at Raipore in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Added to the 24-Pergunnahs in connection with the redistribution of the orderly staff of this office ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
For the sub-divisional Court at Bongong in the district of Jessore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Establishment of an outpost at Raigunge in the district of Dinagepore ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
For the better protection of the Nepal frontier from the Sarai northwards in the Darjeeling district ...	...	2	4	20	...	...
Establishment of a new police-station at Dam-Dim and an outpost at Nagrakota, and the conversion of police-station Kyranti into an ordinary outpost under police-station Dam-Dim in the district of Julpigoree ...	...	1	1	18	...	...
Establishment of Bazitpore Municipality in the district of Mymensingh ...	...	...	1	4	...	...

INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Mounted constables.	European constables.
Conversion of the Khurda outpost into a police-station, and the abolition of the Town outposts, Pulta, Chundrapookur, Talpukur, &c., in the 24-Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added to the force of the Mymensingh district because of its inadequacy ...	.....	4	1	62	.....	.....
Extension of the Bhabooah Municipality in the district of Shahabad ...	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Added to the Patna city police for patrol duty ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Redistribution of grades in the Hazaribagh district police force ...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Extension of the Ranchi Municipality in the district of Lohardugga ...	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Establishment of an outpost at Maramaund in the district of Palamow ...	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Extension of the Purulia Municipality in the district of Manbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
For patrolling over the Barrakur bridge in Manbhoom district ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Establishment of municipalities at Jhaldah and Raghunathpore in the district of Manbhoom ...	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....
Added to the Doomka Special Reserve ...	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	9	24	227	.....	1

DECREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Mounted constables.	European constables.
Taken from the Midnapore sanctioned strength in connection with the redistribution of the orderly staff of the Inspector-General's office ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Taken from Hooghly for redistribution of the orderly staff of the Inspector-General's office ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Taken from Nuddea for redistribution of the orderly staff of the Inspector-General's office ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Reduced in consequence of the revision of Jehanabad Municipality in the district of Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Abolition of Achipore police-station, conversion of the Budge-Budge outpost into a police station, &c. in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abolition of Town outpost at Pulta, Chundrapookur, Talpookur, &c., in the district of 24-Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Reduced from the Bongong Court in the district of Jessore in connection with the appointment of a Sub-Inspector for that Court ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Reduction made in consequence of the revision of the boundaries of Perozepore Municipality in the district of Backergunge ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Abolition of Boreo guard in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....
Reduction made in the district of Cuttack in consequence of the transfer of the Orissa Salt police to the Madras Salt Department ...	.....	2	8	42	.....	.....
Reduction made in the district of Pooree in consequence of the transfer of the Orissa Salt police to the Madras Salt Department ...	.....	2	9	32	.....	.....
Reduction made in the district of Balasore in consequence of the transfer of the Orissa Salt police to the Madras Salt Department ...	.....	2	12	67	.....	.....
Reduction made in the district of Hazaribagh in connection with the increase of force sanctioned for the district of Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	3	12	12	.....
Total ...	.....	7	34	202	12	.....
Net increase ...	.....	2	.....	25	.....	1
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....

5. The district force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by 4 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 30 Head-Constables, 218 Constables, 1 Mounted Constable and 1 European Constable. This is an improvement on the state of affairs shown in last year's report; but the difficulty of getting recruits in some of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions is still great. In Nuddea, where recruits were most scarce, men have lately been enlisting more freely; and it is hoped that by a better application

of the sum sanctioned as batta, which is now under consideration, the difficulty may disappear.

6. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces, except the Chittagong Hill Tracts, was Rs. 41,94,012, distributed as follows :—

Regular police	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 41,94,012
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The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 6,01,046. The grant for the force, together with the grants under the following heads, was distributed as under—

Fixed boat establishment	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 65,201
Good-conduct pay	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Travelling allowance of officers and men	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
Cost of medical stores	...	...	...	...	...	500
Batta allowance	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Cost of police guards	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Total						1,97,701
Burdwan Division	...	...	...	...	...	4,28,810
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	4,85,479
Rajshaye	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,032
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,553
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,569
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,000
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,193
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,160
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	21,6,584
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	...	...	...	...	...	17,101
Total						30,51,510

The total grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for special and regular contingencies was retained under the control of this office, and the grant for contract contingencies, Rs. 1,96,000, together with Rs. 23,000 for country stationery, was distributed as follows :—

Burdwan Division	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,587
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	31,324
Rajshaye	...	...	...	...	...	21,764
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	25,253
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	12,626
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	31,028
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	16,568
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	12,421
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	12,602
Total						1,92,173

The balance of Rs. 26,827 was kept in hand as a reserve for additional grants to adjust excesses.

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1888-89 under each of the different heads as compared with the estimates, is given in the following table :—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants for 1888-89.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting Agency	1,16,846	1,10,903	.....	5,943
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendent.	4,84,200	5,01,021	19,821	.....
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good-conduct pay and batta allowance.	29,09,995	27,98,414	.....	1,11,581
4. Travelling allowance	90,000	96,232	6,232	.....
5. Fixed boat establishment	65,201	61,349	.....	3,852
6. Special, regular and contract contingencies.	4,69,000	4,52,743	.....	16,257
7. Contribution to Municipal and Railway Police.	58,770	58,770	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	41,94,012	40,82,462	26,053	1,37,603

8. The cost of the police force employed on police work proper was very nearly the same as last year. It may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,24,566, or 7·6 pias per head of population, and is thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Bengal ... ..	15,58,293
Behar ... ..	7,13,528
Orissa ... ..	1,68,144
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,86,601

The increase in expenditure amounts to Rs. 18,623, and is due to the causes detailed in paragraph 4.

9. The distribution of the sanctioned force, including the Howrah Municipal Police, is as follows:—

<i>Inspectors.</i> —General Police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve)	...	156
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Police)	...	1
Special Police for Arms Act	...	1
Special Reserve	...	2
Total	...	160
<i>Sub-Inspectors.</i> —General Police duties (including two kept at Head-quarters for employment in investigating cases of drugging)	...	895
Revenue Department (salt two and opium one)	...	3
Arms Act, Police	...	2
Special reserve (three) and frontier guard, Noakhally (one)	...	4
Total	...	904
<i>Head-Constables.</i> —General duties	...	2,137
Hajut guards	...	10
Revenue duties (treasuries 154, salt 13, opium 14)	...	181
Special reserve and frontier guard	...	23
Total	...	2,351
<i>Constables.</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve and water police)	...	17,957
Hajut guards	...	70
Revenue duties (treasuries 784, salt 44, opium 146)	...	974
Special reserve and frontier guard	...	287
Total	...	19,288
European constables	...	4
Mounted constables	...	20

Force employed on purely police work.

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

PROVINCE.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ... ..	12,154	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·8	1 to 2,865
Behar ... ..	5,945	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7·4	1 to 3,890
Orissa ... ..	1,436	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6·1	1 to 2,636
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,421	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·9	1 to 2,973
Total ... ..	20,956	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·2	1 to 3,147

11. During the year batta allowance has not been extended to any fresh Batta to men employed in districts. It continues to be given to constables of reserves. the two lowest grades employed in the reserves or on town or guard duty in the districts mentioned in last year's report.

In Howrah there were 23 resignations out of a total of 247 men in the district police, and 39 out of 309 in the town police, to whom batta is not given. The corresponding figures for the last year were 16 and 62, respectively, so that service in the town police appears to be getting more popular. Resignations were numerous in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Nuddea, most of them being due to the unhealthiness of these places.

12. The reports from the Burdwan Division on the subject of the working of the town police show that this force has as a rule worked well. The District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, considers that the force employed in the towns of Hooghly

and Serampore is insufficient, in consequence of which hardly any men can be spared for day beats, and the night duty is harder than it ought to be. This matter will be carefully enquired into.

The lighting of the streets in these towns is said to be very defective, the lamps being too far apart. A complaint is also made that the town police have not been provided with dark-lanterns for want of funds to meet the charges. District Superintendents have been told that they must supply themselves with such articles from their grant for contract contingencies; but if this cannot be done, an endeavour will be made to meet extra requirements during the current year.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, town police work is still very unpopular, and every effort is made by the men to escape from it. The  
Presidency Division.

District Superintendent considers that men employed on this night duty have greater claims for batta allowance than recruits and others employed ordinarily in the reserve, and I think his view is a correct one. The subject of a redistribution of batta allowance is now under consideration, and the question will be brought forward and decided without delay. In Nuddea the town force was always below sanctioned strength during the year, on account of the large number of vacancies in the force; but the District Superintendent reports, "Notwithstanding this drawback, the working was satisfactory."

Here also the District Superintendent considers that the town police should receive batta, and he has been requested to submit proposals for a redistribution of the amount sanctioned. Deficient lighting is again complained of, and in Kooshtea and some other of the municipalities (of which there are nine in the district), lights are either wanting entirely or the lighting of the streets is altogether insufficient.

In Jessore the working is said to have been "on the whole satisfactory," but the entire absence of lights in the Mohespore Municipality is complained of.

The Khulna force appears to have worked fairly well; and the only grievance reported from Moorshedabad is on the batta question, before adverted to, which will be taken up and settled.

There is nothing of particular importance to report from the Rajshahye  
Rajshahye Division. Division, in which the town police appear to have worked fairly well. In Dinagepore, however, the working is described as "not satisfactory," and relief is anticipated when sanction to the rural police system in rural areas is obtained.

The Julpigorce report concludes with the remark that "the town is just as badly lighted as in previous years."

The Dacca report again supplies evidence which shows how very distasteful town work is in Dacca itself, as 60 out of the 80 resignations in the whole district came from the town police. Working, however, is said to have been as satisfactory as could be expected.  
Dacca Division.

The Backergunge report speaks of "very considerable improvement in the working of the town police at Burisal and a slight improvement at Jalakati, but in the other small municipalities work was not so satisfactorily performed." In Mymensingh the force in most of the municipalities is considered insufficient, but it is believed that if the recent proposals for the reconstitution of the force are sanctioned, some improvement will result.

The reports contain little to comment upon, but some slight improvement is visible, and from Noakhally it is reported that the town has recently been supplied with lights, which  
Chittagong Division. is a step in the right direction.

The working of the town police at Patna I have remarked upon elsewhere; it is said to have been "on the whole fairly good."  
Patna Division. From Gya also the reports are satisfactory, though the present District Superintendent considers the system now in vogue "radically wrong," and is evidently in favour of the reconstitution of the force in semi-rural areas as already recommended. In Arrah the force is held to be inadequate, but notwithstanding this the work was done fairly well.

In the other district municipalities, the duties appear to have been tolerably satisfactorily performed.

From Monghyr it is reported that the force sanctioned for Jamooe is altogether inadequate, and a special representation has been made on the subject. It is reported that

Bhagulpore Division. this town is entirely without lights, and I think some pressure should be brought to bear upon the municipality to get them to pay attention to this important matter. As regards the municipalities of Monghyr and Jamalpore, it is said that the system of night rounds introduced by Inspector Erskine (mentioned in last year's report), and which worked satisfactorily, has had to be given up, as it requires the use of lights by all the round officers, and the supply of oil sanctioned is not sufficient. In consequence of this, night crime has not been so well checked as it was formerly. The Magistrate remarks on this: "I think it is a great calamity that crime of this sort should increase from want of a little oil." Mr. Veasey refused to sanction any additional expenditure on account of oil for use of this nature in municipalities, and on another representation being made to me in the matter, I felt myself compelled, though reluctantly, to follow his lead. Our expenditure as regards this item is already very heavy, and if we sanction increased expenditure for one town we must sanction it for all; the result being a very largely increased bill for this item, which we can ill afford to pay. I certainly agree with Mr. Veasey in considering that any extra expenditure of this sort considered necessary, should be met by municipalities themselves, and that now that the burden of paying for Municipal Police has been removed from their shoulders, they might also do much more, in the way of lighting and illuminating their streets, than they are doing at present.

In Maldah the working of the town police is said to have improved considerably, house-breaking cases in particular having greatly decreased.

In Bhagulpore there was an increase in the number of burglaries in the towns, but some important captures were made, and the increase of cases is believed to have been mainly due to the dearness of food.

There is nothing of importance to mention in regard to the other districts.

Orissa.

The Orissa reports contain nothing which need be remarked upon.

The reports from Chota Nagpore contain no complaints as regards the working of the town police, and work appears to have been performed in a comparatively satisfactory manner.

Chota Nagpore.

There appears to be great unanimity of opinion as regards the benefit likely to be derived from carrying out the various schemes which have been submitted to Government for reconstituting the police of municipalities in rural and semi-rural areas.

All officers seem to consider that the changes proposed will work well, and I therefore venture to solicit early orders on the subject. In Midnapore, which is the only district in which the scheme for revision of municipal police has been sanctioned (in compliance with a special request which I made on the subject,) the reconstitution is now being satisfactorily carried out. The District Superintendent has already enlisted 61 out of the 100 local men which have to be appointed, and he thinks that there is no reason to doubt that the change inaugurated, will work smoothly and well.

All the district officers are anxious to try the experiment, and appear to have no doubt as to its succeeding. In addition to other advantages anticipated from it, the yearly saving to Government will be considerable, and this in itself is no mean consideration.

#### *Street Lighting.*

13. Additional lights were put up in the towns of Burisal and Jhalakati in Backergunge, and of Monghyr, Purneah, and Chuprah. In Noakhally town, lights have been recently supplied, and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect in checking crime. In Cuttack town the number of lamps was reduced, which is much to be regretted. Nothing was done in Chittagong during the year by the municipalities in this respect.

In the Patna district, Patna city itself is very insufficiently lighted, and in the towns of Dinapore and Barh the matter seems to have been almost entirely neglected.

*Rural Police.*

14. In Burdwan the chokeydars appointed under Act VI of 1870 (only 279 in number) are said to have worked much more satisfactorily than those holding chakeran lands.

Burdwan Division.

These latter are still 11,007 in number.

A proposal for the appointment of some head-constables and constables (to be paid out of funds accruing from chakeran lands resumed) for employment in supervising and controlling the village police has just been submitted to Government, and there is no doubt that these men, if entertained, will be found very useful.

In Bankoorā the chokeydars under Act VI are said to have worked fairly well; but the ghatwals and other village police are reported as "very negligent in the performance of their duties and a constant source of trouble."

In Beerbhoom the village police worked fairly well, and payment and attendance have both been more regular.

In Midnapore the conduct of these men is again reported as unsatisfactory, and some of them had a hand in nearly all the dacoities which occurred during the year.

The same state of affairs is again reported from Hooghly. In this district two chokeydars were committed to the sessions for dacoity (but were acquitted), five were convicted for burglary, and 139 were judicially convicted for neglecting to give information of offences and deaths, &c., besides many others fined; so that every attempt is being made to cleanse the Augean stable. The worst feature of the case is that when a bad man is turned out, a bad man necessarily takes his place, as it seems to be impossible to get good men.

Something may be done by constant supervision and the appointment of more circle head-constables out of the profits arising from the resumption of the lands of abolished pharidars and peadahs, and this matter is being attended to. In Howrah attendance is reported as "fair," and payment has been satisfactorily enforced.

15. The report from the 24-Pergunnahs is not satisfactory, as it shows that notwithstanding the chokeydar is now paid with greater regularity, and his wants are attended to,

Presidency Division.

he does not make a corresponding return in the way of giving sufficient assistance in the prevention and detection of crime, and the District Superintendent evidently cannot get as much help from the village police as he ought to.

In Nuddea, it appears to have only just been found out that a number of the chokeydars lived at a distance from their mohullahs, and this objectionable practice has of course been stopped.

It is said that payment is now more regular, but the District Superintendent considers that payment should be monthly and not quarterly. The arrangement by which they are now paid at "any time within 30 days after the expiration of the quarter" is, I think, open to objection, as it practically results (generally) in the men being really four months in arrears before they are paid.

When there is further legislation on the subject, the Act should, I think, be altered on this point.

In Jessore the conduct of the chowkeydars was not satisfactory, although they were more regularly paid.

Punishments for non attendance at parades were more numerous: this, however, is a necessary consequence of the greater strictness with which attendance is required, and when the chowkeydars find they must attend or lose their pay, the evil will by degrees be mitigated.

From Khulna there is a melancholy account of the inefficiency of chowkeydars heretofore, and the Act would appear to have been very badly administered, the assessments unfair, chowkeydars oppressed and deprived of their legitimate pay by punchayets, not properly punished for absence from parade (less than half the number reported for absence punished), &c. Altogether the subject of the proper control of chowkeydars seems to have been much neglected by subdivisional officers. The control of the chowkeydars has now been made over to the District Superintendent (working under the District Magistrate's supervision), and it is said that an improvement is already manifest.



Reports from Moorshedabad are comparatively favourable excepting in respect to the Kandi sub-district, where complaints of arrears of wages have not been properly attended to by the sub-divisional officer. The District Superintendent also complains that the mass of Act VI chowkeydars only get Rs. 3 a month, which is insufficient when a cooly is able to earn 3 to 3½ annas daily. The Magistrate of the district can surely rectify this.

16. In Dinagore attendance is said to have improved and payment is more regularly made, though the chowkeydar is found to be still too much under the control of the punchayets, who cannot be depended upon.

In Rungpore payments have been more satisfactory and attendance more regular. In Bogra payment is still left almost entirely to Punchayets, and the system does not work well, as the punchayets do little or nothing till warrants are issued. A change in the system seems very advisable.

The Pubna report is favourable. In Darjeeling there is still no chowkeydari system worthy of the name, and the District Superintendent considers that the extension of a thoroughly good chowkeydari system to the Terai, to include all tea-garden coolie lines (where suspects and convicts chiefly congregate), is a crying need—which it doubtless is!

In Julpigoree the behaviour of the chowkeydars cannot have been anything but bad, judging from the number of punishments inflicted. The difficulty in introducing the Act into the tea tracts is said to be very great, and the Deputy Commissioner is about to make a representation to Government on the subject.

17. The report from Dacca is not favourable, though payment is more regular than it was. It is said that the Magistrate has now taken the control of the chowkeydars into his own hands assisted by the District Superintendent, and no doubt improvement will result under the new *régime*. In Furreedpore chowkeydars are said to be too much under the control of the punchayets, and they will not report crime without their permission. Steady and unfailing punishment for neglect or delay in reporting ought to result in improvement in this respect, but the pay given appears to be insufficient, as it is in general only Rs. 3 a month.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh supports the District Superintendent in stating that chowkeydars are now “paid their wages with a fair degree of punctuality,” but for all that the conduct of the force here, as also in Backergunge, does not seem to have given anything like satisfaction.

18. The Chittagong reports contain little to notice excepting that in Tipperah the objectionable practice of depositing sums of money at police-stations (sometimes as much as Rs. 400 or Rs. 500) still prevails: no one but the Sub-Inspector is allowed to pay out the money, and as he is frequently away on investigations for a considerable time, the pay often remains for a long time undistributed. The practice is open to grave objection and should, I think, be discontinued.

19. In Patna the chowkeydars’ pay is now generally collected by “bukshis” (bukshi is here, I presume, synonymous with tehsildar), and these tehsildars bring the money to the stations, where the chowkeydars are paid in the presence of some superior officer of police. This system is said to have worked well and to have resulted in more punctual and regular payment. Assistance given by chowkeydars, in furnishing necessary information giving a clue to crime, or reporting movements of suspicious characters, is, however, as feeble as heretofore, and this affords a just ground for complaint by the District Superintendent.

In Gya the chowkeydars are said to be “gradually improving,” which is very satisfactory if it is really the case.

The Shahabad report says much the same thing.

Mozufferpore reports that on the whole the rural police have behaved satisfactorily.

In Sarun, where the District Superintendent has paid special attention to the subject, he gives it as his opinion that the village police have worked well during the past year.

In Chumparun payments have been more regular, but the list of punishments is heavy, and shows that the conduct of the force has been anything but satisfactory.

Bhagulpore Division.

20. The Monghyr report states: "The rural police on the whole worked well and satisfactorily during the year."

I could endorse this statement were it not that there is still the "one thing needful," and that is, more active assistance in the prevention and detection of crime. Turning to the statistics of crime, we unfortunately see that prevention must be almost "nil," and the percentage of detected cases (in burglary, which is the prevailing crime) could hardly fall lower.

The District Superintendent of Bhagulpore considers that some improvement is manifest, and that reporting has been more regular during the year, while payment has been more punctual. I am afraid the Magistrate does not quite share the District Superintendent's views as regards improvement, and he considers that crime is to some extent concealed. No doubt here, as elsewhere, there is much room for more improvement, and very much remains to be done.

In Purneah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Maldah, a very limited amount of success appears to have attended the efforts made to improve the condition of the village police and to ensure their being regularly paid; but it is satisfactory to find that the district officers are now paying increased personal attention to the subject.

21. The Orissa village police is still in the same unsatisfactory state as it has been shown to be in previous reports, and the opinion of the local officers appears to be that very little can be done until some new Act is introduced, under which a system of money payments will become possible.

At present the district officers have to contend with great difficulties in grappling with crime, as they receive scarcely any willing assistance from their rural police.

22. The new Act (V of 1887) was worked in Hazaribagh and Loharduggah during the past year, and it is this year being gradually introduced into Manbhoom and Palamow. The District Superintendent of Hazaribagh says:—"Act V has been fairly started and seems to be working satisfactorily in some respects. The chowkidars appear to be content with what they get, but the tax-payers do not at all approve of it." It would be contrary to human nature if they did, but I have no doubt their objections will soon be overcome. In Loharduggah also matters seem to be progressing favourably, and the District Superintendent reports that there was "a decided improvement in the attendance of chowkidars."

It will of course be some years before the Act works smoothly, and it is too soon yet to judge of it; but it appears to promise well, and will certainly be an improvement on the former state of things. In Singbhoom the Mankis and Mundas in the Kolhan are not working well, and they delay greatly in enquiring into the petty cases entrusted to them; and it will, I think, be found advisable to establish a police-station in the Kolhan before very long. The ghatwals in the Ghatsilla station, under Act V of 1861, are doing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and are reported to be "a very useful body of men."

As regards the management of chowkidars, I am clearly of opinion that they should be managed by the District Superintendent subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district, and that they should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent the Magistrate assenting to or modifying the recommendations made, as to him may seem advisable.

This system has been in vogue for years past in many districts, Monghyr, Moorshedabad, Sarun and others, and has answered well, but it has not been generally adopted.

On ascertaining the opinion of the Government on this subject, (expressed in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution on the Police Report for 1887), I, towards the close of the past year, addressed a circular on the subject to all District Superintendents, asking them to make a representation in the matter to their respective Magistrates, with a view to this system, favourably viewed by Government, being introduced generally throughout the Province.

There has been some delay in obtaining replies to this circular, but I am glad to be able to say that up to date 33 Magistrates have agreed to the

proposal without reservation, and three more have agreed to it in part (*i.e.* to introduce the system in the head-quarter sub-divisions), while from the remaining districts replies have not yet been received. I may say, however, that it is in the outlying sub-divisions where all the mischief arises and where chowkeydars are least effectively supervised and taken to task for their many shortcomings, and I should be very glad to see the system advocated introduced everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in taking away the powers from sub-divisional officers under the Act, as some Magistrates seem to think is the case, a notification might be issued by Government under section 47, Act V of 1861, conferring the necessary authority and power on the District Superintendent of Police "subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district."

I am convinced that this measure would operate beneficially in every way, and would be a very decided step in advance towards the goal we are aiming at, the great objects being to bring the village police under more effective control, to ensure their being more regularly paid, and to make them a more efficient and auxiliary component portion of the regular police force. I would not ask to have Magistrates deprived of one iota of the power which they now possess: the object is that the Magistrate, and he alone, shall exercise that power, and that he should exercise it *through* his District Superintendent of Police!

#### *Payment of Chowkidars.*

23. There was considerable improvement in this respect during the year under report, the number of chowkidars in arrears of pay for four months and over on the last day of December having fallen from 8,183 in 1887 to 6,580 in 1888. The improvement was common to all the divisions, but most marked in those of Chittagong, Dacca and Patna. In the following districts a large number of chowkidars were six months in arrears:—

Shahabad ...	...	...	278	Tipperah ...	...	187
Mymensingh ...	...	...	217	Chittagong ...	...	148
Fareedpore ...	...	...	184	Julpigoree ...	...	143

There can be little doubt that if District Superintendents were to bring *prominently* to the notice of the Magistrate, regularly, quarter by quarter, all instances of arrears long outstanding, figures of the kind above given would become rare.

There is still considerable diversity of practice prevailing as regards the system of payment in the different districts, and I think this must continue, as a method of payment which answers well in one district will not necessarily answer in another; and in this way much must be left to the discretion and experience of individual local officers.

The system, however, which seems to answer best, and which is now in force in very many districts, is to require a member of the punchayet to take the money collected to the thana on a fixed date, and there pay it to the assembled chowkidars before an inspector or other superior officer of police, in no case under the rank of a sub-inspector.

There are generally two or three punchayetdars in each village assessed, and it is no great hardship to require one of them (or the tehsildar where one is employed and can be depended upon) to go to the thana once a quarter for the purpose in question.

#### *Punishment of Chowkidars.*

24. In the following districts the punishments were most frequent:—

Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898
Nudda ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	959
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	957
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	916

They were least numerous in—

Rajshaye ...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	575
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	668
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	770

In some districts chowkeydars are punished by Magistrates only, in others the power to punish them has been delegated to District Superintendents who

punish them subject to the approval and confirmation of the Magistrate, as has been before mentioned. Cases of punishment have increased from 14,524 to 16,394, but the majority of these punishments were of a trifling nature and have been imposed in consequence of a more regular attendance at weekly parades being insisted on, the alternative being fine or other punishment. Rewards for good services rendered have been more numerous than in former years, and the payment of small money rewards should, I think, be encouraged, as it has an excellent effect.

East Indian Railway Police,  
including Tarkessur and Nulhati  
State Railways.

1 Assistant Inspector-General.  
5 Inspectors.  
8 Sub-Inspectors.  
6 European constables.  
45 Head constables.  
187 Constables.

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262

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25. No alteration was made in the strength of the East Indian Railway Police during the year. The details of this force are given in the margin.

*Tirhoot and Bengal-North-  
Western Railways.*

1 Inspector.  
2 Sub-Inspectors.  
15 Head-constables.  
60 Constables.

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78

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An addition of 12 constables was made to the force employed on the Tirhoot State Railway. There were no changes in the force of the Bengal-North-Western Railway. These lines continue to be supervised by the Assistant Inspector-General of the East Indian Railway.

In connection with a re-organization of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Eastern Bengal Railway system,  
including Monihari-Kasba section  
of the Assam-Bihar State Rail-  
way.

1 Assistant Inspector-General.  
4 Inspectors.  
13 Sub-Inspectors.  
1 European Constable.  
40 Head-constables.  
192 Constables.

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Police, a reduction of 4 head-constables and 2 constables was made during the year, so as to increase the pay of eight head-constables from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and of 18 constables from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, owing to the smaller pay not proving sufficiently attractive. The appointment of the Assistant Inspector-General has been permanently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The police work of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway continues to be performed by the district force; but this arrangement is objectionable in many ways, and it is very desirable that a small separate railway police force should be sanctioned for this line. An addition of 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable, and 10 constables was made to the force of the Eastern Bengal Railway system in consequence of the opening of the Monihari-Kasba section of the Assam-Bihar State Railway. Owing to the break in the Assam-Bihar Railway between Dinagepore and Khatyar, and the difficulty in reaching the newly-opened section, the working of this small force has been temporarily placed under the District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

26. No alteration has been made in the strength of these. In Darjeeling the scheme for patrolling the frontier was introduced from 1st April 1888. Its completion was,

Road patrols.

however, retarded owing to the Sikkim Expedition; but towards the end of the year the patrol was brought to its full strength and is now working with good results. The cart-road patrol was successful in keeping down crime within its limits. In Purneah armed police patrolled certain portions of the Kissengunge and Arrariah sub-districts bordering on Nepal. This demonstration was considered necessary to overawe the many bad characters who reside in those parts and who are known to combine and commit dacoities assisted by relations and friends residing across the border. These patrols were furnished from the reserve and placed under the immediate orders of a first grade sub-inspector. The dacoities which were formerly so prevalent in this part of the district have now received a check. In Singbhoom road posts or ghatwali posts were established in the Dhalbhoom pergunnah, along the road leading to Midnapore, for the protection of persons, and traffic; and the roads in Shahabad, Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Pooree, and Balasore

were patrolled as usual, the result being that very little in the way of serious crime occurred.

27. Boats of the Khulna, Dacca, Furreedpore, and Tipperah establishments have been repaired or renewed. The steam-launch *Marion* sank at Dacca in the tornado of the 7th April 1888, and was not recovered. She has not yet been replaced, and her loss is much felt.

In consequence of the transfer of the Orissa Salt Police to the Madras Salt Department, a saving of Rs. 960 from Cuttack, Rs. 324 from Pooree and Rs. 1,716 from Balasore was effected in the fixed boat establishment of these districts, the salt boats being made over to the Madras Government.

28. In Backergunge the three parties mentioned in last year's report were kept on throughout the year. A party consisting of one sub-inspector, one head-constable and ten constables was stationed for one year from November last in the district of Monghyr, owing to the disturbed and dangerous state of the villages of Amba Teharna, Balha and Anandpore Morhan in the outpost Khagarah, in connection with disputes about the possession of lands and collection of rents. The appointment of a special police force of 1 head-constable and 3 constables to be quartered in the village of Elingi, outpost Raigunge, district Dinagapore, was sanctioned for one year from the 1st December 1888. The appointment of this force was rendered necessary owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of Elingi, who committed a riot in the neighbourhood of the village, in the course of which riot two peaceful Cabuli traders were murdered.

29. Special constables under section 17, Act V of 1861, were appointed as follows:—

Name of district.			Number of cases.	Number of special constables appointed.	REMARKS.
Howrah	...	...	1	8	For 19 days only.
Nuddea	...	...	2	9	
Jessore	...	...	2	24	Of these, 20 constables were appointed by the Deputy Magistrate of Narail.
Khulna	...	...	1	2	For 15 days only.
Rajshahyo	...	...	1	18	
Pubna	...	...	5	89	For six months.
Dacca	...	...	1	14	Appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer of Naraingunge for one year.
Furreedpore	...	...	8	46	Of these, 19 constables were appointed in the Sudder sub-division for one year, in two cases by the District Magistrate, and the remainder for different periods in the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madari-pore.
Backergunge	...	...	3	45	For three months.
Patna	...	...	2	100	Of these, 80 men were appointed in the Sudder sub-division by the Magistrate for six months.
Gya	...	...	2	36	Of these, 32, men were appointed in the Sudder sub-division by the Magistrate for six months.
Sarun	...	...	1	10	For three months.
Durbhunga	...	...	3	65	Of these, 61 constables were appointed by the Magistrate, in one case in the Sudder sub-division for 10 days only, during the Mohurram festival.
Bhagulpore	...	...	1	19	
Monghyr	...	...	3	30	Of these, 19 constables were appointed by the Magistrate of the district in the Sudder sub-division, in one case for one year.
Purneah	...	...	1	6	
Balasore	...	...	1	22	Appointed by the District Superintendent, on the recommendation of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bhudruck, for ten months.

It will be seen that the list is a heavy one and that this particular remedy has been somewhat freely resorted to during the past year. I know of no case in which it has come to my knowledge that special constables have been *unnecessarily* appointed, and in my opinion the local officers are altogether the best judges of the necessity of the measure. Without going carefully into the particulars of each individual case, it would be impossible to say that any appointment had been unnecessarily made.

30. The greater portion of the Dacca Special Reserve returned from Darjeeling to Dacca in November last, but 1 inspector, 4 head-constables and 20 constables are still quartered in Darjeeling, where they are doing very good service. On the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Dacca, a portion of the Special Reserve furnished a guard-of-honour, and some of the men and officers were also employed as guards over the residence occupied by His Excellency during his temporary stay in that town.

Under orders of Government, a detachment from the Bhagulpore Special Reserve, consisting of two head-constables and 30 constables, was sent in September last to Darjeeling to strengthen the police of that district for patrol and escort work in connection with the Sikkim frontier affairs. This detachment is still at Darjeeling performing duties of a semi-military nature.

31. The police maintained order at 194 fairs attended by about four millions of people. Only 174 cases were reported, and convictions were obtained in all of them. None of the cases were of a serious nature: the value of property stolen was Rs. 4,107-0-6, and of that recovered Rs. 2,221-1. In the 24-Pergunnahs a small party of police doing duty at the Surjapur fair were attacked by a number of low caste men excited with drink, and severely beaten. Two of the constables were seriously injured and one of them died from hæmorrhage shortly after he was taken to the police-station. Five of the accused were arrested and sent up, but were acquitted by the Sessions Court, as the jury disbelieved the evidence and expressed it as their opinion that it was uncertain by whom the assault had been committed. Two other persons were subsequently sent up, but were discharged by the trying Deputy Magistrate under sections 258 and 253, Criminal Procedure Code. The police had no weapons to defend themselves with, and appear to have been overpowered by numbers.

Education. 32. The number and percentage of educated men is given below:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	169 or 99·4
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	905 or 97·6
Head-constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,825 or 74·4
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	4,678 or 23·9

The bulk of the illiterate head-constables and constables are up-countrymen employed on town guard and escort duties, which they perform more faithfully and efficiently than the better educated Bengalee. I should be glad to see my way to the establishment of a school for instruction of head-constables and constables in each district reserve, and when district reserves are increased some measure of this sort should be taken in hand. In former years when reserves were not mere skeletons, as they are at present, schools were established in many districts, and were productive of much good.

33. The remarks made last year are equally applicable to the year under report. The old difficulty still exists, and we are unable to keep even a handful of men together sufficiently long to admit of their being properly drilled, and the ever increasing demand for escorts frustrates all our efforts in this direction. The special reserves are in an efficient state in every way, and have been well reported on. A scheme is now before the Government which, if adopted, will undoubtedly effect great improvement in the matter of drill, and render the force a far more efficient instrument for the suppression of riots and other local disturbances.

34. Breech-loading snider rifles were supplied to the Bhagulpore special Reserve and to 22 men added to the Dumka force during the year. This completes the equipment of the special reserves with these weapons.

The number of men exercised in the different districts was 4,030. In most of the districts the shooting was fair; in a few only it was bad. The average was not quite so good as last year. The shooting of the companies of the special reserve armed with the new rifles was decidedly superior to that of those armed with the old.





12 respectively. Maldah shows marked improvement during the year in consequence of the personal attention paid to the sick by the present medical officer in charge. The healthiest districts were Durbhunga with only 14·6 and Sarun with 18·8 per cent. of admissions.

38. A charge of torture was preferred against a Sub-Inspector of Bankipore police-station, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, by a woman whom he is said to have beaten in the course of his enquiry into a case of theft of some ornaments. The Sub-Inspector was committed to the session and acquitted unanimously by a jury. He was, however, departmentally degraded for a period of six months, as it was at any rate clear that he so far forgot himself and his position as to strike an old woman and break her arm.

In Rungpore three prisoners, who were being escorted from the Gaibanda Sub-Jail to the Sudder Jail, stopped for a night at Methapookur station. One of the prisoners, suffering from spleen, was struck by a constable for giving him trouble by frequently wanting to go out to ease himself, which the constable appeared to think he was doing unnecessarily. The prisoner died next day in the jail from the effects of the beating. The constable was prosecuted under sections 304 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment under section 325, Indian Penal Code. He was accordingly dismissed.

In another case in the Rungpore district, an officiating head-constable was charged with having beaten a prisoner in a cattle-theft case, to make him confess. A judicial enquiry was held by the sub-divisional officer, but the witnesses having denied any knowledge of the beating, the head-constable was discharged. A further local enquiry elicited sufficient evidence of the man's guilt to justify departmental punishment, and he was therefore dismissed the force.

In Bogra a head-constable and three constables were charged by a resident of Komarghat, in the Sheropore station, with ill-treating him and extorting a bribe of Rs. 25. The head-constable was sent up for trial under section 384, and the three constables under sections 330 and 330—109, Indian Penal Code. The head-constable was committed to the sessions under sections 114 and 330, and two of the constables under section 330. The remaining constable was discharged by the Magistrate. The case sent to the sessions broke down and the accused police officers were acquitted; but as both the Judge and the assessors were of opinion that they did not come out of the case with clean hands, they were dismissed.

A charge of beating two suspected persons in a case of house-breaking was brought against two constables of the Moiskhal police-station in the district of Chittagong. Both were sent up for trial and were convicted under sections 323 and 325, Indian Penal Code. They were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A head-constable and four constables of the Bhabua police-station, in the district of Shahabad, were charged with torture to extort a confession in connection with an enquiry into a theft case. The accused were sent up for trial under section 330, Indian Penal Code, and were committed to the sessions by the Assistant Magistrate of Sasseram, but were all acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

A case of torture was brought against the Jessore police. It was the outturn of an enquiry into a case of murder which occurred in village Kullai in the Magurah sub-division. Inspector Digbejoy Chunder Pal, who completed this enquiry, arrested and sent up for trial six persons, all of whom were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate of Magurah.

The Deputy Magistrate while discharging the accused brought to notice the conduct of the police officers engaged in the enquiry, who were reported to have maltreated them. The charge of torture fell through, but the Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors were found guilty of oppression and were departmentally punished with degradation for six months. The charge of torture was probably unfounded, but the police officers gave occasion for it by permitting gross irregularities in the course of the investigation, and they fully deserved their punishment.

Every case of alleged torture or serious misconduct on the part of the police is now taken up by the District Superintendent in person, unless there is



some very good reason for his refraining to enquire; and it is hoped that this will have the effect of reducing the number of these cases, which, though in reality few in comparison with the strength of the force and the number of cases brought under enquiry, are still too numerous and require to be put down with a strong hand.

Extortion.

39. The following cases of extortion occurred in the districts noted below:—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rajshaye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Julpigorce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Furcedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poorco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								15

These cases were all of a petty nature and require no special mention.

Punishment.

40. A table of punishments and percentages is given below in the usual form:—

	Judicial punishment.		Departmental.	
	Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined, do-graded, &c.	Dismissed.
Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Sub-Inspectors	...	1	548	12
Head-Constables	...	7	1,188	40
Constables	...	183	2,771	584
Total	...	191	4,511	638
Total in 1887	...	213	4,539	598

YEAR.	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.			Under Act V.			Departmental.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1886	318	1.0	1.4	207	.2	1.0	5,095	46.5	17.6
1887	279	.5	1.3	213	.3	1.0	5,137	43.9	17.4
1888	297	1.3	1.3	191	.2	.9	5,149	50.5	17.1

There is a slight increase in the number of judicial and departmental punishments of the more serious kinds, but the figures are still lower than those of 1886. The fall in punishments under Act V, of 1861, is probably to some extent due to the action of the High Court, which ruled that a policeman not returning to his duty from leave could not be punished under section 29 of that Act as a deserter. Such men are now punished departmentally, and this accounts for a larger number of dismissals.

I think that the discipline of the force has been fully maintained during the year.

41. At the close of the year under report, 11,198 men wore one or more good-conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three stripes	...	...	...	...	970
Three stripes	...	...	...	...	2,068
Two ditto	...	...	...	...	2,348
One ditto	...	...	...	...	5,812
Total					11,198

The total number of men wearing stripes has slightly decreased, but the number of those entitled to an allowance, *i.e.* the wearing of three stripes, is greater than last year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the budget for the payment of this allowance to all constables who have qualified for it, subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the entire force.

42. One thousand six hundred and sixteen officers and men were rewarded with money and ninety-eight with promotion during the year under report. The following deserve special commendation:—

Inspectors Cavanagh and Erskine, Raghub Ram Ghose of Midnapore, Kanti Chunder Moulick of Jessore, Shonta Nath Buttacharjee and Kali Prosunno

Dutt of Dinagepore, Jinnat Hossein of Shahabad, Surja Coomer Guha of the Inspector-General's Reserve, and Buzlur Rahman of Durbhunga; Sub-Inspectors Gunga Narain Biswas and Rusulad Khan of Midnapore, Chundi Churn Ghose of Hooghly; and Special Sub-Inspector Mozharul Huq of the Inspector-General's Reserve; head-constable Parum Hans Sahai; constables Mewa Singh and Raghunath Singh; and head-mohurir Hazari Lall of Sarun.

43. Kesub Chunder Karmokar, the court head-constable of Bongong sub-division in Jessore, was imprisoned for one year and eight months and fined Rs. 100 for embezzling fines to the amount of Rs. 52-5-9, and the property of a prisoner entrusted to him. The embezzlement came to light during the District Superintendent's inspection of the court registers.

Reserve Sub-Inspector Lalan Chunder Neogi of Rungpore was convicted of embezzling clothing allowance and other sums of Government money amounting to Rs. 455-0-6, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The sentence was afterwards reduced by the High Court to two years and the fine remitted.

In Balasore head-constable Anand Bullub Ghose misappropriated a portion of the Government money given to him for the erection of an outpost. He was prosecuted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months, rigorous imprisonment.

In the district of the Gurjhat head-constable Hari Das of the Khejurpara outpost and head-constable Mahomed Ali of the Kumarkhole outpost were convicted of misappropriating Rs. 22-10 and Rs. 10-8, respectively, of the money entrusted to them for the annual repairs of the two outposts. The former was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the latter to nine months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 12.

44. The different religions and castes of the men of the force, calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1888, are as follow:—

Religion and castes.

	Officers.	Men.
Christians ... ..	3·8	·4
Mahomedans ... ..	23·7	28·1
Brahmins ... ..	20·9	17·4
Rajpoots and Khettries ... ..	6·6	20·9
Goorkhas and Nepalis ... ..	·9	·8
Sikhs ... ..	1·	·1
High caste Soodras ... ..	31·4	12·7
Low ditto ... ..	3·1	5·5
Hill men ... ..	...	·4
Hindoos of all other castes ... ..	8·3	11·2
Other religions ... ..	·3	2·5

45. There were 192 escapes against 181 in 1887. Of these, 19 were from lock-ups, 35 from police buildings, 69 from other places, and 69 were effected during transit. One hundred and fourteen, or 59·3 per cent., of the escaped prisoners were recaptured, a better result than in 1887, when the percentage was only 35. Every case of escape from police custody reported to this office has been closely looked into, and, so far as possible, the adequate punishment of officers guilty of negligence insisted on. Escapes are unfortunately becoming much too frequent, and in all cases in which culpable negligence is clearly established, exemplary punishment is a necessity.

The escapes from the custody of warders were eighteen from jails and eleven from lock-ups; seven of the former and five of the latter, or 41·4 resulted in re-captures.

Escorts.

46. The following table shows the strength, of the police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c. ... ..	4	37	1,624	10,426	.....	12,095
Prisoners and lunatics ... ..	9	7	988	13,611	5	14,020
Miscellaneous ... ..	6	15	403	3,930	.....	4,354
Total ... ..	23	59	3,015	27,967	5	30,469

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1888 was Rs. 13,02,86,380-4-8, distributed as shown below—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	9,57,49,318	12	8
Behar	...	...	...	...	2,00,42,213	8	9
Orissa	...	...	...	...	32,71,619	4	3
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	13,23,228	11	0
Total	...	...	...	...	13,02,86,380	4	8

or a decrease of Rs. 34,39,145-10-4 as compared with the figures of 1887. No treasure was lost. The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 17,992, or an increase of 1,972 as compared with the previous year.

47. There has again been a decrease in the number of suicides reported, but on the whole the comparatively slight variation in the figures, year after year, is remarkable. The figures were 2,538 in 1887 and 2,448 in 1888. The following districts return over one hundred cases :—Jessore 187, Cuttack 186, Nuddea 158, Dacca 140, 24-Pergunnahs 106, Pooree 104. All these districts, excepting the two last-mentioned, have now returned upwards of 100 cases for six years in succession. In Gya there were five cases of suicide of children.

48. Cases of accidental death decreased by 457, as shown below :—

					1887.	1888.
By drowning	...	...	...	...	12,890	12,279
„ snake-bites	...	...	...	...	9,093	8,843
„ wild beasts	...	...	...	...	1,617	1,342
„ fall of buildings	...	...	...	...	440	695
„ other cases	...	...	...	...	4,470	4,894
Total	...	...	...	...	28,510	28,053

Fifteen cases reported as accidental death proved on enquiry to be murders or culpable homicides, and one case of alleged snake-bite turned out to be an offence under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.

49. With the exception of Singbhoom, which has to be inspected alternately with Palamow every other year, all the districts have been inspected and fully reported upon during the year. A number of sub-divisions were also inspected, and one or more thanas in each district.

50. All the stations and outposts of each district of the Lower Provinces were inspected by the District and Assistant Superintendents during the year under report. A regular check is exercised by this office on the subject by means of the monthly submission of tour diaries, and I think that district inspection work has generally been well and carefully attended to.

51. Messrs. Stack and Giles, Deputy Inspectors-General, performed their duties zealously and efficiently throughout the year.

The following District and Assistant Superintendents deserve favourable notice :—

#### District Superintendents.

Mr. Bamber.  
 „ W. D. Pratt.  
 „ F. Wilcox.  
 „ A. H. James.  
 „ G. J. Cawley.  
 „ W. J. Kilby.  
 „ A. V. Knyvett.  
 „ Dawson.  
 „ Meares.  
 „ Pughe.  
 „ Munro.  
 „ Graham.  
 „ Schurr.

#### Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. Orr.  
 „ Fasson.  
 „ Jadub Chunder Deb.  
 „ Tucker.  
 „ Clogstoun.  
 „ Murray.  
 „ Parish.  
 „ Castle.  
 „ Plowden.

52. I regret to have to record the death during the year of Mr. C. Raban, the District Superintendent of Police, Noakhally.

Obituary.

53. Amongst the subjects upon which special departmental orders were issued during the year, the following are some of the most important:—

**Important orders.** The training of drill instructors for district reserves.

Ascertaining and verifying the antecedents of accused persons, and identifying criminals.

Personal local enquiry by District Superintendents in all cases of alleged torture and suspicious conduct of subordinate police.

The organization of a system of defence against the attack of dacoits in each village.

Closer association under existing laws of the village and regular police.

The better supervision of wandering gangs and suspicious strangers.

As regards the better identification of convicts, accused persons and suspects, any action on the replies received to enquiries instituted has been unavoidably delayed owing to pressure of other work in connection with the preparation of this report; but the result of enquiry shows that the system adopted by Colonel Ramsay in Monghyr is most successful and the best adapted to secure the important object in view.

As, however, it will involve the keeping of new registers in each district, proposals in regard to the further measures considered necessary will be submitted to Government for approval before any definite orders are passed.

54. The subject of inter-district co-operation has received a due amount of attention during the year, and in circles in which officers have devoted themselves heartily to

**Co-operation.** carrying out the rules laid down and enforcing the main principles of the measure (notably in the Dinapore and Presidency Circles) much good is believed to have been done. The Magistrate of Rungpore, in speaking of the decrease of dacoity in his district, says "this is apparently the result of co-operation and better surveillance over convicted and suspected dacoits in the neighbouring districts."

It has been arranged that conferences of officers in the different circles shall now be held yearly instead of half-yearly, as, now that the system is well started, meetings once a year will probably be found sufficient.

An inter-provincial conference on the subject of co-operation between the police of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal (more especially with reference to our relations with the police of the districts of Goruckpore, Ghazipore Ballia and other districts adjoining Behar) was arranged for in communication with the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and took place at Benares towards the close of the year.

It was presided over by Colonel Ollivant, Deputy Inspector-General, North-Western Provinces, Bengal being represented by Mr. O. S. Stack, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Messrs. Pughe, Green and Maxwell, the District Superintendents of the frontier districts most interested.

The necessary measures for the better surveillance of bad characters passing from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces through the frontier districts and *vice versa* from the North-Western Provinces into Bengal, were discussed, and I have no doubt the conference thus held will result advantageously to both provinces. Most of the rules on this subject now in force in Bengal were proposed for adoption in the North-Western Provinces, and will, I believe, be agreed to by the Inspector-General and introduced accordingly.

## CRIME.

55. The subjoined table, giving the proportion of police and crime to population in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and other provinces of India, is worthy of attention, as it shows that Bengal is still underpoliced in comparison with the other provinces, and that, notwithstanding this, the proportion of crime to population is less than elsewhere.

The calculations are made on the ascertained figures for 1887, in the same way as the return last year was given from the corrected figures for 1886.

PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable, vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A, part I).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police-man.	Persons.	Police-man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ..	32,508	43,268,590	1,01,178	1 to	1,327	1 to	5.8	1 to	226
Punjab ... ..	20,264	18,842,264	81,530	1 ..	830	1 ..	4.0	1 ..	231
Central Provinces ... ..	8,638	9,838,701	28,741	1 ..	1,139	1 ..	3.3	1 ..	343
Bombay, including Sind ... ..	19,103	15,074,613	39,624	1 ..	830	1 ..	2.0	1 ..	39
Madras ... ..	21,472	30,808,604	1,22,766	1 ..	1,437	1 ..	5.7	1 ..	251
Assam, including Frontier Police ... ..	4,551	8,969,918	12,287	1 ..	1,311	1 ..	2.7	1 ..	485
Bengal ... ..	23,280	65,064,160	1,03,764	1 ..	2,833	1 ..	4.4	1 ..	635

As regards the incidence of cognizable crime to population arranged divisionally, there is no marked change, excepting with respect to the Chota Nagpore Division, where the incidence of crime is heavier than it was last year; Burdwan, the Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions still taking the lead and maintaining their relative positions. Fluctuations will, as far as possible, be accounted for when crime is examined and dealt with, class by class, according to divisions.

The table is given below.

DIVISION.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable), vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A, part I.	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable.)		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police-man.	Persons.	Police-man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
Burdwan ... ..	3,593	7,393,954	14,888	1 to	2,075	1 to	4.1	1 to	406
Presidency ... ..	3,653	7,520,254	13,814	1 ..	2,058	1 ..	3.7	1 ..	544
Rajshahye ... ..	2,448	7,733,775	13,809	1 ..	3,159	1 ..	5.8	1 ..	560
Dacca ... ..	2,226	8,700,939	11,421	1 ..	3,908	1 ..	5.1	1 ..	761
Chittagong ... ..	1,734	8,674,048	4,221	1 ..	2,001	1 ..	2.4	1 ..	846
Patna ... ..	4,305	15,063,944	25,805	1 ..	3,499	1 ..	5.9	1 ..	53
Bhagalpore ... ..	2,104	8,063,160	14,664	1 ..	3,832	1 ..	6.9	1 ..	549
Orissa ... ..	1,514	3,789,094	6,783	1 ..	2,503	1 ..	4.3	1 ..	375
Chota Nagpore ... ..	1,480	4,225,989	6,360	1 ..	2,855	1 ..	4.3	1 ..	684

Percentages as tests of police work.

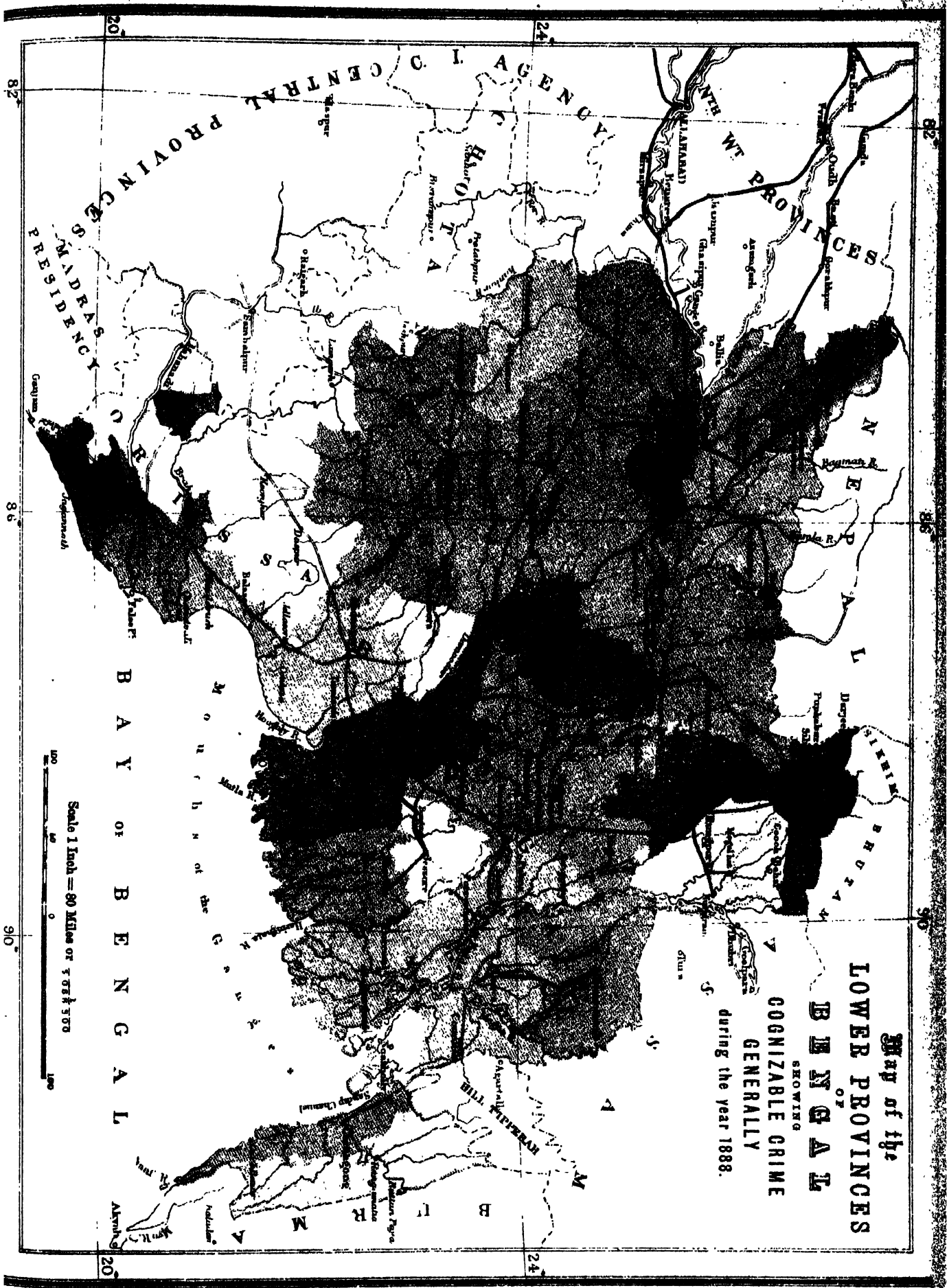
56. The percentages recognized under orders of the Government of India as tests of the working of the police are here given. They are:—

## (a) Cases—

1. Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.
2. Percentage of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided.
3. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.
4. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.

## (b) Persons:—

1. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.
2. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.
3. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.





## (c) Property :—

1. Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
2. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
<b>CLASS I.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	80.1	88.4	77.4	80.	84.7	83.5	85.4	71.3	80.
(a) 2 ...	67.2	68.8	63.3	70.4	78.	68.8	55.4	52.3	69.
(a) 3 ...	63.	59.3	51.6	54.9	64.8	54.2	44.	49.4	61.
(a) 4 ...	70.4	70.	67.	71.6	77.6	67.9	56.6	61.2	70.1
(b) 1 ...	1.8	.8	3.1	2.3	.5	4.4	4.3	7.6	.8
(b) 2 ...	60.5	60.	56.	57.1	72.	59.8	50.4	58.8	66.
(b) 3 ...	56.3	56.4	52.	54.1	67.6	55.1	45.2	49.1	55.
<b>CLASS II.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	76.	76.7	79.7	69.1	77.2	87.2	85.3	87.1	88.2
(a) 2 ...	47.5	56.7	51.1	53.3	62.3	65.4	50.3	55.7	51.6
(a) 3 ...	30.6	46.1	40.1	44.2	52.	39.3	39.7	39.7	39.7
(a) 4 ...	51.5	59.7	55.6	58.1	68.2	57.4	50.1	57.3	53.2
(b) 1 ...	4.4	4.3	3.	1.8	1.	8.7	5.1	5.7	1.7
(b) 2 ...	39.	43.9	42.8	43.6	64.	43.8	38.	39.1	39.8
(b) 3 ...	38.5	41.4	40.3	40.2	57.8	44.	36.9	42.5	37.9
(c) 1 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.	18.1	100.	.....
(c) 2 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.3	23.	100.	.....
<b>CLASS III—Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	87.9	93.5	89.4	79.4	82.	84.1	85.6	88.5	97.5
(a) 2 ...	87.9	87.6	83.3	42.	34.9	63.6	48.2	69.2	50.9
(a) 3 ...	24.	32.7	21.4	16.5	13.	39.2	29.4	28.7	21.4
(a) 4 ...	61.1	60.4	54.4	43.7	37.2	67.	53.8	64.5	50.9
(b) 1 ...	16.	15.4	2.7	11.6	7.4	5.4	10.8	13.6	.7
(b) 2 ...	44.4	43.8	50.8	29.6	29.8	44.9	37.5	52.2	48.
(b) 3 ...	48.5	48.8	41.	30.3	30.3	40.1	35.2	31.	45.3
(c) 1 ...	8.7	9.7	11.	11.7	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.6
(c) 2 ...	41.6	51.6	46.1	33.3	58.3	47.3	36.3	61.9	59.9
<b>CLASS IV.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	44.8	61.5	56.8	48.3	45.1	52.1	58.3	44.3	77.3
(a) 2 ...	25.	29.2	30.7	35.3	41.	22.1	30.9	31.5	44.8
(a) 3 ...	18.7	22.0	20.6	27.	24.1	13.9	23.7	21.7	31.3
(a) 4 ...	30.5	33.	30.1	48.9	45.4	28.4	35.5	40.5	47.6
(b) 1 ...	3.7	3.5	.8	3.	2.1	6.5	3.7	2.5	.....
(b) 2 ...	24.1	34.3	31.4	38.7	42.1	28.4	28.6	46.8	44.3
(b) 3 ...	27.5	32.1	20.7	37.7	41.0	28.1	39.7	46.2	40.4
<b>CLASS V—Including serial Nos. 36 and 37.</b>									
Test (a) 1 ...	71.	78.8	73.3	53.3	56.	78.3	75.9	67.2	80.9
(a) 2 ...	53.3	54.6	59.2	61.	55.8	63.8	62.2	58.4	62.9
(a) 3 ...	28.8	24.4	21.5	21.1	30.9	24.1	21.4	34.4	27.9
(a) 4 ...	67.4	65.9	69.3	75.4	68.7	73.7	69.9	70.2	70.1
(b) 1 ...	7.2	7.4	5.1	7.6	6.1	6.1	3.6	5.	2.8
(b) 2 ...	54.5	52.6	55.1	59.6	57.3	62.6	60.2	56.8	62.7
(b) 3 ...	56.1	54.1	55.6	61.6	56.8	62.5	60.2	58.	60.3
(c) 1 ...	27.4	16.8	19.1	17.3	28.6	22.9	22.7	31.6	30.4
(c) 2 ...	48.2	42.	30.1	26.5	45.5	44.4	40.8	54.2	52.3
(a) 1 ...	71.9	79.5	75.3	68.4	65.1	77.	78.1	71.6	84.7
(a) 2 ...	50.1	53.3	51.9	52.4	51.8	54.9	49.5	51.4	55.9
(a) 3 ...	34.3	37.	31.	32.7	36.9	34.1	31.	34.7	34.
(a) 4 ...	58.1	57.8	58.4	50.5	59.	58.8	53.1	56.7	58.3
(b) 1 ...	0.0	6.2	2.9	5.2	3.4	6.8	5.5	6.8	1.5
(b) 2 ...	45.3	46.9	47.3	45.7	53.	47.9	42.9	40.5	52.1
(b) 3 ...	45.3	46.5	44.3	44.7	50.8	47.1	41.4	44.9	47.7
(c) 1 ...	15.5	13.2	15.	14.4	18.3	12.2	15.6	46.	19.
(c) 2 ...	44.9	46.8	38.1	29.9	51.9	41.6	34.	72.	56.
<b>Average.</b>									

On examining the general average for the five classes shown at the end of the table it will be seen that tests A 3 and 4 and test B 2 (which are perhaps the most crucial tests of police working) show a slight, but fairly general, improvement as regards judicial results. Test A 1 again shows, that in Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa considerably more cases are investigated without employing the agency of the police than in other divisions.

The elements of chance and luck have so much to do with the recovery of property that, as has been before remarked, the tests on this head are hardly worth much consideration. A noticeable feature, however, is that in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions tests C 1 and 2 again show results much above average.

57. Total reported crime of the Province.

	1887.	1888.	Increase.
Cognizable ...	101,969	110,357	8,388
Non-cognizable ...	109,254	112,006	2,752
Total ...	211,223	222,363	11,140



There has been a considerable increase in reported cognizable crime (8,388 cases for the whole province) non-cognizable crime also having increased to the extent of 2,752 cases.

In many districts credit is taken for better and more accurate reporting of crime by chowkidars and police, and the efforts of the department have latterly been more than over directed towards ensuring the reporting of *all* crime, whether petty or serious.

The knowledge that petty crime, though it must be reported, will not necessarily be enquired into, which is now pretty general, has, I have no doubt, given a certain stimulus to the reporting of crime, and in some instances the credit claimed is doubtless due. We must, however, I fear, be prepared to admit that there has been a considerable actual increase in cognizable crime as compared with the figures for last year. There have, I think, been legitimate causes for this increase, and they will be considered in another part of the report.

58. Cognizable crime has increased in all the divisions except Chittagong, which shows a small decrease of 123 cases. Non-cognizable crime decreased slightly in the Presidency and Orissa Divisions, while the Chittagong Division shows a more marked decrease of 669 cases. Any notable fluctuation will be dealt with when dealing with crime by classes.

59. Proportion of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in each division.

DIVISIONS.		Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable.
Burdwan Division	...	14,802	19,626	34,428	43.0	57.0
Presidency "	...	13,687	16,809	30,496	44.9	55.1
Rajshahye "	...	13,541	10,369	23,910	56.6	43.4
Dacca "	...	11,293	16,552	27,845	40.6	59.4
Chittagong "	...	4,155	10,800	14,955	27.8	72.2
Total for Bengal	...	57,478	74,156	131,634	43.7	56.3
Patna Division	...	25,575	18,173	43,748	58.5	41.5
Bhagalpore "	...	14,507	10,905	25,412	57.1	42.9
Total for Behar	...	40,082	29,078	69,160	58.0	42.0
Orissa Division	...	6,490	5,807	12,297	52.8	47.2
Chota Nagpore "	...	6,307	2,965	9,272	68.0	32.0
GRAND TOTAL	...	110,357	112,006	222,363	49.6	50.4

The figures given show a remarkable similarity to those recorded in last year's return, Chittagong again showing the smallest percentage of cognizable crime and Chota Nagpore the highest.

60. Cognizable offences reported.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	Decrease as compared with 1887.	Decrease as compared with 1886.	Increase as compared with 1887.	Increase as compared with 1886.
Cases against property ...	67,550	63,174	68,051	.....	.....	5,777	1,401
" " person ...	8,028	7,907	7,926	.....	.....	119	.....
" " public tranquillity ...	3,129	3,149	3,205	.....	.....	56	76
Other cases ...	27,080	27,839	30,276	.....	.....	2,430	3,180
Total ...	105,787	101,969	110,357	.....	.....	8,388	4,668
Net increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,388	4,668

The figures given in the above table show that the heaviest increase in cognizable offences has occurred in cases against property.

The number of such cases, however, still falls short of the number reported in 1885, in which year 71,746 cases are shown to have occurred.

The increase is almost entirely under the headings of "Burglary" and "Ordinary theft," and will be commented on hereafter.

As regards "other cases," the increase will be found under the following heads:—

1st, Public nuisances; 2nd, Vagrancy; 3rd, Arms Act; 4th, Salt and Customs laws, indicating greater activity in dealing with such matters on the part of magistracy and police.

## 61. False cases.

Division.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Burdwan ...	13,800	14,742	13,116	14,802	923	833	979	949	12,877	13,909	12,137	13,853	6.6	5.6	7.4	6.4
Presidency ...	15,016	14,689	12,910	13,687	580	540	487	578	14,436	14,149	12,423	13,109	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.2
Rajshahye ...	13,225	13,491	13,248	13,541	773	579	707	832	12,452	12,912	12,541	12,709	5.8	4.4	5.3	6.1
Dacca ...	10,549	11,400	10,880	11,203	654	613	658	660	9,895	10,787	10,222	10,533	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.4
Chittagong ...	4,572	4,054	4,278	4,155	259	350	359	336	4,313	4,595	3,919	3,819	5.6	7.2	8.3	8.0
Total for Bengal.	56,082	59,686	54,412	57,478	3,195	2,924	3,090	3,365	51,887	55,762	51,322	54,123	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.8
Patna ...	24,030	22,642	24,260	25,575	1,080	1,750	1,852	1,980	22,950	20,892	22,408	23,595	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.7
Bhagalpore ...	13,453	13,612	12,216	14,507	608	682	594	708	12,845	12,920	11,612	13,799	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
Total for Behar	37,483	36,254	36,476	40,082	2,594	2,432	2,446	2,688	34,889	33,872	34,820	37,394	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Orissa ...	6,242	5,743	6,005	6,490	230	235	236	286	5,812	5,508	5,769	6,204	4.4	4.06	3.8	4.4
Chota Nagpore ...	5,623	5,080	4,985	6,307	393	263	232	333	5,230	4,817	4,754	5,974	6.9	5.1	4.6	5.2
GRAND TOTAL	107,410	105,793	101,900	110,357	6,462	5,852	5,976	6,671	100,948	99,941	95,903	103,080	6.9	5.5	5.8	6.0

The general percentage of cases declared false shows a slight increase of two-tenths, the figures being 6. against 5.8 reported last year.

The Chittagong Division is once more in the fore-ground with 8, and Patna 7.7, Burdwan 6.4, and Rajshahye 6.1 are all above average.

The Presidency Division still returns the lowest percentage 4.2, closely followed by Orissa with 4.4. As a general rule increased attention appears to have been paid to the examination of B and C forms during the past year, but notwithstanding this there is still considerable variation in procedure.

Thus in the Burdwan Division, Hooghly returns 11.5 per cent. of false cases and Howrah 3.1, and on this the Commissioner remarks:—

“The marked variation in the percentages in neighbouring districts—for instance, 3.3 in Burdwan, 10.8 in Beerbhoom, 3.1 in Howrah, and 11.5 in Hooghly—indicate that the procedure followed is not uniform, and that the instructions of Government on this important subject have not yet been fully appreciated by magisterial officers.”

I am afraid these remarks might be applied generally, a few districts only being excepted.

In the Rajshahye Division the percentages range from 2.9 in Dinagepore and Darjeeling to 11.1 in Pubna, which district again shows the heaviest percentage, the Commissioner observing that the variations “must in a great measure be due to difference of procedure in the different districts.”

The Commissioner of Dacca remarks that in his division percentages “may be considered normal and satisfactory.”

In the Patna Division, Chumparun has still the highest percentage, but it has declined from 16.6 to 12. Mozufferpore has the lowest, 5.3.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore evidently considers that in the Palamow district final forms are still not sufficiently carefully scrutinized and disposed of, as he remarks with reference to the return for that district—

“False cases have again been very inadequately dealt with, and I am quite unable to accept the explanations offered by the Deputy Commissioner as satisfactory. The number of cases declared false was extremely small.”

The percentage, however, shows a rise from 1.9 in 1887 to 3.2 last year.

In the Orissa Division, the Magistrate of Balasore appears to have devoted special attention to this particular subject, the upshot being an increase in percentage to 7.1, against 5.9 in 1887 with, as remarked by Commissioner, “a marked improvement” in subsequent results, i.e., trial and conviction of complainants under section 211, Indian Penal Code. The Commissioner's report continues:—“The Magistrate remarks that about two-thirds of the cases were declared false by him, and he is satisfied that the Subdivisional Officers exercised their discretion faithfully. This important item of crime has had the close personal attention of the District Magistrate.” If all District Magistrates would ‘go and do likewise,’ we should soon see ‘false cases’ from their inception to their end treated more satisfactorily than is the case at present, and the ultimate result would be a lightening of the labour of both police and magistracy. The other divisional reports contain but little to remark upon on this particular head.

62. The number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact in Backergunge and Furreedpore have largely decreased this year, but these two districts still head the list, with Cuttack third, as it was in 1887, justifying the observation made by Mr. Veasey last year that "certain districts have their own traditions," and that their place in the returns may generally be foretold.

The Backergunge District Superintendent shows that for the most part the excluded cases were charges of theft, criminal trespass, and wrongful restraint originating in disputes as to right and title, and were in fact cases which should have been instituted (if instituted at all) in the *Civil Courts*. A considerable number of these cases were as usual 'direct cases.'

Time spent on a minute examination of these figures would, I think, be thrown away.

Commissioner's division.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.	Commissioner's division.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan ... ..	168	Patna Division.	Patna ... ..	166
	Bankoora ... ..	109		Gya ... ..	115
	Beerbhoom ... ..	183		Shahabad ... ..	147
	Midnapore ... ..	151		Mozufferpore ... ..	161
	Hooghly ... ..	307		Durblunga ... ..	238
	Howrah ... ..	111		Sarun ... ..	241
	Total ... ..	1,023		Chumparun ... ..	176
Presidency Division.	24 P. rgunnahs ... ..	346		Total ... ..	1,204
	Nudden ... ..	222	Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr ... ..	109
	Jessore ... ..	105		Bhagulpore ... ..	170
	Khulna ... ..	179		Purneah ... ..	139
	Moorshedabad ... ..	137		Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	185
	Total ... ..	1,009		Maidah ... ..	99
Rajshahye Division.	Dinagepore ... ..	134		Total ... ..	702
	Rajshahye ... ..	155	Orissa Division.	Cuttack ... ..	391
	Kungpore ... ..	170		Pooree ... ..	204
	Bogra ... ..	96		Balasore ... ..	74
	Pubna ... ..	130		Gurjhata ... ..	9
	Darjeeling ... ..	87		Total ... ..	678
	Julpigoree ... ..	146	Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazaribagh ... ..	123
	Total ... ..	918		Lohardugga ... ..	100
Dacca Division.	Dacca ... ..	152		Palamow ... ..	38
	Furreedpore ... ..	467		Singbhoom ... ..	108
	Backergunge ... ..	861		Manbhoom ... ..	43
	Mymensingh ... ..	247		Total ... ..	412
	Total ... ..	1,717		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	8,021
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ... ..	80			
	Noakhally ... ..	56			
	Chittagong Hill-Tracts ... ..	4			
	Tipperah ... ..	158			
	Total ... ..	298			

The number of charges originally laid under cognizable section, but eventually decided to be non-cognizable, and shown under Part II of statement A, is 4,306.

63. Cases sent up as false by the police, but declared to be true.

The four worst districts are:—

Manbhoom ... ..	18.2	Palamow ... ..	15.6
Bogra ... ..	18.1	Hazaribagh ... ..	14.6

And the four best—

Gurjhata ... ..	Nil.	Hooghly ... ..	2.2
Cuttack ... ..	1.6	Tipperah ... ..	2.8

The provincial percentage is 8.2, against 9.09 last year.

Although Bogra and Palamow still appear among the worst districts, they have improved considerably on last year's figures.

The improvement is in fact general. Considerable attention has been paid to this subject during the past year by inspecting officers, and District Superintendents have been instructed to notice carefully all cases reported false by

police, but decided to be true by magisterial officers, pointing out errors and oversights in the investigation to the officers concerned.

#### 64. Prosecutions in false cases.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases— vide column 18 of state- ment A (Part I).				NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of false cases— vide column 18 of state- ment A (Part I).			
	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons con- victed for making false complaints.			Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons con- victed for making false complaints.	
Burdwan ... ..	118	11	3	3	Patna ... ..	368	28	1	1
Bankoorah ... ..	67	4	1	1	Gya ... ..	325	48	14	15
Beerbhoom ... ..	147	10	1	1	Shahabad ... ..	310	61	10	19
Midnapore ... ..	189	20	3	4	Mozufferpore ... ..	192	44	7	7
Hooghly ... ..	330	16	2	2	Durhhunga ... ..	221	23	14	14
Howrah ... ..	163	30	11	11	Saran ... ..	240	24	10	10
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	135	30	12	12	Chumpanun ... ..	324	19	4	4
Nudda ... ..	160	52	20	20	Monohyr ... ..	241	64	30	30
Jessore ... ..	112	25	6	6	Bhagulpore ... ..	179	27	4	4
Khulna ... ..	84	21	6	6	Purneah ... ..	204	26	8	8
Moorshedabad ... ..	87	14	4	4	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	50	20	9	10
Dinagapore ... ..	90	39	5	5	Maldah ... ..	44	10	2	2
Rajshahye ... ..	185	22	3	3	Total for Behar ... ..	2,697	307	122	123
Runkpore ... ..	151	20	0	0	Cuttack ... ..	131	29	14	14
Borra ... ..	51	9	3	3	Pooree ... ..	83	17	4	4
Pubna ... ..	216	14	3	3	Bahsore ... ..	69	23	10	11
Darjeeling ... ..	45	18	8	8	Gurghats ... ..	3	.....	.....	.....
Jalpigoree ... ..	85	16	7	7	Total ... ..	280	69	28	29
Dacca ... ..	108	20	6	6	Hazariabagh ... ..	94	34	21	21
Furzedpore ... ..	120	15	1	1	Lohardugga ... ..	108	11	3	3
Backergunge ... ..	141	47	10	10	Palamow ... ..	18	2	1	1
Mymensingh ... ..	291	40	13	14	Singbhoom ... ..	42	14	2	2
Chittagong ... ..	86	18	2	2	Munbhoom ... ..	71	26	7	7
Soukhally ... ..	54	11	6	6	Total ... ..	333	87	34	34
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	11	1	1	1	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	6,071	1,128	333	339
Tipporah ... ..	185	25	6	6					
Total for Bengal ... ..	3,355	575	149	153					

#### Percentage of convictions.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Burdwan ... ..	16·9	20·1	28·8	12·7	19·2
Presidency ... ..	35·1	23·8	42·6	35·1	33·8
Rajshahye ... ..	19·6	22·0	27·7	32·9	25·3
Dacca ... ..	14·5	14·2	15·7	12·6	22·9
Chittagong ... ..	21·0	28·0	25·5	47·3	27·2
Patna ... ..	37·4	32·2	30·5	37·8	27·6
Bhagulpore ... ..	35·4	25·7	25·6	29·4	36·0
Orissa ... ..	34·1	25·9	47·7	42·2	40·5
Chota Nagpore ... ..	38·6	38·7	26·3	36·9	39·0

As regards the percentage of prosecutions in false cases, there is a fall from 22·4 to 16·9, but percentage of convictions remains nearly the same, 29·4, against 30·2 in 1887.

Patna, Hooghly and Pubna, which return a very large number of cases as false, and yet institute but few prosecutions, spoil the percentage of prosecutions, and the percentage of convictions is marred by the Chittagong Division falling from the high position it occupied last year, the figures coming down to 27·2 from 47·3.

A percentage of 47·3 was no doubt abnormal, and the division now returns to its normal figures.

Orissa now takes the lead with figures a trifle lower than they were in 1887.

Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore and the Presidency Divisions also show well.

In the Burdwan Division the most conspicuous failure was in Beerbhoom, where only one case was convicted out of 19 tried, and the convicted delinquent escaped with only one month's imprisonment.

It is not said what the false charge was, but any way the punishment was, under the circumstances, inadequate.

One of the cases in this district took 125 days to decide, and the average time occupied in disposing of the 18 unsuccessful cases was 48 days a case.

The Commissioner remarks:—"The length of time required to decide such cases in this district is excessive."

In the Presidency Division, the 24-Pergunnahs did well, obtaining 40 per cent. of convictions. In Rajshahye Division results were bad in Rajshahye and

Pubna. Darjeeling shows fairly good work, prosecuting 18 cases out of 45 declared false, and securing convictions in eight of them. Julpigoree also did well.

The Commissioner gives expression to the following opinion :—"The present system is too cumbrous, and if the Magistrate trying a case had power to award compensation where the charge appeared to be false or frivolous, it would afford an easier and more effectual means of checking false charges."

This remedy, which would necessitate a change in the law, has, I think, been suggested before, and it is worthy of consideration.

In the Dacca Division, Backergunge exhibits the best results, prosecuting in one-third of the cases declared false, and obtaining a fair percentage of convictions.

Furreedpore, on the other hand, obtained only one conviction in 15 cases tried.

In the Chittagong Division, Noakhally comes out well, with a fair proportion of cases prosecuted, and convictions secured in more than half the number tried.

Chittagong itself furnishes a poor return, and the failure is attributed to the elaborate procedure in these cases which is insisted upon by the High Court.

In the Patna Division lamentably poor results are shown in Patna itself; that district returning 368 cases as false, instituting prosecutions in 28 cases, and securing *one* conviction only.

The Magistrate proposes for the future to examine all cases in which the prosecution fails with a view to ascertain cause, and if possible to effect some improvement. The Sarun Magistrate proposes to do the same, but here results are better, 10 cases having been convicted out of 24 tried.

Durbhunga convicts 14 cases out of 26 brought to trial.

In Chumparun 324 cases were declared false—about one-eighth of total cases reported. Nineteen cases were prosecuted, and in four conviction was obtained.

The Magistrate makes the following observation :—"The subject attracted my attention at once on my joining here in the middle of December last. Action is being taken in all cases which appear to be maliciously false. A large proportion of them are now being tested judicially."

The Commissioner in commenting on the failure in the Patna district says that "in many of the cases complainants are careful to say that they charge no one by name," but under these circumstances section 193 of the Penal Code might probably be brought into play with advantage, and in any case the matter seems to demand more attention than it has hitherto received.

In the Bhagulpur Division the Monghyr district figures are creditable with prosecutions in 64 cases out of 231 shown as false, and convictions in 30 out of those 64 cases tried.

The adjoining district of Bhagulpore, on the other hand, convicts only four cases out of 27 brought to trial.

In Orissa, Balasore institutes prosecutions in exactly one-third of the cases rejected as false, *i.e.*, in 23 cases, and convicts 10. Here the Magistrate looks closely into the subject himself.

Cuttack also does commendable work in the matter of convictions, convicting 14 cases out of the 29 tried.

In the Chota Nagpore Division, Hazaribagh shows by far the best work under this head, and sets an example to the whole province.

Out of 94 cases declared false, 34 cases were tried, the result being convictions in no less than 21 cases.

The Commissioner's commentary on this runs as follows :—

"In Hazaribagh the matter appears to have been dealt with very successfully. The Deputy Commissioner is to be congratulated on the greatly improved manner in which false complaints have been dealt with, though cases declared to be false were only 94, or little over 5 per cent. There were 34 prosecutions, and out of these 21, or nearly as many as in the preceding four years put together, ended in conviction. This success is creditable to Colonel Garbett, to whose personal exertions it is due."

This shows clearly how much may be done to check the growing tendency to institute false cases, if district officers will only give their close and

undivided personal attention to the subject, leaving it as little as possible to subordinate Magistrates, and narrowly and efficiently watching and supervising the action of subordinates as regards such portion of the work as must of necessity be left to them.

I have expatiated somewhat lengthily on this subject because I consider it to be one the importance of which to both magistracy and police can scarcely be over-estimated, and I think it is hardly too much to say that no cases give Magistrates and police officers more trouble and annoyance than maliciously false accusations, *i.e.*, "false charges with intent to injure." The broad lines on which the subject should be treated have already been laid down by Government in the resolution on last year's report, and it only remains for Magistrates to give the fullest effect to the instructions issued.

Something in the direction indicated has been done, but much more still remains to be done.

I think the matter should engross the close personal attention of *all* District Magistrates. Final Forms (in B and C) should be subjected to still more rigid scrutiny before the opinion given is accepted as correct. Cases for prosecution should be selected more carefully and judiciously, and last, but not least, a prosecution once undertaken should be pushed through to its conclusion without the slightest unnecessary delay.

65. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 110,357, and in addition 1,208 cases of the previous year were brought under enquiry, making a total of 111,565, of which 19,875 were instituted before a Magistrate.

The number of cases investigated by police was 88,784, being 79.5 per cent. of cognizable crime, against 82. in 1887.

There is no great dissimilarity between these figures and those for 1887, and no remarks appear to be called for.

66. Cases in which enquiry was refused.

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Burdwan ... ..	13,800	14,742	13,116	14,802	17	23	116	375	·1	·1	·8	2·5
Presidency ... ..	15,910	14,609	12,010	13,087	99	26	251	592	·6	·1	1·9	4·2
Rajshahye ... ..	13,225	12,891	13,248	13,541	41	71	807	863	·3	·3	0·5	6·3
Dacca ... ..	10,649	11,400	10,800	11,293	818	178	435	602	3·	1·5	4·	5·8
Chittagong ... ..	4,672	4,054	4,278	4,155	17	19	87	143	·3	·3	2·	3·4
Patna ... ..	24,030	22,642	24,200	25,875	62	41	152	1,591	·2	·1	·6	6·2
Bhawalpore ... ..	13,453	13,642	12,216	14,607	57	58	522	1,094	·4	·4	4·2	7·5
Orissa ... ..	6,242	5,743	6,095	6,490	104	49	68	477	1·6	·8	1·1	7·3
Chota Nagpore ... ..	5,023	5,080	4,980	6,307	77	58	88	193	1·3	1·1	1·7	3·0
GRAND TOTAL ...	107,410	105,793	101,960	110,513	792	523	2,586	5,942	·7	·4	2·5	5·4

The percentage of cases not enquired into by the police has more than doubled itself in the past year, being 5.4 in 1888 against 2.5 in 1887.

As regards divisions, Orissa shows the highest rise, refusing enquiry in 7.3 per cent. of cases against only 1.1 per cent. last year.

In Patna also the rise is very marked, being from .6 to 6.2.

The Bhawalpore Division returns the highest percentage 7.5, but the percentage last year was 4.2, so the increase has not been by a single bound in one year, as is virtually the case in the other two divisions.

It will be observed that the rise has been general throughout the Province, and the reports would seem to show that the views and instructions of Government on this subject are now more fully understood and acted upon.

The highest number of refusals in any one district is reported from Monghyr, in which district no less than 539 cases were not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

The District Superintendent remarks that "the numbers would have been greater but for an order which practically disallowed discretion on the part of the police concerning this matter for about two months towards the close of the year."

The Commissioner observes that he does not know what order is referred to, but that "the number of refusals is considerable."

There are no remarks by Magistrate, and indeed there is nothing to show that he has even seen the report.

The District Superintendent goes on to say that most of these cases were attempts at *house-breaking*, and under such circumstances I am disposed to think that the discretionary power vested in the police must have been somewhat too freely used.

We are not told in how many cases enquiry was ordered by District Superintendent or Magistrate, after it had been refused by the police, and altogether the subject has been rather inadequately handled in the district report.

In this division the change which has occurred in procedure during the past year is noticeable. In Burdwan itself 121 cases were refused enquiry, against only one not enquired into in 1885, and Howrah refused enquiry in 17 cases, having refused enquiry in no single case in 1887.

The District Superintendent remarks that more cases might probably be refused with advantage.

This division appears to be now waking up to a sense of the advantages which may be derived from a judicious use of the power to abstain from enquiry under the provisions of section 157, but it still has the lowest percentage shown by any division, viz. 2.5.

The Commissioner offers no remarks on the subject.

In the Presidency Division there is a striking difference in the procedure adopted in the adjoining districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea.

Thus the former district (24-Pergunnahs) refuses enquiry in only 99 cases or 1.9 per cent. while Nuddea treats 218 cases under section 157 [exactly double the number recorded last year (109)], and consequently shows a percentage of 7.1 cases not enquired into.

The Magistrate of Nuddea makes no remarks as to whether this discretionary power of refusal was properly exercised by the police, but it may be inferred that the action taken was generally approved of from the fact that 8 cases only were sent back for enquiry. The Commissioner is silent on this particular point.

In the Rajshahye Division, Dinagepore, in which district 429 cases were not enquired into in the year 1887, now returns 251 cases only—a considerable reduction!

Rungpore refuses enquiry in 244 cases, or in 11.5 per cent. of cases.

In marked contrast to these two districts we find Julpigoree refusing enquiry in 27 cases only—1.9 per cent—very much lower figures than those returned last year, and it is evident that section 157 is still very sparingly used in the Julpigoree district, notwithstanding that a comparatively free use of the section in question has been found desirable and beneficial in neighbouring districts.

Darjeeling shows 60 cases not enquired into, against only 2 last year.

The Magistrate of Rungpore says:—

“The increase is due, I learn, to a police circular which gives greater latitude than was formerly enjoyed by police. I consider that the practice of declining to enquire is carried too far in this district, and that advantage is taken of section 157, which renders such ‘masterly inactivity’ possible to shirk legitimate duty.”

Apparently the Magistrate has failed to observe that the police circular merely embodies the instructions of Government, and there is certainly nothing in these instructions in any way calculated to fetter the Magistrate as regards his guiding and controlling power in the treatment of the subject in question.

The remedy therefore lies in his own hands. The Commissioner writes:—

“It is feared that the practice of declining to enquire is carried too far in most districts.”

No doubt the matter will receive careful attention during the current year.

In the Dacca Division also considerable diversity of practice exists. Thus

Dacca refuses enquiry in 196 cases, while only 18 cases are refused in Furreedpore.



Mymensingh refuses 362 cases and Backergunge only 86. The nature of the cases in which enquiry was refused is not stated, as it should have been. The Commissioner says he is "not sure that the police do not fritter away their time in Furreedpore enquiring into petty cases," and promises to direct the attention of the Magistrate to the subject.

The returns show that the right of refusal to enquire is charily exercised in this division, as only 143 cases were not enquired into, against 87 in the preceding year.

Chittagong Division. In Chittagong district only 44 cases in all were refused, and still the Magistrate does not appear to approve of the increased discretionary power given to the police.

He states, however, that "the police do not appear to have misused their discretion," and this is all we bargain for.

The Commissioner observes that "the discretionary power has to be carefully watched."

In the Patna Division the percentage varied from 1·8 in Sarun, in which district only 57 cases were refused enquiry, to 14 in Chumparun, where 378 cases were not enquired into.

In the former district the action of police was approved of in every case, and in the latter only 17 cases were sent back for enquiry.

In the Patna district there has been a complete change of procedure, 229 cases having been shown as not enquired into, against only 1 in 1887.

The District Superintendent says that nearly all these cases were under sections 457 and 511, and in such cases it is quite possible to carry the principle of non-enquiry too far, and police action will have to be carefully watched and controlled.

The Commissioner makes no remarks as to police procedure, but the Magistrates generally seem to have approved of what has been done.

Bhagulpore Division. I have already remarked upon the large number of cases refused in Monghyr.

Bhagulpore itself returns 253 cases, against 94 in 1887, and it appears that in only one case was enquiry subsequently ordered, the Magistrate approving of the change in practice.

Purneah returns 220 cases, and (according to return) in none of these was any enquiry afterwards ordered.

In the Orissa Division the only district in which a free use is made of section 157 is Pooree, in which district 292 cases were refused, against only 85 cases in 1887.

The Commissioner observes that this points to two facts—"that discretion was too seldom used in 1887, and too indiscriminately in 1888."

I do not see that this necessarily follows, though no doubt the matter should be closely looked into.

I gather from the Commissioner's remarks that the subject will receive his careful attention.

As regards the Chota Nagpore Division, the most noticeable feature in the returns is the fact that in Manbhoom the number of refusals fell to 26, against 65 cases in 1887.

The Deputy Commissioner seems to have allowed the police "but sparing use of this provision of the law" (section 157), and the Commissioner says he "cannot say whether this restriction has operated favourably or otherwise."

As regards the other districts, there is nothing particular to remark upon.

An examination of the various district reports shows unmistakeably that this important subject is now engrossing the serious attention of all district officers, and that they now pay more attention to it than they have ever hitherto done.

The general rules laid down by Government for the guidance of district officers in this matter are already sufficiently clear and precise, and attention was again pointedly drawn to the subject in a circular which was sent round to all District Superintendents shortly after the resolution of Government on last year's Police Report was received.

Attention was specially enjoined to the opinions of Government, expressed in the concluding paragraph of section 19 of the resolution, with particular



reference to non-enquiry in cases of "*house breaking*," when it is said "a too liberal use of the power to refuse enquiry in such cases (*i.e.*, housebreaking cases) must be guarded against." Of the soundness of this injunction I think there can be no question, and the reports indicate that the majority of Magistrates concur in the views taken by Government with reference to this particular point. District Magistrates have, of course, daily opportunities of checking and controlling procedure under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, when examining the general register of cases, and I have little doubt that the instructions of Government will be properly borne in mind.

67. The number of cases reported in the year under report was 110,357, and to these are to be added 1,208 of the previous year brought under enquiry, making a total of 111,565. Of these 5,982 were refused by the police, but out of them enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate in 309, leaving 5,673 cases not enquired into, to which are to be added 6,671 declared to be false. Deducting these there remain 99,221, of which the police enquired into 85,708 *suo motu*, and took up 3,076 more by order of the Magistrate, making a total of 88,784. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases is 39·8, against 39·9 in 1887 and 38·8 in 1886.

68. The police arrested altogether 78,187 persons, and out of the number actually sent up by them (column 32, statement A, Part I) 53,391 persons were convicted, which gives a percentage of 68·2. It is strange that 68·2 has now been the percentage for three years in succession. The table showing results of trials of persons, district by district, is given below:—

Districts.	NUMBER ARRESTED.				Pending at end of 1887.	CONVICTED.				ACQUITTED.				Percentage of convictions to total arrests.				Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial.					
	By Police.		By Magistrate.			By Magistrate.		By Sessions.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions.					
	1888.		1887.			1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.					
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.		1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.					
Burdwan	1,990	1,740	2,766	409	295	389	76	1,370	2,128	6	61.9	65.8	68.9	64.0	67.3	68.1	70.3	546	818	45	25	30.3	25.8
Bankura	572	804	754	249	165	136	64	1,370	2,128	11	54.2	58.3	55.1	55.1	58.0	57.3	318	312	322	35	17	38.3	31.5
Berhampur	1,159	1,125	1,214	336	249	182	46	1,402	1,561	10	56.1	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	462	470	480	24	17	38.3	31.5
Midnapore	2,455	2,230	2,352	688	572	435	97	1,915	1,606	8	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,145	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Hoochly	2,371	1,938	2,193	633	522	394	27	2,745	2,908	23	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Howrah	3,571	3,132	3,336	280	232	171	36	3,647	3,577	21	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
24-Pargunnahs	3,911	3,704	4,381	672	574	441	93	4,808	4,747	36	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Nadua	2,778	2,854	2,140	604	491	478	85	2,712	2,658	15	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Rudres	1,554	1,349	1,172	441	313	265	165	1,842	1,788	10	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Jessore	1,235	994	1,257	504	423	350	61	1,638	1,675	5	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Khulna	2,178	1,960	1,671	467	423	350	81	1,632	1,571	20	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Mooredabad	1,680	1,269	1,584	308	413	298	81	1,990	1,927	23	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Rajahmudy	1,824	1,579	1,534	307	246	228	13	1,744	1,662	43	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Kungpore	880	720	704	204	102	150	13	1,041	1,045	21	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Bogra	1,238	1,335	1,451	321	306	254	106	1,563	1,448	33	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Pabna	2,056	1,871	1,470	45	68	83	10	2,011	1,970	12	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Darjeeling	572	647	716	238	254	207	88	1,011	970	19	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Jalpaiguri	2,053	1,852	1,927	518	508	315	165	2,408	2,386	24	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Dacca	1,418	1,604	1,721	518	508	315	165	2,408	2,386	24	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Farrukpore	1,428	1,604	1,721	518	508	315	165	2,408	2,386	24	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Backergunge	1,428	1,604	1,721	518	508	315	165	2,408	2,386	24	55.9	58.3	58.0	59.4	60.6	60.9	1,402	1,046	1,080	64	56	45.7	36.3
Mymensinga	1,750	1,083	2,544	1,046	971	844	132	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Chittagong	1,250	582	828	401	370	347	65	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Noakhaly	820	637	478	347	347	347	72	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Tipperah	1,634	1,608	1,394	491	559	443	114	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	78	35	87	22	12	34	5	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Paima	4,465	2,529	4,940	168	295	375	177	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Gya	1,972	1,037	2,099	465	577	375	177	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Shahabad	1,198	2,309	2,018	538	687	1,665	169	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Moulvipoore	2,244	2,635	3,018	439	630	440	178	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Durbarpore	1,877	2,276	2,029	326	455	584	127	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Sarun	1,877	1,850	2,059	1,691	1,601	1,572	28	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Chumpan	1,264	1,217	1,050	70	247	279	69	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Monghyr	2,245	2,314	2,399	467	204	353	138	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Bhagalpore	1,368	1,151	1,975	521	572	440	57	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Purneah	1,185	1,102	1,087	405	421	462	90	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Sontal Pargunnahs	1,386	1,424	1,687	783	711	1,011	166	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Malda	1,359	2,242	1,932	105	217	231	56	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Cuttack	1,728	2,448	2,321	509	485	465	216	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Poorce	1,831	2,063	1,774	602	482	437	168	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Bahar	727	683	603	401	381	318	19	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Gurjhat	455	474	682	4	38	18	11	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Hazaribagh	1,907	829	1,466	313	120	221	43	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Leharidga	1,402	1,138	1,126	379	465	267	180	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Paimow	437	361	613	14	39	45	19	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10	53.0	51.3	52.2	54.3	58.7	60.9	61.6	58.7	58.0	58.0
Sunbloom	422	442	617	152	115	113	10	1,213	1,161	709	16	14	10										

I give below the six best and the six worst districts:—

Best.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Worst.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
1. Howrah ...	84.6	1. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	30.9
2. Darjeeling ...	83.4	2. Purneah ...	41.6
3. Gurjhat ...	82.8	3. Pubna ...	43.1
4. Patna ...	75.4	4. Jessore ...	43.6
5. 24-Pergunnahs ...	73.1	5. Balasore ...	45.9
6. Mozufferpore ...	69.8	6. Furreedpore ...	46.8

The six best districts also stood best last year, whilst in the six worst, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Purneah and Furreedpore did not appear last year.

69. Result of trial of persons by classes:—

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Percentage of convictions to arrests ...	1896 55.1 1887 53.4 1888 52.4	50.1 40.0 38.9	42.7 44.1 44.4	33.2 27.3 23.2	48.6 46.7 48.2	87.6 87.5 87.3
Ditto ditto to persons brought to trial ...	1886 56.1 1887 54.6 1888 53.6	40.4 41.4 40.5	46.8 47.5 48.6	34.0 27.7 28.8	50.4 48.0 50.0	88.1 87.8 87.6
Ditto ditto to persons actually tried ...	1886 62.3 1887 60.0 1888 60.0	45.0 45.9 45.4	51.4 51.7 52.9	35.3 30.3 30.3	53.7 51.2 52.8	89.0 88.5 89.0

The fluctuations are so slight that no comment upon them is necessary.

The reason why the percentages are always so low in class IV is doubtless owing to the fact that no less than four out of the seven different offences comprised in class IV are compoundable, and the public are not slow in taking advantage of their right to compromise. The Magistrate of Rungpore, in remarking on a number of cases compromised in class IV in his district, makes the following observations:—

“I have found a strange impression among the subordinate Magistrates of this district, that they are bound to allow a compoundable offence to be settled out of Court. They have been told that in all cognizable cases in which police enquiry has been invoked, the Crown and not the complainant is the prosecutor, and that it rests with the Magistrate to allow or disallow a compromise. It is necessary to avoid, on the one hand, unduly encouraging litigation, and on the other hand of allowing a Court of law to be used as an engine for extorting black mail.”

This is doubtless what the law should be, but I fear it is not the law of the land, and that subordinate Magistrates are in the right. Mr. Phillips, in his notes on section 345, Criminal Procedure Code, says—

“In England cases sent up by the police can only be withdrawn with the permission of the Court, and such a rule is even more necessary in India.”

I quite agree with him, and should like to see the law on the subject altered.

70. Result of sessions trials.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Total number of acquittals.	Percentage of convictions to the number tried at the sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Darjeeling ...	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	85.7
Palnchow ...	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	85.3
Tipperah ...	65	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....	19	77.3
Gya ...	49	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	17	74.2
Chittagong ...	21	.....	8	6	.....	1	.....	8	72.4
Chumparin ...	41	2	8	4	.....	2	1	17	70.6
Poorce ...	12	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	5	70.5
Manbhoom ...	12	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	70.5
Howrah ...	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	69.2
Mymensingh ...	107	20	17	9	1	1	2	50	68.1
Shahabad ...	43	.....	13	8	.....	.....	.....	31	67.1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66.6
Monghyr ...	33	1	6	12	.....	1	.....	20	63.6
Cuttack ...	8	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	5	61.5
Gurjhat ...	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60.0
Purneah ...	30	.....	7	11	.....	3	.....	21	58.8
Sarun ...	35	10	15	.....	.....	1	.....	28	57.3
Rajshahye ...	39	.....	19	10	.....	1	.....	30	56.5
Hazaribagh ...	23	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	18	56.0
Lohardugga ...	19	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	16	54.2
Balasore ...	29	.....	2	22	.....	1	.....	25	53.7
Nuddia ...	33	1	14	11	.....	3	.....	29	53.2
Bokra ...	15	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	14	51.7
Bhagalpore ...	25	.....	10	11	.....	3	.....	24	51.0
Furreedpore ...	71	15	35	18	.....	1	.....	69	50.7
24-Pergunnahs ...	53	12	23	12	.....	5	.....	52	50.4
Hurdwan ...	6	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	50.0
Pubna ...	68	13	27	29	.....	2	.....	71	48.9
Flooghly ...	10	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	12	45.4
Julpigore ...	26	.....	21	11	.....	.....	.....	32	44.8
Durbhanga ...	12	.....	10	3	.....	2	.....	15	44.4
Backergunge ...	44	9	43	7	.....	.....	.....	51	44.0
Midnapore ...	35	9	18	16	.....	3	.....	45	43.7
Onagapore ...	39	13	8	22	.....	8	.....	51	43.3
Khulna ...	22	10	6	6	.....	2	.....	30	42.3
Runkpore ...	27	.....	24	16	.....	.....	1	41	39.7
Bankoorah ...	11	7	.....	9	.....	1	.....	17	39.2
Mozufferpore ...	23	2	14	14	.....	6	.....	36	38.9
Patna ...	51	18	21	25	.....	17	.....	81	38.8
Beerbhoom ...	9	.....	3	11	.....	3	.....	17	31.6
Nonkholly ...	10	.....	16	4	.....	.....	.....	26	35.3
Jessore ...	21	.....	81	8	.....	4	.....	43	32.8
Dacca ...	25	6	46	2	.....	.....	.....	54	31.6
Meorshodabad ...	6	.....	9	2	.....	4	.....	15	28.2
Maldah ...	4	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	10	28.5
Senthal Pergunnahs ...	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	27.3
Singbhoom ...	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	16.6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,252	150	588	340	1	82	4	1,171	51.7

The statement showing the result of trials at the Court of Session is made out in accordance with the statement furnished last year, and shows the best districts at the top of the list, the percentages varying from 85·7 in the best district Darjeeling to 16·6 in the worst, Singbhoom.

There are now 20 districts, from Pubna downwards, which show an excess of acquittals over convictions, and the general percentage has fallen from 56 to 51·7.

In the Burdwan Division the only district which shows results above average is Howrah, which returns 69·2 percentage of convictions; the other districts, excepting Burdwan (which has six convictions to six acquittals), showing very poor returns.

Burdwan shows a considerable improvement, which has probably been brought about by what the Commissioner calls "the consultation system, introduced by Mr. Oldham, under which subordinate Magistrates are required to consult the Magistrate of the district before formally committing any cases to the Sessions." The Commissioner considers that "this system is in the long run calculated to check injudicious commitments." A drawback, of course, lies in the delay which would be occasioned in commitments by Sub-divisional Officers. Quoting further from the Commissioner's report, he says:—"In Hooghly the results are deplorable. In four out of five cases of murder the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and in the remaining case they convicted the accused of simple hurt, although his act amounted to a cold-blooded murder." In one case of murder in which the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the High Court, on a reference by the Judge under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, convicted the accused persons and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The District Superintendent repeats his complaint that "with the jury system in force there is very little hope of any improvement in the result of the trial of persons charged with murder, more especially when the jury is composed of men who know nothing of the law, and are quite incapable of forming any opinion in cases where the evidence is complicated."

No cause has been assigned for the bad results in Beerbhoom, Bankoora and Midnapore.

In the Presidency Division, Jessore and Moorshedabad show the most unfavourable results, the percentages being 32·8 and 28·5 respectively. The Commissioner, speaking of results in these two districts, says:—"As usual, the acquittals in class II were very large, and are ascribed to the system of trial by assessors and jurors."

The poor results of sessions cases in Moorshedabad attracted the Commissioner's attention on receipt of the statement of serious cases for the third quarter of the year, and a report was called for, but it appears that the Magistrate considered that the committing officers were not to blame.

In the Rajshahye Division, Darjeeling is the only district which shows a really good percentage of convictions, and Rajshahye itself is the only other district which returns a percentage above average, while Rungpore is the worst district with a percentage of only 39·7. The Rungpore report makes no separate mention of this subject, as it should have done, but the failure in this district is partially explained by the remarks made by the Magistrate as regards the low percentage of convictions in murders and culpable homicide, which are as follows:—

"Out of 17 persons sent up for trial for murder, 2 only were convicted! But it must be noted that 3 persons died while awaiting their trial. One was offered a pardon and made a witness, and the 5 persons in 2 cases who were convicted by the Sessions Court were acquitted by the High Court on appeal."

As regards the cases of culpable homicide, 12 persons were sent up for trial by the Police, of whom 2 were convicted, 8 acquitted, and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year. Seven persons were acquitted at sessions in a single case.

The particulars of this case seem to reveal an injudicious commitment!

A party of gipsies having stolen a kid grazing by the road side, the owner intervened and received a thrust in the body from one of the gang, which caused his death.

All were committed for culpable homicide.

"But the evidence clearly showed that the person who struck the death-blow acted independently, and that the only common object of the gang was theft. Hence all were acquitted, with the exception of the actual offender."

Under such circumstances no doubt the acquittals were justifiable, and it is a matter of regret that the case was so unsatisfactorily managed in the subordinate Court.

Here no doubt the "consultative system" adopted in Burdwan would have come in usefully.

In the Dacca Division the results of sessions trials were best in Mymensingh, where 68·1 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted.

Dacca Division.

The other districts are below par, as will be seen from the table.

The percentage obtained in Dacca was only 31·6, and the poor results there are attributed to the acquittal of 18 persons in 2 cases and of 14 others in some cases in which the other accused were convicted!

The Commissioner remarks:—

"This explanation, which amounts to an admission that in many cases persons were committed to the Sessions without due regard to the evidence against them, is not very satisfactory.

In this district the verdict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in 4 out of the 42 cases committed to the sessions.

In one the accused, who was pronounced *guilty* by the jury, was let off by the High Court, and in three others the verdict of acquittal was upset and the accused *convicted* by that Court.

In one of these latter cases the verdict of the jury was, to say the least, very unreasonable."

One of the cases in which the verdict of acquittal was upset, as noted by the Commissioner, was a remarkable one, and is detailed in the return of sessions cases for the fourth quarter of 1888. A case under section 302 was tried by the Sessions Court on 27th September 1888, and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge, disagreeing, referred the case to the High Court, and the said Court sentenced the accused to death under section 302 on the 10th November 1888.

In Backergunge the percentage declined from 64·1 to 44, attributable to the acquittal by the High Court of several persons who were convicted by the Sessions Court.

The district of Tipperah exhibits the most satisfactory results—77·3 per cent. convictions. Chittagong and the Hill Tracts also come out well with 72·4 and 66·6 respectively, but in Noakhally the return is unfavourable, only 10 cases having been convicted to 20 acquitted.

The district report mentions that in 4 cases in which convictions were obtained, the convictions were set aside by the High Court.

As regards Chittagong the Magistrate says:—

"The present Judge is indefatigable in working down to the roots of cases sent before him in a manner which is not commonly seen, and the good results are largely due to this cause."

Patna Division.

In the Patna Division, Patna (a jury district) takes the lowest place, with a percentage of 38·6 convictions.

The Commissioner says:—"The fact that Patna is a jury district may be accepted as an explanation, though an unsatisfactory one, of the low percentage of convictions," and the district report contains the following observations by the Magistrate:—"The disinclination of the juries to convict appears from the fact that in no less than 11 cases the Judge dissented from the verdict of acquittal returned by the jury, and eight of these cases were referred to the High Court, but the verdict was allowed to stand in every case."

The Magistrate of Durbhunga, in which district the percentage of convictions is only 44·4, writes:—"Out of 11 acquittals in class II, seven were in a case of riot with murder. The advisability of instituting an appeal in this case is under consideration." At the late sessions eight cases were committed, five ended in absolute acquittal and one in detention of the accused till the rising of the

Court. In two of the remaining cases habitual offenders who had been previously punished four and three times, respectively were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment only—a punishment the Magistrate could himself have inflicted! In the Gya district results were the best and are very good—74·2 per cent. convictions—and all the 31 cases convicted were police cases. Chumparun also did well with 70·6 per cent. convictions, and here also all cases were police cases.

The Magistrate of Mozufferpore having only lately joined the district, was “unable to assign any cause for the failure” of so many cases in his district.

In the Bhagulpore Division, Monghyr again stands first, though with a percentage somewhat lower than that obtained last year. Purneah follows with a percentage of 58·8, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah have done badly with percentages of 27·2 and 28·5 respectively.

No reason is assigned for the failure in these districts, and none of the district reports contain anything particularly deserving of notice.

Fair results were obtained in all the districts of the Orissa Division, the highest percentage being 70·5 in Pooree and the lowest 53·7 in Balasore, the latter percentage being still above the general average. The percentage in the last named district was spoilt by a considerable number of persons being acquitted in a single dacoity case.

There is nothing to remark upon in the various district reports.

The Chota Nagpore divisional returns exhibit some remarkable instances of violent fluctuation as regards the places taken by some of the districts last year and this year respectively.

Thus Palamow, which was at the very bottom of the list last year, now takes the second place in the Provincial list with a percentage of 83·3, against only 16·7 last year.

Strange to say, the figures for last year as regards convictions and acquittals are now exactly reversed.

In 1887 there were only two persons convicted to ten acquitted, and this year shows ten persons convicted to two acquitted.

Amongst other instances of success achieved in this district I may note that in one dacoity case six persons were arrested and committed, and *all* six were convicted.

In Lohardugga the percentage fell from 84·6 to 54·2—a marked decline, which is not accounted for.

Manbhoom takes second place in the division with the satisfactory percentage of 70·5.

Again Singbhoom, which last year showed the respectable percentage of 62·5, now takes the lowest place on the list with the very inferior percentage of 16·6.

The local officers attribute the bad results in this district to the long distance which has to be travelled by witnesses in going to give evidence before the sessions at Ranchi (80 miles), persons able to give evidence in sessions cases being unwilling to come forward for the reason mentioned.

The Commissioner, however, does not believe in this theory, and remarks (and I think with justice) that this opinion would have been entitled to more weight if results had been uniformly unfavourable during a course of years. This, however, as I have just shown, has not been the case.

Mr. Stevens gives his own ideas on the subject when he says—“The truth is that the number of committals is very small, and violent fluctuations are more likley to happen than not.” No doubt it would be advantageous if sessions could be held at Chyebassa itself, and with the railway running through the Singbhoom district this may possibly become feasible in the dim and distant future.

Nothing more remains to be said on this particular subject, excepting that the returns for the past year and the reports of district officers tend to show that the jury system in Bengal, in which I have always been a profound disbeliever, has again been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

## 71. Property stolen and recovered.

DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
BURDWAN ... ..	Burdwan ... ..	716	299	40.7	18,864	3,360	17.8
	Bankoorah ... ..	270	78	28.8	5,761	1,762	30.6
	Beerthoom ... ..	607	369	60.7	14,641	3,665	25.0
	Midnapore ... ..	618	351	56.7	14,469	4,540	31.3
	Hookhly ... ..	544	297	54.4	23,188	3,007	12.9
	Howrah ... ..	540	255	47.2	24,720	10,367	41.6
	Total ... ..	3,295	1,589	48.2	1,01,093	26,220	25.7
PRESIDENCY ... ..	24-Pergunnahs... ..	1,340	742	55.3	45,760	9,144	19.9
	Nuddea ... ..	975	403	41.2	27,408	5,489	19.6
	Jessore ... ..	768	280	35.1	25,044	2,784	11.1
	Khulna ... ..	501	190	38.6	17,775	3,715	20.9
	Moorshedabad... ..	851	288	33.8	39,371	4,704	12.1
	Total ... ..	4,495	1,892	42.1	1,55,869	25,836	16.6
RAJSHAHY ... ..	Dinagopore ... ..	1,378	261	19.0	32,394	6,226	19.2
	Rajshahye ... ..	720	243	33.7	29,898	4,321	14.4
	Rumgopore ... ..	1,101	364	33.0	25,461	4,914	19.3
	Rourah ... ..	456	201	44.2	13,809	2,200	15.9
	Patna ... ..	682	165	24.1	20,429	4,203	20.5
	Darjeeling ... ..	547	275	50.2	19,413	6,192	31.7
	Julpigoree ... ..	779	230	29.5	18,121	3,307	18.2
	Total ... ..	5,748	1,739	30.2	1,67,596	31,378	18.7
DACCA ... ..	Dacca ... ..	555	287	51.7	27,022	6,505	24.1
	Furr-edpore ... ..	758	220	29.0	27,405	6,338	23.1
	Buckergunge ... ..	711	248	34.7	25,546	3,845	15.0
	Mymensingh ... ..	2,273	347	15.2	71,271	10,884	15.2
	Total ... ..	4,297	1,102	25.5	1,61,444	27,572	17.1
CHITTAGONG ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	305	146	47.9	9,643	3,233	33.5
	Noakholly ... ..	271	134	49.4	6,451	3,173	49.1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	47	33	69.8	3,913	620	15.8
	Tipporah ... ..	464	194	41.8	15,332	2,924	19.0
	Total ... ..	1,087	407	45.7	35,338	9,950	28.1
PATNA ... ..	Patna ... ..	1,176	499	42.4	45,072	7,345	16.2
	Gya ... ..	1,329	541	40.7	17,900	4,239	23.6
	Shahabad ... ..	1,001	478	47.7	33,122	7,539	22.7
	Mozufferpore ... ..	637	356	55.9	14,561	6,613	45.4
	Durbhanga ... ..	824	335	40.6	37,183	4,069	10.7
	Sarun ... ..	629	372	59.1	13,361	4,240	31.7
	Chumparun ... ..	1,146	465	40.6	25,490	7,478	29.3
	Total ... ..	6,826	3,036	44.4	1,86,679	41,374	22.1
MADHESWAR ... ..	Monghyr ... ..	1,496	506	33.8	23,719	7,322	30.8
	Bhagulpore ... ..	1,240	525	42.3	30,024	9,024	30.0
	Purneah ... ..	995	353	35.4	31,782	8,641	27.1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,010	830	41.2	25,874	6,969	26.9
	Maldah ... ..	361	175	48.4	14,635	4,764	32.5
	Total ... ..	6,072	2,479	40.8	1,78,034	36,720	20.6
ORISSA ... ..	Cuttack ... ..	971	534	54.9	12,147	4,005	32.9
	Pooree ... ..	957	481	50.2	8,386	2,131	25.4
	Balasore ... ..	347	204	58.7	12,409	2,510	20.1
	Gurjhat ... ..	333	197	59.1	2,643	1,310	49.6
	Total ... ..	2,608	1,416	54.2	35,585	9,956	27.9
CHOTA NAAGPORE ... ..	Hazarechagh ... ..	907	474	52.2	10,811	3,743	34.6
	Lohardugga ... ..	589	251	42.6	11,790	3,048	25.8
	Palamow ... ..	270	113	41.8	3,061	1,785	58.3
	Singbhoom ... ..	313	150	47.9	4,158	1,373	33.0
	Manbhoom ... ..	799	404	50.6	11,479	2,500	21.7
	Total ... ..	2,778	1,462	52.8	41,299	12,389	29.7
GRAND TOTAL ... ..		37,205	15,242	40.9	1,62,525	2,21,367	20.8

The return of property stolen and recovered shows that the percentage of property recovered to that stolen has fallen from 25.4 to 20.8, though the percentage of cases in which property was recovered, which is, I think, an equally good, if not a better, test of police work, remains nearly the same, being 40.9 this year, against 40.6 in 1887.

Palamow once again comes first as regards property recovered with the percentage of 56.3.

I do not propose to enter into any detailed examination of these figures. As I have said before, I consider the recovery of property is very much a matter of chance and luck; although it stands to reason that the district officer who

has the smartest and best detectives at his disposal ought to secure the best results in this as in other branches of police work.

In exemplification of the matter of chance theory, I would point to Sarun, which district, although it detects no less than 59·1 per cent. of cases in which property was lost, only recovers property to the amount of 31·7 per cent., while Palamow, which detects a lesser number of cases, succeeds in recovering property to the extent of 56·3—not very far short of double the amount recovered by Sarun, its more fortunate competitor as regards cases. Notwithstanding all this a high percentage of property recovered is not to be despised if the figures are genuine, and I should have been glad if we could have shown a better return.

## 72. Analysis of crime by classes.

		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Class	I	2,427	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891	2,901	2,872
"	II	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542	4,545	4,622
"	III	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,221	24,103	22,803	22,234	25,247
"	IV	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,632	2,427	2,405
"	V	35,073	36,301	37,690	42,630	42,206	40,030	36,131	38,381
"	VI	24,056	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003	27,753	30,159

The increase under classes II, III, V and VI is 77, 3,013, 2,250 and 2,406, respectively, while there is a trifling decrease of 29 only under class I, and of 22 under class IV. The increase under classes III and V is in a great measure made up of cases under serials 36 and 44, and nuisance cases swell the increase under class VI. Some examination of these figures has already been made in paragraph 60.

## CLASS I.

73. Altogether there is a net decrease of 29 cases.

Serials 3 and 4 show an increase of 7 and 3 cases, respectively, whereas serials 5, 6 and 7 show a decrease of 17, 16 and 6 cases, respectively.

74. In coining cases there is a very trifling increase, as there have been 134 cases, against 127 reported in the previous year.

Results are even less favourable than they were in 1887, as only 76 persons were convicted, against 86 acquitted or discharged.

Jessore, Dacca, and Midnapore returned the greatest number of cases.

75. Under the heading "Rioting" there is a decrease of 16 cases.

The accompanying table will show that the Dacca Division again heads the list, while there is considerable improvement in the Chittagong Division. The Patna Division is once more conspicuous for the number of cases returned as false. Out of 10,509 persons actually tried, only 342 appeared before the Court of Session, which shows that the great majority of the cases reported were comparatively trivial in their nature. Out of 196 persons convicted at the sessions, nearly one-third of them were convicted in the two districts of Pubna and Patna.

		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
		True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	109	26	258	23	252	18	253	25	246	36
Presidency	...	441	19	430	20	409	15	273	11	302	15
Rajshaye	...	276	27	223	33	318	24	273	30	318	34
Dacca	...	438	76	443	32	391	62	435	45	512	65
Chittagong	...	190	9	219	17	310	15	292	21	176	13
Patna	...	287	33	280	36	263	39	349	71	352	107
Bhagulpore	...	130	16	161	14	165	28	207	13	167	15
Orissa	...	78	2	115	8	95	7	103	4	99	2
Chota Nagpore	...	51	6	64	6	49	5	69	2	61	9
Total	...	2,090	214	2,193	189	2,242	213	2,249	222	2,233	299



## 76. Class I.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	62	45	5	40	21	35	18	106	81	78
Bancoorah ... ..	44	40	9	31	21	38	20	223	94	102
Beerbhoom ... ..	25	43	10	33	20	41	20	140	71	75
Midnapore ... ..	110	140	12	128	92	106	81	553	374	145
Hooghly ... ..	54	53	2	51	25	37	20	194	91	68
Howrah ... ..	32	37	2	35	24	30	23	136	74	58
Total ... ..	327	358	40	318	203	297	181	1,447	785	521

There is a small decrease of nine cases altogether in the Division.

Midnapore shows an increase of 18 cases, Burdwan and Bankoorah showing a substantial decrease.

77. There were 14 cases, against 20 last year; eight occurred in Midnapore and were successfully dealt with, eight persons being convicted out of 12 sent up.

Coining cases.

78. Under the head "Rioting" there were 246 true cases, against 253 last year, and Midnapore is again responsible for the greatest number (97). The district report says:—

Rioting.

"There has been good reason for this increase. Drought in some places reduced the people to fight for water wherever it could be found." "The cutting of bunds and disputes about right of water from tanks often caused petty riots which in a year of good rainfall would never have occurred."

The Magistrate remarks:—"It is only to be wondered at that there were not more fights over water for irrigating the crops."

The majority of these riots were petty, but three of them ended in loss of life, and these originated in disputes about land.

Two of the cases ended in conviction (one was acquitted, on appeal, by the High Court), and the third was pending trial at the sessions at the close of the year. In these cases the police failed to report the probability of the peace being broken, and were heavily punished for their neglect.

Bancoorah, which showed badly last year, exhibits a decrease of 14 cases, and none of the cases which occurred were serious. None of the cases throughout the Division were particularly noteworthy.

Precautionary measures were certainly not neglected generally, as 490 persons were bound over to keep the peace, against 310 in 1887. The number bound over in Midnapore alone was 215, and in that district 729 persons were convicted for rioting out of 1,346 sent up.

79. A case of personating a public servant which occurred in Hooghly deserves mention. "Three persons appeared in the jurisdiction of the Khanacool police-station, alleging that they were peons of the Calcutta High Court, and demanded one anna per head from the villagers on the strength of some forged documents purporting to have been issued by the High Court. The money when realized was supposed to be intended to form a fund to be devoted to the prevention of the annual flooding of that part of the district by the Damoodah river." The speculation proved unsuccessful though, as they were arrested by police and sent up for trial, one was admitted Queen's evidence, and the remaining two were convicted by the Sessions Court—one of false personation, and the other of forgery. Results under this class were very good in the Midnapore district, and Bancoorah shows the heaviest relative number of acquittals over convictions, having 102 acquittals to only 94 convictions.

## 80. Class I.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	99	65	5	60	46	63	46	334	225	101
Nuddea ... ..	76	69	7	62	43	61	38	337	214	110
Jessore ... ..	88	104	7	97	61	90	45	361	179	129
Khulna ... ..	74	114	3	111	73	104	66	454	236	144
Moorshedabad ... ..	45	56	.....	56	30	62	27	206	104	126
Total ... ..	362	409	22	386	243	374	222	1,752	958	610

There is an increase of 4 cases only. Khulna goes back (*nearly*) to the figures it returned in 1886, and shows the largest increase as compared with last year's figures, *i.e.*, 37 cases. The 24-Pergunnahs, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 39 cases.

81. Coining cases are still slightly on the increase, results being anything but successful, only 14 persons having been convicted out of 42 sent up; Jessore being the least successful district. A decrease of 7 coining cases in the 24-Pergunnahs is attributed to the successful results of the prosecutions instituted in 1887, and it is noted that the principal offender in those cases, 'Jahed Dhapuck,' who had been at large since February 1887, was arrested during the year and sentenced by the Sessions Court to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment! He was, however, acquitted on appeal by the High Court!! A gang of coiners was detected in the sudder sub-division of the district of Jessore, and it is hoped that the 6 convictions which have been obtained in that district will have a good deterrent effect.

82. Rioting cases have increased by 29. Khulna is responsible for the heaviest increase (32 cases), but only one of these cases was attended with loss of life, and the major portion of them seem to have been petty. Results as regards convictions show a considerable improvement.

Regarding these cases in the Division generally, the Commissioner remarks:—"The cases were as usual mostly of the nature of petty affrays." Seven only were serious ones attended with loss of life. Of these, 2 occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, 1 in Nuddea, 2 in Jessore, 1 in Moorshedabad, and 1 in Khulna.

In one of the cases in Jessore which ended in loss of life, an exemplary punishment was inflicted by the Sessions Court, one person being transported for 7 years and two persons sentenced to 2 and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The other case was acquitted.

In the Nuddea case (serious) 9 persons were sent up, of whom 8 were convicted at the sessions and only 1 acquitted.

Out of 1,609 persons sent up for this offence, 873 were convicted, so that judicial results were not as good as they were in 1887.

In Jessore 127 persons were bound down to keep the peace, and in that district 24 special constables were appointed during the year.

In Moorshedabad security was taken in 6 cases only; and considering that in 1887 only 8 persons were bound down to keep the peace, it is open to doubt whether the repressive measures taken were sufficient.

In Khulna security was taken in 40 cases, and in all other districts save Moorshedabad precautionary measures appear to have been adequate.

## 83. Class I.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	51	63	2	60	23	40	23	229	103	96
Rajshahye ... ..	49	75	10	65	40	66	47	306	208	97
Bankpore ... ..	71	64	6	58	33	59	32	213	117	66
Bogra ... ..	68	67	3	54	21	28	17	98	66	32
Pubna ... ..	107	152	19	133	62	139	49	544	215	215
Darjeeling ... ..	23	17	1	16	8	16	8	30	11	7
Julpigore ... ..	27	26	.....	26	16	20	10	74	40	32
Total ... ..	386	453	41	412	211	369	185	1,486	760	545

In this Division there is a small increase of 26 cases which may be laid to the charge of Pubna, which district has exactly that number (26) in excess of the cases reported true in 1887, and showing increase in the most marked degree.

84. Coining cases were 16 in number, against 13 in 1887, and convictions have fallen off, as only 7 persons were convicted out of 23 sent up. Dinagapore returns the highest number (5), and Rungpore, Pubna, and Darjeeling have 3 cases each; but all these cases must have been unimportant, as no mention is made of any one of them in the district reports.

85. Pubna again shows an increase (32 cases), and is the only district in the Division in which this crime appears to be markedly prevalent; only two cases, however, out of the whole number were serious and attended with loss of life.

Rioting. Rajshahye and Dinagapore also show a slight increase under head "Rioting" (18 and 16 cases respectively), and all the other four districts show a decrease.

Dinagapore and Rajshahye had two serious cases each, the remainder being comparatively unimportant; and indeed throughout the Division serious cases were few and far between. The Commissioner, remarking on this subject, writes:—

"In class I the increase in Dinagapore, Rajshahye, and Pubna chiefly occurs under rioting or unlawful assemblies. There has, however, been no increase of *serious* crime under this head."

The most notable case occurred in Dinagapore, the one in which two Cabulees were murdered (on account of a "gulla katta" scare) in the village of Ellengi.

The Judge after a patient and careful trial was only able to convict for rioting, and 4 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and fined 50 rupees each—section 147, Indian Penal Code.

The case was specially reported to Government at the time it occurred, and subsequently a small force of punitive police was quartered in the village of Ellengi for a period of one year.

Judicial results were poor, only 687 persons having been convicted out of 1,355 sent for trial.

The Commissioner, speaking generally, considers that the measures taken to keep the peace were sufficient, and in Pubna, where cases were most numerous, 102 persons were called upon to give security in 23 cases.

## 86. Class I.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	121	145	13	133	75	130	73	613	329	108
Furzedpore ... ..	120	173	20	153	99	152	87	918	476	350
Backergunge ... ..	92	141	15	126	84	104	66	608	377	176
Mymensingh ... ..	194	218	19	197	106	165	77	710	372	195
Total ... ..	527	676	67	609	364	551	303	2,849	1,554	888

The net increase in true cases is 82, and is general throughout the Division, although very slight in Mymensingh.

87. Coining cases have again gone up to 23, Dacca district having the highest number (9). Results were generally good; Dacca convicting 10 persons out of 13 sent up, Mymensingh 3 out of 4, and the divisional totals for this offence showing 18 persons convicted out of 29 sent for trial.

In Dacca a gang of coiners was broken up, and 4 of its members sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Court; while in Mymensingh 2 out of the 3 men convicted got 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default 6 months more—section 232, Indian Penal Code.

The cases in Furreedpore and Backergunge were comparatively unimportant.

88.

## RIOTING.

DISTRICTS.	TRUE CASES.		Convictions.	PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS TO CASES.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED.	
	1887.	1888.		1887.	1888.				1887.	1888.
Dacca ... ..	98	107	58	59.1	51.2	579	306	160	60.5	52.8
Furreedpore ... ..	105	136	87	60.6	63.9	582	449	342	47.0	50.9
Backergunge ... ..	73	110	68	82.2	61.8	583	359	171	64.0	61.3
Mymensingh ... ..	189	159	78	46.5	49.0	604	339	183	56.1	51.0
Total ... ..	435	512	291	60.2	59.8	2,710	1,453	856	56.1	53.6

Mymensingh remains stationary with 159 cases, against exactly the same number last year, the other districts showing an increase varying from 9 cases in Dacca to 37 in Backergunge. In the Dacca district there were only 3 serious cases, none of which ended in loss of life.

It is not said how many riots in Furreedpore ended in loss of life, though according to orders this should have been remarked upon in the body of the district report. I find from the brief narrative that no less than 12 cases ended in loss of life—6 cases were convicted and some exemplary punishments were inflicted by the Sessions Court, 2 cases were pending at the close of the year, and 4 were acquitted.

In Backergunge 5 cases ended in loss of life, and there were 8 other cases more or less serious.

The Magistrate observes that the cases with loss of life have decreased (which is the case, though the decrease is slight), and that “the great majority of cases were of a very petty nature.”

In the Mymensingh district 6 cases ended in loss of life, and the judicial results were bad, 3 cases resulting in acquittal at the sessions, 1 being convicted under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and the others remaining pending at the close of the year. The Magistrate has made some remarks on the subject which I reproduce, as they have been prominently noticed by the Commissioner. Mr. Dutt says:—

“I should mention, however, that this figure (159 cases) in the last year’s returns, and in this year’s, is wholly misleading. The real number of cases of ‘unlawful assembly’ and ‘rioting’ in the sense in which these words are understood in other districts, and ought to be understood, is less than half of the above figures. A vast number of very petty disputes which really come under the definition of trespass, or of the use of criminal force, or of theft of paddy, are reported in this district under section 143, Penal Code. The police ignorantly use that section whenever five persons engage in a quarrel, and Magistrates do not take sufficient care to discriminate whether there is ‘a common object’ which can bring the cases under that section! Cases have happened within the year in which five persons have rescued cattle, and defendants have been fined Rs. 5 each, but the case has been shown as rioting !!”

Again, speaking of the cases decided during the year, he continues:—

“Of the 63 cases in which conviction was obtained, fines generally ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 were considered sufficient punishment in 38 cases, *i.e.*, in more than half the cases. They were generally petty cases of trespass or theft of paddy or use of criminal force, and it is an abuse of language to class them as riot cases.”

The Commissioner on this writes:—

“The remarks of Mr. Dutt deserve careful consideration. The figures must be indeed misleading if any and every case in which five or more than five persons are implicated is classed as one of rioting, and it is very important that the Police and Subordinate Magistrates should be instructed as to how the classification should be made.”

I do not myself see how any instructions could be laid down.

It is hardly necessary to say that a Magistrate is not bound to convict an accused under the exact section under which he is sent up by the police.

The definition of rioting in the Penal Code is very clear, and each case must necessarily be decided on its own merits and according to the particular circumstances under which it occurred.

As regards the cases of cattle rescue which Mr. Dutt cites, and in which he evidently considers the conviction was under an incorrect heading, an exactly parallel case is mentioned in Phillips' Criminal Procedure Code, and the offence was held to be "rioting."

Again, as regards "theft of paddy," if the paddy is taken by five or more persons by violence, the common object of that assembly being the wrongful taking of that paddy, the offence is surely no longer theft, but becomes "rioting."

Mr. Dutt's arguments seem to me to illustrate and prove his contention that a great number of cases reported from his district were very petty cases—but to go no further.

In Backergunge the number of persons bound down to keep the peace was largely reduced, security having been taken last year, under sections 106 and 107 Criminal Procedure Code, from 1,903 persons against 3,511, from whom security was demanded in 1887. The Commissioner remarks :—

"The overwhelming by large number of persons bound down to keep the peace in the previous year was a matter of scandal, and I have no doubt the District Magistrate was right to draw the attention of the Subordinate Magistrates to the fact."

The District Magistrate promises to exercise great caution in restricting the use of the sections.

In other districts precautionary and preventive measures seem to have been generally sufficient.

In the Dacca district 14 persons were appointed special constables. It will be seen from the table that judicial results have somewhat fallen off, percentage of persons convicted to those tried being 53·6, against 56·1 in the previous year.

## 89. Class I.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	131	91	7	84	34	37	23	102	152	39
Noakholly ... ..	47	19	2	17	15	14	12	107	81	22
Tipperah ... ..	141	103	6	97	65	90	59	497	366	97
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	25	.....	25
Total ... ..	321	218	15	203	114	145	94	821	589	183

In this Division there is a substantial decrease of 118 cases, Chittagong and Tipperah having 47 and 44 cases, respectively, less than they had in 1887.

90. There are again 7 cases of coining, and Tipperah once more contributes 5.

All the cases were petty, and in Tipperah 3 persons were convicted out of 6 sent up.

91. There is a satisfactory decrease in rioting in all the districts with the exception of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which now returns 5 cases against none in 1887. These 5 cases were all of an insignificant nature. In Chittagong none of the cases were of a serious nature, and the decrease (48 cases) is said to be due to the District Magistrate having put a stop to a practice formerly in force "of inflicting slight fines for such offences instead of imprisonment."

There were no serious cases in Noakholly. The District Superintendent believes the decrease to be due to "the adjustment of disputes between landlords and tenants under the new Tenancy Act." The Magistrate does not give an opinion on the point, but the Commissioner says that "it is doubtful whether this is the true explanation."

The Tipperah district report mentions 8 cases of serious rioting, 3 of which ended in loss of life. In two cases, however, in which the parties to the riot were convicted on both sides, 4 separate riots have been shown, whereas in reality there were only two. The correct number of serious riots is therefore 6, and they were most successfully dealt with. In 5 cases convictions ensued, and in the sixth case, which was pending at close of the year, a large number of arrests had been made on good evidence.

The case which was apparently the most serious one may be briefly mentioned, as the punishment inflicted on the rioters was exemplary and should have a wholesome effect. There had been ill-feeling among certain villagers who were divided into two parties, and the quarrel culminated in the rescuing of some cattle by one party while the cattle were being taken to the pound by their opponents. Four men of the party taking the cattle to the pound were badly wounded, two of them subsequently dying in hospital. Twenty-one men of both parties were sent up for trial under sections 302—304, 149, &c., and out of these 18 were ultimately convicted at the sessions and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 5 years to 3 months!!

In Tipperah 62 persons were bound down to keep the peace, and in all of the districts repressive measures appear to have been sufficient.

Judicial results were good, 546 persons having been convicted out of 759 sent for trial.

## 92. Class I.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	55	60	19	50	26	64	25	273	80	153
Gya ... ..	66	81	6	75	31	75	36	290	184	86
Shahabad ... ..	101	141	30	111	53	112	42	502	254	212
Mozufferpore ... ..	59	47	9	39	16	46	14	301	87	173
Durbhunga ... ..	66	83	11	72	53	62	30	426	242	171
Sarun ... ..	70	37	16	51	33	56	29	312	187	126
Chumparun ... ..	57	84	24	60	36	80	33	273	160	93
Total ... ..	474	572	115	457	255	495	218	2,377	1,144	1,011

The return shows a small decrease of 17 cases. The greatest decrease in any one district is shown in Mozufferpore (21 cases).

## Coining cases.

93. Coining cases were 17 in number, Gya furnishing the highest number (6).

All of the cases were unimportant and call for no remark. Judicial results in these cases were bad, only 7 persons being convicted, although 21 were sent up for trial.

94. There were 352 cases, against 349 reported in 1887. Excepting in Shahabad, where there was an increase of 19 cases, and in Mozufferpore, which shows a decrease of 21 cases, the fluctuations were very slight.

## Rioting.

In Shahabad the increase is held to be "due to the unusual scarcity of water for irrigation purposes," and two out of the 5 serious cases which occurred in the district arose out of irrigation disputes.

In Durbhunga there were 8 serious cases, 2 ending in loss of life. Patna 6 serious cases, all attended with loss of life. Shahabad 5 serious cases and in 3 loss of life. Sarun 2 cases attended with loss of life. Chumparun 2 cases serious and in one of them loss of life. Mozufferpore 1 case attended with loss of life. In Gya there were no serious cases at all.

The serious cases were generally successfully handled, and in one of the Sarun cases, which arose on account of cattle rescue, the principal offender was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, five of the minor offenders being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under section 148, Indian Penal Code.

In Shahabad 4 out of the 5 serious cases were convicted (though in one case there was subsequent acquittal on appeal), and the other case was pending at the close of the year.

Preventive measures appear to have been generally sufficient. In the Durbhunga district, however, the District Superintendent considers that the measures taken to keep the peace were insufficient, especially in the Tajpore and Sudder sub-divisions, and it appears that in the former sub-district only one person was bound down to keep the peace during the year. The Magistrate has called upon the Sub-divisional Officer for detailed report, and is giving his attention to the matter.

The Magistrate moreover instances a case which resulted in loss of life in which he considers the riot might have been prevented had security been taken from the parties in fault as recommended by the Police. It appears that the Commissioner noticed the neglect on the part of the magisterial authorities when commenting on the case after examining the special report of crime, and he has called for a report on the subject.

None of the cases appear to me to be deserving of special mention.

Judicial results were generally indifferent as only 1,035 persons were convicted out of 2,190 sent for trial.

Gya was the most successful district in this respect with a percentage of 63·7 convictions to persons sent up.

95. Class I.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	90	85	10	75	51	02	36	401	231	136
Bhagulpore ... ..	60	42	0	36	24	35	21	101	102	84
Purneah ... ..	52	57	1	56	27	55	35	156	08	82
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	25	24	1	23	10	18	16	116	80	27
Maldah ... ..	36	53	3	50	26	40	23	155	86	48
Total ... ..	263	261	21	240	147	213	121	1,019	507	377

A net decrease of 23 cases in this Division may be credited to Bhagulpore and Monghyr, and the increase shown in the districts of Maldah and Purneah is but trifling.

96. There were 17 coining cases, against 15 reported in the previous year, but all were minor offences, such as altering the appearance of coin, and they call for no remark.

Coining cases.

Ten persons only were convicted out of 20 sent up.

97. The Bhagulpore district shows a satisfactory decrease of 32 cases, and Monghyr a decrease of 12. In Bhagulpore and Maldah there were no serious cases. In Monghyr

Rioting.

there was one case ending in loss of life and 3 which ended in grievous hurt. Purneah had 2 grave cases, one ending in death; and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs one case ended in death. That occurred in the "no police tract," and 2 of the offenders were punished.

The diminution in cases of "rioting" and "unlawful assembly" in Bhagulpore is ascribed to more attention having been paid to preventive measures during the year and also to energetic action in this direction during the previous year.

As regards the Monghyr district, the Commissioner makes the following observations:—

"There is a great deal of lawlessness in this district, and some of the rioting cases were peculiarly audacious. Strong measures have been adopted, but it would seem that the sentences are even yet not sufficiently deterrent."

I should be glad to see 'strong measures' adopted *more generally* to check this class of crime. In Mymensingh, for instance, the punishment for rioting

and unlawful assembly has, on the Magistrate's own showing, been particularly *light*, and that district records the highest figures in the province—159 cases (*vide* remarks on Mymensingh, *ante*). Preventive and repressive measures appear to have been sufficient in this Division, and judicial results under this head were fairly good, 512 persons having been convicted out of a total of 917 sent up.

## 98. Class I.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	55	50	3	47	29	47	26	234	113	103
Pooroo ... ..	38	38	1	37	12	27	11	101	53	105
Balasore ... ..	84	45	.....	45	13	22	11	132	61	49
Gunjates ... ..	2	3	.....	3	1	3	1	5	1	4
Total ... ..	129	136	4	132	55	90	49	511	233	203

The number of cases is nearly the same as it was in 1887, an increase of three cases only being shown.

99. There were only seven cases of coining; all of them were petty, and three persons were convicted out of six sent up.

Coining.

100. The small increase in Balasore is under "Rioting" and "Unlawful assembly," and there was only one serious case.

Rioting.

That case ended in conviction under section 304, Indian Penal Code, under which section the case appears in the returns. There was no other serious case of rioting throughout the Division. It should, however, be noted that two cases reported as "*ducoity*" have been convicted at the Sessions Court under section 147, Indian Penal Code, *since the close of the year*.

## 101. Class I.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	11	29	.....	29	21	24	17	115	73	33
Lohardugga ... ..	32	19	4	15	14	19	14	97	49	44
Palamow ... ..	8	21	1	20	8	16	7	62	21	35
Singbhoom ... ..	9	11	.....	11	5	8	5	15	8	5
Manbhoom ... ..	32	44	4	40	24	33	18	181	100	42
Total ... ..	92	124	9	115	72	100	61	468	260	103

An increase of 23 cases, the only district recording decrease being Lohardugga.

102. There were only 4 (unimportant) offences relating to coin. Four persons were sent up and all convicted.

Coining cases.

Rioting.

103. Altogether 61 cases were reported, against 59 in 1887.

In Lohardugga there was a decided fall in the number of cases from 28 in 1887 to 7 last year.

The only important case is referred to by the Deputy Commissioner as "the well-known case of the Chowrea Baraiks, who for some time past were engaged in a series of disputes, and were virtually defying law and justice. The headmen on both sides and their followers have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, which has brought matters to a peaceful end." In this case the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore and other zemindars memorialized Government for a commutation of the sentences passed,



but their prayer was fortunately rejected. The District Superintendent notes that this conviction had a most wholesome effect, and stopped the commission of other riots which would otherwise certainly have occurred.

Here, again, we have an example of the beneficial effects of really substantial punishments, *i.e.*, imprisonment instead of fine.

In Manbhoom there was one serious case which remained pending at the close of the year. The other districts return no cases as serious.

Regarding judicial results under this heading (serial No. 6), they were not very good, only a trifle over 50 per cent. of the persons tried being convicted.

## CLASS II.

104. Under this class there has been a net increase of 77 cases, the figures being 4,622 against 4,545. The highest increase appears under "Grievous hurt" (129 cases); next comes kidnapping or abduction (74 cases); culpable homicide (increase 34); and the others (except murders noticed separately) are comparatively unimportant.

The most noticeable decrease is under serial 28, "Criminal force to public servants" (132 cases); and serial 23, "Hurt by dangerous weapon," shows a decrease of 36.

105. Results as regards cases are slightly worse than they were for 1887, and the improvement mentioned in last year's report has not been maintained. They are, however, a shade better than those for 1886.

Where figures are shown in brackets, the lower line gives the direct cases—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1883	...	4,681	{ 1,683 1,851 }	{ 35·9 39 }	7,308	6,307	2,737	37·5	43·4
1884	...	4,618	{ 1,599 1,860 }	{ 34·6 40·3 }	7,310	6,431	2,709	37·0	42·1
1885	...	4,484	{ 1,659 1,943 }	{ 36·9 43·3 }	6,822	6,088	2,745	40·2	45·6
1886	...	4,542	{ 1,720 1,901 }	{ 37·8 41·8 }	7,072	6,202	2,771	39·1	44·6
1887	...	4,545	{ 1,788 1,958 }	{ 39·3 43·1 }	7,232	6,355	2,835	39·2	44·6
1888	...	4,622	{ 1,727 1,968 }	{ 37·3 42·5 }	7,266	6,277	2,229	38·9	45·

106. Results at the Sessions Courts were unfavourable, and are now worse than they have been in any year since 1883 (44·4 against 53·7). The number of persons sent up for trial was 6,969, and out of these only 1,059 were tried by the sessions, the cases against the remainder being disposed of by Magistrate:—

			Acquitted by Sessions.	Convicted by Sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal).
	...	...			
1884	...	...	576	481	45·5
1885	...	...	491	524	51·6
1886	...	...	514	485	48·5
1887	...	...	475	552	53·7
1888	...	...	588	471	44·4

107. Murders have increased by 18, and there is a falling off in convictions though results are better than they were for 1886.

The failure of justice in these cases is not always attributable to either police or magistracy, as has been remarked by several district officers. It should be noted that an unusually large number of persons were pending trial at the close of the year (67 before Magistrates and 57 before Sessions Court).

		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
By dacoits	...	3	2	3	5	5	1	2
„ robbers	...		47	7	10	5	12	10
„ poison	...	11	11	8	16	17	13	13
Other murders	...	253	244	248	257	251	224	213
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>271</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>208</b>

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
					Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1882	...	271	182	80.2	713	518	141	19.7	27.2
1883	...	264	75	26.4	779	499	122	15.7	24.4
1884	...	266 {	58 71	21.8 } 26.7 }	715	507	95	13.2	18.7
1885	...	288 {	69 74	23.9 } 25.6 }	636	443	92	14.4	20.7
1886	...	278 {	60 61	21.5 } 21.9 }	665	473	81	12.1	17.1
1887	...	250 {	70 70	28 } 28 }	604	413	97	16.0	23.5
1888	...	208 {	65 66	24.2 } 24.6 }	583	404	73	12.5	18

108. Thirty persons charged with murder were convicted of culpable homicide, and 26 again were convicted of some other minor offence, generally hurt in one of its forms.

109. Of the two cases of murder by dacoits, one occurred in the Dacca district. Six persons were sent up and were under trial before the Magistrate at the close of the year.

The other occurred in Manbhoom. Five persons were sent up, but they were all acquitted.

110. There were 10 cases of murder by robbers, four of them occurring in Monghyr and 2 in Chumparun, no other district having more than 1 case. Only 3 persons were convicted, against 8 acquitted or discharged, but the trial of 3 persons remained pending at the sessions.

111. Murders by poison numbered 13, the same as last year. Two occurred in Patna, no other district returning more than 1 case. Results could hardly be worse as far as they have gone, 1 person being convicted against 13 acquitted or discharged, but 2 cases with 3 persons were pending trial at sessions at the close of the year.

112. Under "Other murders" the increase, as before noted, is 18. The Dacca Division as usual has pre-eminence, though its total has now fallen to 39. Amongst districts, Khulna returns the highest number (13).

113. Eleven districts report 12 cases of infanticide, or murders of children by their mothers. One district (Chumparun) has 2 cases and the others 1 each.

Four cases were convicted, the sentences being transportation for life; 2 cases were acquitted—1 on the ground of insanity; in 1 case the woman died in hospital before trial; and in 5 cases the mothers committed suicide. Both the cases which occurred in Chumparun were well detected and convicted.

In some of the cases the children were illegitimate, but no case appears to me to be deserving of special mention.

114. Agreeably to the orders given last year, District Superintendents have submitted separate notes in all cases resulting in death however they may be shown in the returns.

These notes have been carefully scrutinized, and only one case has been detected in which the police entered a decided case under the minor of two charges on which conviction was obtained, and this was most probably done from inadvertence or ignorance. The case occurred in Burdwan, and was briefly as follows:—Some Punjabees returning from Burmah were travelling by train from Howrah to Burdwan, and at one of the intermediate stations they were joined by an up-countryman, who, after entering into conversation with them, gave them some drugged sugar and other refectation, after eating which they became senseless. The up-countryman then took their money and left the train, but

was subsequently arrested and recognized and the money recovered. The Punjabees were taken out at Burdwan, and two of them died from the effects of the poisonous substance administered to them. The prisoner was convicted by the Sessions Judge under sections 394 and 328, Indian Penal Code, but the case has been entered in the returns under section 328, Indian Penal Code; whereas section 394 is the section denoting the graver charge, and the punishment under that is transportation for life.

No doubt the mistake was inadvertently made, but explanation has been called for. I have not myself observed any tendency on the part of the police to endeavour to evade returning cases under the graver charges when death results, and I think the entries under the minor charges are almost always made under the sanction of judicial authority.

It is of course not uncommon to find a case sent up under sections 302, 304, 323, convicted under the minor offence of causing hurt, section 323, and in consequence necessarily entered in the non-cognizable return.

Nevertheless the return called for will be useful in checking any tendency which may exist to minimize the offence (in cases resulting in death) without authoritative sanction.

115. Drugging cases have slightly increased (by 2), being 28 cases, against 26 in 1887.

Gya had 5 cases, unfortunately all but one undetected, and Manbboom 4 cases, out of which 2 were detected.

Results were as usual miserably poor, as out of the total of 28 cases only 6 cases ended in conviction. Two cases with 3 persons were, however, pending trial at the close of the year.

#### 116. Class II.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	69	110	7	103	35	86	34	141	43	70
Bancoorah ... ..	47	63	10	52	18	57	18	80	23	52
Beerbhoom ... ..	47	64	10	54	22	57	20	107	41	58
Midnapore ... ..	110	126	11	115	44	87	33	155	59	73
Hooghly ... ..	142	143	31	112	42	104	34	145	53	80
Howrah ... ..	78	80	8	72	33	59	28	90	40	48
Total ..	491	585	77	508	194	450	165	718	250	379

The increase in this Division is 17 cases, the only appreciable fluctuations being an increase of 34 cases in Burdwan and a decrease of 30 cases in Hooghly.

117. One case of murder by robbers occurred in Midnapore and was undetected. Of the 2 cases of murder by poison occurring in this Division, 1 occurred in Midnapore and 1 in Hooghly: one person sent up in each case, but acquitted. Under head "Other murders" there were 33 true cases, against 28 in the previous year; Hooghly returning 8 of the cases, Bancoorah 7, Midnapore 6, and the other districts 4 each.

Bancoorah was the only district successful with its cases, convicting 4 persons out of 6 sent up, the other districts failing conspicuously, the divisional result being 6 convictions to 25 acquittals.

The deplorable failure in the jury district of Hooghly has already been noticed.

The following are a few of the most noteworthy cases:—

In the district of Howrah a man was charged with the murder of a little girl aged 8 years for the sake of her ornaments. He confessed to the murder, and gave up the ornaments, but the body of the unfortunate child could not be found, as he had thrown it into a river, and he was consequently convicted under section 369, and sentenced to 7 years.

In another case in the same district, a man murdered his wife's paramour, whom he found sleeping just outside the house. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

In the Hooghly district a case, which is described by the District Superintendent as "a most diabolical murder of a girl by a prostitute," was convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and has consequently been shown in statement A. Part II.

It appears that the murderess had been kept by the husband of the deceased girl; but after the deceased had gone to live with her husband, the husband no longer visited the prostitute, and declined to give her any money. In consequence of this there was a quarrel, and one day when the deceased girl went to the prostitute's house, the prostitute induced the child to accompany her to see some idol, and on arriving at the bank of a tank, where there was some jungle, accused threw the girl down on the ground and hit her with a brick on the head and on the back, but could not kill her, so she took off the jewellery the child was wearing and throw her into a tank. The case appears to have been well proved, and was committed to the sessions under section 302 and minor counts including section 323. The jurors would only find the woman guilty of hurt, and she was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment!

In this same district a police constable shot dead a fellow constable of the Treasury guard, and then went to the jail and confessed the deed to the jailor. He subsequently confessed before the police and the Deputy Magistrate, who committed him to the sessions under section 302. The jury found him "not guilty," but the Judge, differing, referred the case to the High Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life!

The murder by poison which occurred in Midnapore is thus described in the brief narrative:—

"The wife of the deceased in this case had an intrigue with the accused (one Poorun Roy), and the latter, with a view to get rid of the husband, gave arsenic to the wife, with instructions to mix it with 'khir' and give it to her husband to eat, saying that it would act as a spell, and the husband would have no objection to their intercourse. The wife followed these instructions, which ended in the death of the deceased. The stomach and some vomit was sent for chemical examination. Poison was detected, and the wife said the accused had put this poison into the 'khir' On the strength of this evidence the accused was sent up for trial."

The Sessions Judge discharged the accused, and the Magistrate remarks that "the case was not tried very carefully by the Sub-divisional Magistrate."

118. There were 7 cases of attempts at murder, but only one person was convicted out of 9 sent up.

119. Culpable homicides were the same in number as in the previous year. *i.e.*, 24 cases. Only 10 persons were convicted out of 47 sent up, but the results are still better than those for the previous year. Midnapore again records the highest number (8), and there were 7 in Burdwan.

120. True cases of rape rose from 5 to 9, and out of 11 persons sent up, only 3 were convicted. Details of these cases are never given in the brief narratives.

121. Of the 3 drugging cases which occurred in this Division, one was convicted in Burdwan and one was under enquiry by police in Bancoorah. The remaining case, which occurred in Hooghly, was acquitted.

Details of the Burdwan and Hooghly cases are not given in the brief narratives from these districts as they should have been.

## 122. Class II. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	210	299	13	286	114	200	109	319	153	144
Nudda ... ..	136	123	9	114	59	108	51	148	69	68
Jessore ... ..	165	152	9	143	53	119	49	223	75	128
Khulna ... ..	133	108	4	104	40	97	38	178	63	81
Moorsshedabad ... ..	93	85	4	81	38	72	34	120	48	65
Total ... ..	737	767	39	728	310	596	275	987	407	480

A net decrease of 9 cases, all the districts returning a smaller number of cases than they did in 1887, excepting the 24-Pergunnahs, which shows an increase of 76 cases.

The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs is almost entirely under heading "Grievous hurt."

## Murders.

123. The only one case of murder by robbers occurred in Nuddea. It was very successfully investigated, and may be briefly mentioned :—

One Mozahur Ali, a peadah in the employ of a zemindar of Chundipore, who had been escorting Rs. 1,325 in cash and notes to Neeschindipur, was reported missing. Enquiry elicited that Mozahur Ali met the two accused, Raj Krishto Ray and Surjoo Mala, as they were going along in a boat, and as they were all going to the same place, they offered to take him with them. After going a short distance Raj Krishto seized the peadah by the throat and held him under water until he was drowned. The body was tied under water to a tree, but was at night removed and thrown into another river.

Both accused shared a portion of the booty, and hid the balance, some being hidden in the bank of the river and some in Raj Krishto's house (in the thatch).

Surjoo Mala confessed and pointed out where the money was hidden, Raj Krishto giving up the notes. Rs. 1,305-12 were recovered.

Surjo Mala turned Queen's evidence, and Raj Krishto was transported for life.

Of the two cases of murder by poison, one occurred in Jessore, and sufficient evidence could not be obtained for committal. The other case occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, and was under trial by sessions at the close of the year.

As regards "other murders," there were 36, against 31 in the previous year, Khulna recording the highest number (13) and 24-Pergunnahs showing 11; these two districts thus being responsible for two-thirds of the total number reported. In each of these districts 22 persons were sent up for trial, only 2 persons in each district being convicted.

These 4 convictions represent the total of the convictions in the Division, though 89 persons were sent up!

Ten persons, however, were pending trial before sessions and 9 before the Magistrate at the close of the year.

In one of the cases convicted in Khulna—

"A young woman of about 15 years of age was married to an elderly husband, who apparently did not suit her. She got rid of him by hacking him about the head and neck with a *dho*. She admitted her guilt, and was transported for life."

A singular case is reported from the 24-Pergunnahs—

The sudden disappearance of a man named Gopal Mundle of village Nangla was reported to the police by the village chowkeydar, and police and chowkeydar were making enquiries for the missing man. Ten days afterwards the chowkeydar overheard Khetter Mundle, the brother of the missing man, saying to a fellow-villager that a certain bit of land was being ploughed up, and that the body of his brother Gopal Mundle would doubtless be discovered.

On the following morning the chowkeydar went to the piece of land mentioned and found the corpse of Gopal Mundle partly buried and partially eaten by jackals.

A Sub-Inspector took up the enquiry at once. The body was found to be headless, but it was clearly identified notwithstanding.

Chumpa Bewa, the kept-woman of Khetter Mundle, on examination, deposed to having seen her paramour, Khetter Mundle, murder Gopal with the assistance of a neighbour and carry away the body.

Both men confessed before the Joint-Magistrate, and the case is said to have been clearly proved before him.

The case was committed to sessions, but the jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty.' The Judge appears to have dissented, and he remanded the prisoners to custody, but the next morning he discharged them, and no reference was made.

In another case in the 24-Pergunnahs (committed for murder and kidnapping) a young boy of 5 years old was enticed away and murdered for the sake of his ornaments—a pair of silver bangles valued at Rs. 2-8 only.

The father of the boy gave a clue to the police, and the murderer was arrested.

He confessed that he had throttled the boy and buried the corpse in a paddy field.

No trace of the corpse could be found, but the bangles were traced to a silversmith, and though they had been melted down, the entry of the purchase was found, thus corroborating the confession.

The accused confessed before the Joint-Magistrate, and the jury returning a verdict of guilty, the murderer (a cooly working in one of the jute mills) was sentenced to transportation for life.

124. Attempts at murder were 7 in number, and 2 persons were convicted out of 9 sent up; one case, also occurring in the 24-Pergunnahs, was a peculiarly cold-blooded attempt at murder.

Three men in a boat on the Hooghly on their way home from the Sunderbuns, where they had been cutting wood, had an altercation with a fourth, one Kanta Mundle, complainant, about a share of the wood cut, and when he was asleep they threw him overboard; and notwithstanding all his entreaties they refused to take him into the boat again. He swam to shore and climbed up a high tree in the dense Sunderbuns, where he remained three days without food or drink! He was at last rescued by the Captain of the *S. S. Agra*, who fed him and produced him before a Magistrate at Goalundo, who sent him to Midnapore, his native district.

It is satisfactory to record that two of the would-be murderers were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The third man absconded and is still at large, but I hope he will eventually be apprehended and meet his deserts.

125. Culpable homicides numbered 2 less than those recorded in the previous year, and there is little worthy of notice regarding them, excepting that judicial results were very poor, only 10 persons being convicted out of a total of 56 sent up.

126. Rape cases decreased by 4, the figures being 16, against 20 in 1887. Convictions show improvement, 6 out of 17 persons sent up being convicted.

127. The large increase in grievous hurt (64 cases in the Division) cannot of course be accounted for, as it is a crime generally arising from sudden impulse. The most marked increase, as before stated, is in the 24-Pergunnahs (66 cases). Judicial results fairly good, being close upon 60 per cent. convictions to persons sent up.

128. Three cases of drugging were reported, Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshidabad having one case each. In only one case (in Nuddea) was a conviction obtained.

129. Referring to serial 24, it may be mentioned that 10 true cases are returned from the 24-Pergunnahs, and the District Superintendent cites a case in which two girls (both married women) were enticed away from the village of Bonhooghly by one Saday Singh, and after being kept for 8 days in Calcutta, they were removed to Dacca, "where they were sold to certain receivers of girls at village Chainpara in the jurisdiction of the Srinagur police-station."

The apparent object was to marry them to Koolin Brahmans in the Dacca district, where there is said to be a dearth of girls!

The girls were brought back, and Saday Singh was committed to the sessions, but the case appears to have been compromised by the complainants, and it broke down in consequence. Doubtless the girls were decoyed away for immoral purposes and not for giving in marriage.

Some sort of system of dealing in girls in this way appears to exist, and the District Superintendent is giving his attention to the subject which will not be lost sight of.

## 130. Class II.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore ... ..	87	124	10	114	89	74	33	126	47	79
Rajshaye ... ..	83	125	26	99	50	119	44	152	67	78
Rungpore ... ..	100	130	15	124	65	114	57	212	101	96
Bograh ... ..	69	64	4	50	23	45	23	67	27	39
Pubna ... ..	80	104	13	91	34	61	26	171	51	82
Darjeeling ... ..	33	47	9	30	13	45	11	91	12	27
Julpigoree ... ..	47	63	6	57	23	50	22	110	41	64
Total ..	571	656	53	574	245	538	216	879	316	157

In this Division there are only three cases in excess of the number reported last year, and fluctuation is nowhere very marked, the highest increase being in Dinapore (27 cases) and the greatest decrease in Rungpore (36).

Judicial results indifferent everywhere, Rungpore coming out the best.

131. There were two cases of murder by poison—one in Dinagepore and one in Julpigoree, both ending in acquittal by the Sessions Court. The cases were intricate ones,

Murders.

and sufficient satisfactory evidence could not be obtained. Other murders increased from 29 to 35, Dinagepore having reported 9 cases, and Rajshahye and Rungpore 7 each. Ten persons only were convicted out of 62 sent up, and 8 persons were pending trial before Magistrate at the end of the year. Dinagepore reports the cold-blooded murder of a wife by her husband, who strangled her in her bed. He appears to have deserted her, and she thereupon went to live with her mother. The only motive assigned was that the woman refused to contribute towards her husband's support. He confessed the crime and was eventually hanged.

Another case of wife strangling occurred in the same district, and in this case the husband gave out that his wife had died of fever. The villagers noticing marks on the woman's neck, very properly prevented the interment, and a successful enquiry followed, which resulted in the man being hanged.

The wife finding that her husband intended taking another wife, proposed to go to another man, which supplied the motive for the murder.

In one case a woman murdered her two children and then committed suicide. A quarrel with the husband, who was reputed to have a very violent temper, was the motive for the deed.

Amongst cases in Rajshahye, one is reported in which a woman was found lying dead (with her throat cut from ear to ear) under a "semul" tree and near the Dighapattia English School.

Though at first there was no clue, the woman's husband was subsequently found to be the murderer, and strong circumstantial evidence came out against him. He absconded almost immediately after the occurrence, and was not arrested for some months, but on being captured he admitted the murder and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Rungpore reports a singular case of the murder of a patient who was sleeping in an outlying shed attached to the charitable dispensary. The man had been ill with dysentery, and one morning his corpse was found in a well close by, while a leper was sleeping on the bed the deceased man had occupied. There were marks of blood in the shed and signs of a struggle, while the Civil Surgeon was of opinion that the death of the deceased resulted from violence. Blood stains were found on the person of the leper, and he admitted that he had dragged the body out of the shed and thrown it into the well, alleging that he found the man dead. He was sent up for trial, but died during the course of the preliminary enquiry.

It may fairly be presumed that he was insane, but nothing is said on this point.

There were two cases of murder of young wives by their husbands, resulting from their objecting to sleep with their husbands—a melancholy but too common reason for the murder of child-wives.

In one case no proper evidence could be obtained, but in the other the man was sentenced to death.

The murders of two prostitutes are also reported.

In one case plunder appears to have been the object, and the case should, I think, have been reported under heading "Murder by robbers." This was undetected.

In the other case the head-warder of the Nilphamari Subsidiary Jail was the delinquent, and the crime arose out of jealousy. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

In Bogra a man was deliberately killed by two men, who each had an intrigue with his wife. Evidence in the case was given by the wife of the deceased, who witnessed the murder, but both prisoners were acquitted by the Sessions Court.

One of the Pubna cases is one of infanticide, a widow having abandoned a child of which she had recently been delivered in a *kalai* field, the child dying the following morning.

The mother absconded and has not yet been traced. Warrants and proclamation were issued, and evidence has been recorded under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code.

There are no other particularly noteworthy cases, excepting the murder of a convict warder in the Darjeeling Jail by 8 prisoners, who effected their



escape in consequence: one man was arrested and convicted, and one man is under trial in Nepal.

The case was, I believe, reported to Government at the time, and large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the men remaining at large.

132. Out of 29 cases of culpable homicide, Pubna returns 11. Divisional results were exceedingly unsatisfactory, as only 23 persons were convicted out of 99 sent up.

133. Rape cases were 27 in number, out of which no less than 10 occurred in Rungpore. In that district 3 persons were convicted out of 10 sent up, and there were no other convictions in the Division. Another Rungpore case was pending before sessions.

It is presumed that none of the cases were specially heinous, as none of them are mentioned in the district report.

134. There were the same number of drugging cases as in the year 1887—6 cases; 2 each in the Dinagepore, Rungpore and Bogra districts. One case in Rungpore was convicted. In Bogra both cases acquitted, and the other cases had not been disposed of by the end of the year.

None of them seem to call for special notice.

### 135. CLASS II.

### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	159	191	0	181	77	128	51	308	100	184
Furzedpore ... ..	131	170	7	163	67	131	60	374	144	171
Backergunge ... ..	285	335	13	322	114	219	99	420	163	207
Mymensingh ... ..	274	260	30	230	100	191	86	340	137	137
Total ... ..	848	956	60	896	364	669	296	1,442	572	679

The divisional increase is 50 cases, the rise being general excepting as regards Mymensingh, which returns 44 cases less.

136. One case of murder by dacoits occurred in the Dacca district, the dacoits pulling the murdered man out of his house, ill-treating him to make him confess where his money was hidden, and then killing him and throwing his body into a river, where it was found next morning. The dacoits took some clothes and Rs. 107 in cash and decamped. The case was detected, and 6 persons were sent up on apparently fairly good evidence, but they were not committed to sessions till after the close of the year.

Of two cases of murder by poison, one occurred in Furzedpore, a woman, assisted by her paramour, killing her husband by giving him poisoned fish. Both the poisoners were committed to the sessions; but this case also was pending at the close of the year.

The other case was in Backergunge, and this again was pending, 2 persons having been sent up for trial.

Other murders were 39, against 42 in the previous year, and results are again terribly bad, only 6 persons having been convicted against 59 acquitted; Furzedpore being again the district showing the worst results. Thirty-one persons, however, (including six committed to the sessions) were pending trial at end of year.

The bad results in Dacca seem to me to be to a considerable extent due to the trial-by-jury system; but this I have remarked upon before.

No explanation of the miserably poor results in Furzedpore has been attempted. In the other two districts the proportion of acquittals over convictions was not excessive, and was much the same as in the previous year.

The murder of a prostitute in Dacca by a man who had been living with her for three days, was a remarkable case.

The noise occasioned by the murder attracted the attention of another prostitute, who actually saw the murderer hacking his unfortunate victim to pieces. She raised the alarm, and the murderer was caught on a hue-and-cry. His clothes were wet with blood, and he had the jewellery of the deceased, valued at Rs. 101, on his person. The jury unanimously acquitted, the foreman



saying, "We are unable to find him guilty of anything." On a reference to the High Court, the man was convicted and hanged.

In another case a man was shot dead in his own house while washing his hands, but there was no eye-witness, and it was never ascertained who fired the shot. A reward of Rs. 500 was offered by the Commissioner for detection and conviction of the offender, but as yet with no successful result. It is stated that the man was much disliked by his neighbours.

In a case reported from Furreedpore, the accused had enmity with his aunt, as she would not entrust him with the management of her property. On the night of the occurrence accused entered his aunt's sleeping room, and inflicted three mortal wounds on her head, which caused her death a quarter of an hour afterwards. Deceased called out her nephew's name as her murderer on his inflicting the wounds, and he was identified by two of the female servants. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to death, but was subsequently acquitted by the High Court.

In another case in this district, in which the accused killed his mother with a *dao*, the prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was shut up in a lunatic asylum.

There were only 8 cases, and no others are noteworthy.

Amongst Backergunge cases the murder of a husband by his wife from motives of revenge is recorded.

The wife had been carrying on intrigues with several men, and on the day of the murder she had been beaten by her husband. After his midday meal, while he was asleep, the wife watched her opportunity and gave him some fearful blows with a *dao* on the head and neck, causing almost instantaneous death.

She was sentenced to transportation for life, under section 302.

Another extraordinary case which appears to have resulted in a failure of justice is thus described:—

On the early morning of the 5th January, information was given at the kotwali station that the naib of a local zemindar had been shot dead the previous evening as he was going to a privy in his garden.

The Inspector who took up the enquiry ascertained that the deceased had many enemies, but suspicion was strongest against one Raham Ali, against whom he had a decree, and whom he was determined to sell up and oust from his lands.

It was found that Raham Ali had borrowed a double-barrelled gun from his brother-in-law, and in company with one Ahmed had returned it on the night after the murder, saying that it should be hidden, as search would probably be made for it. The gun was found hidden, stock and barrel separately, in a jungle, and was produced and made over to the Inspector, who found one barrel still loaded. Ahmed made a full confession, saying that he and a man named Milan were induced to accompany Raham Ali, who lay in a ditch waiting for the murdered man to visit his out-door privy, and shot him when he came quite close.

Milan also confessed, and their depositions were taken down on the spot by the Joint-Magistrate.

Other strongly corroborative evidence was found, and all 3 men were sent up for trial. Raham Ali was sentenced to death, and Ahmed and Milan to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. All three were subsequently acquitted by the High Court.

In Mymensingh a man killed a neighbour whom he suspected of having an intrigue with his wife, decoying him into a sugarcane field and there cutting his throat with a *dao*.

The dying man was found before he expired, and charged the murderer with the deed. The accused confessed and was ultimately sentenced to transportation for life.

In another case a woman hanged her child, aged three years, and then hanged herself. It was believed that she lived unhappily with her husband.

Another case was the brutal murder of a child, aged only 15 months, by a person who had had a long-standing dispute with the father of the child, and the deed appears to have been committed by the murderer for the sole object of revenging himself on the father. It is satisfactory to note that a conviction ensued, and the man was transported for life.

137. Attempts at murder rose from 8 to 13, 5 occurring in Mymensingh and 4 in Backergunge. Nine persons were convicted out of 19 sent for trial.

138. This Division still returns more than an ordinary number of culpable homicides—59 cases, or an increase of two cases on last year's figures.

Backergunge had the highest number—19 cases, and results were poor : 9 convictions to 25 acquittals.

In Mymensingh, where there were 17 cases, there were 9 convictions to only 11 acquittals, but each of these districts had 10 cases pending before either Sessions or Magistrate at the end of the year.

In one case, convicted under section 304, in Mymensingh, a man beheaded both his wife and niece because they refused to do any work, and the case shows how cheaply human life is held in estimation in this Division. The double murderer was sentenced to transportation for life under section 304, though committed under section 302. The recorded account does not show what removed this crime out of the pale of murder, and if everybody who "would not work" was decapitated by an indignant relative, there would soon be a rapid decrease in population.

In this district a constable was tried under sections 304 and 223 for the homicide of a man who had escaped from his custody. It was alleged that on the constable recapturing the prisoner he kicked and beat him, with the result that the prisoner died the next day in the Kendua lock-up. Medical evidence showed rupture of the spleen as the cause of death. The Judge acquitted the constable of the graver charge, and considered that the time he had been kept in jail *hajut* (four months) was sufficient punishment for the escape. The death of the prisoner seems, however, to have been clearly chargeable to the constable, and the man was very properly dismissed the force.

There were many other cases in this Division in which life was taken under the most trifling provocation, but it would be difficult to give time and space for their recapitulation here.

The divisional convictions were 44 persons to 94 acquitted, in marked contrast to results in murder, which were 6 convictions to 59 acquittals. There is of course always a natural tendency to convict on the minor charge.

139. Rape cases are given as 19, against 15 in the previous year, and there were 16 convictions to 21 acquittals.

140. Grievous hurt cases increased by 4 only, and Backergunge had the largest share of them : convictions were 161 to 102 acquittals.

141. Drugging cases decreased by 2, being 5 against 7 in the previous year, but in no single case was the investigation successful.

#### 142. Class II.

#### CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	77	99	8	91	33	64	29	92	42	41
Noakholly ... ..	59	66	8	58	40	52	34	105	54	47
Tipperah ... ..	152	136	10	126	64	122	61	196	115	81
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4	7	.....	7	4	6	3	18	0	10
Total ...	292	308	26	282	141	244	127	411	217	174

There is again a decrease (10 cases), Tipperah showing the most substantial decrease and likewise the best results.

Noakholly shows wonderfully good work as regards cases, 40 out of 58 true cases ending in conviction, but there is a falling off when *persons* convicted are taken into account.

143. One case of murder by poison is returned from Noakholly. A girl only 14 or 15 years old, living in the same homestead with the complainant, was charged by him with murdering his grandchild, a child of only 13 months old. It is narrated that the girl took the child to a field close by and gave it cucumber to eat. Returning home shortly afterwards to fetch salt, she went back to the field and found the child crying, on which she took it in her lap and it commenced vomiting. She brought the child back to the house, and it died the same night. Police returned the case in O. form false, but the Chemical Examiner having reported that arsenic was found in the stomach of the child,

the case was re-opened, and the girl committed to the Sessions, where however she was acquitted and discharged.

No possible motive is assigned for the murder, and it is at least very possible that the poisoning was accidental, though it was of course correctly returned as true.

'Other murders' were only 19 in number, Tipperah being accountable for 11 of them, and showing only 4 persons convicted to 14 acquitted. The divisional results under this head were 10 persons convicted to 21 acquitted. There were 4 cases in Chittagong and 4 in Noakholly, and none in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

In one case reported from Chittagong, a man who detected his wife in an intrigue with another man, which (according to his account) she had been carrying on for five or six years, killed his wife with a *dao*, afterwards killing his mother-in-law, who came to his wife's assistance, and severely wounding another woman. There was ample evidence, and he was convicted and sentenced to death.

Another case in which a dancing woman was murdered in consequence of her having induced the wife of a village punchayetdar to have illicit intercourse with an outsider, appears to have been well detected by the police after a long and patient investigation, and the two men who committed the murder at the instigation of the punchayetdar made a full confession before the Joint-Magistrate. Some of the woman's ornaments, which had been taken off her person, were traced and recovered. The case was still pending trial at close of the year.

In Tipperah the murder of a woman of ill-fame, who was found lying outside her house (in the town of Comillah) with her throat cut, was unfortunately undetected.

The night on which the murder was perpetrated was a dark one, and though the body was discovered at midnight, no satisfactory clue to the murderer could be obtained. An enquiry which lasted nearly three months ended fruitlessly.

A brutal triple murder is also reported from this district: a man murdering a woman, a girl and an infant, and also severely assaulting another girl, who however recovered. It appears that a criminal connection had been formed with the woman, who was his widowed cousin, and on his transferring his affections from her to the girl, the woman interfered and would not permit the intimacy, upon which in a fit of rage he killed her, the girl, and an infant, the weapon used being a wooden mallet. His defence was that he had been "ordered to take as many lives as he could by a demon of immense height whom he met in the jungle," and he was at first supposed to be insane, but the Judge evidently thought otherwise, as he sentenced him to transportation for life.

144. There were only two attempts at murder in the whole Division and 8 culpable homicides. The results in these latter cases were remarkably good, 26 persons having been convicted out of 31 sent up.

145. Rape cases were 6 in number, and 3 persons were convicted out of a total of 7 sent up.

146. There were no drugging cases, and altogether crime has been so light in this Division under this particular class that no further comment upon it appears to be necessary.

#### 147. Class II.

#### PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1889.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	114	131	28	106	34	120	32	182	45	108
Gya ... ..	148	181	25	169	85	179	85	213	123	82
Shahabad ... ..	190	220	26	194	93	190	85	344	146	165
Muzafferpore ... ..	48	87	18	69	30	76	28	102	44	57
Burhanga ... ..	51	66	10	56	22	52	19	123	45	55
Saran ... ..	177	148	18	180	62	120	52	165	70	74
Chumpanun ... ..	53	102	22	80	31	95	28	67	43	40
Total ... ..	811	941	147	794	357	837	320	1,218	525	581

This Division shows a small decrease of 17 cases. Excepting in Sarun, the fluctuations have been very trifling, but in that district there was a decrease of 47 cases, distributed pretty generally under the various serial numbers, but most apparent under "Grievous hurt" (19 cases). Results were good in Gya, fairly good in Sarun, and very bad in Patna, where there were only 45 convictions to 108 acquittals. The divisional percentage of persons convicted to those actually brought to trial was only a little over 43.

148. Altogether there were 40 cases of murder (against 36 in 1887), including 3 cases of murder by robbers and 3 of murder by poison.

Mozufferpore and Sarun had 8 cases each, Patna having 7, the remainder being pretty equally divided in the remaining four districts.

Brief particulars of some of the most remarkable cases are given.

In Patna a boy was murdered by 4 robbers for the sake of his ornaments, valued at Rs. 13. The deed was perpetrated by day in a sugarcane field near which the boy had been cutting grass. All 4 men were committed to the sessions, and one of them in whose house the ornaments were found was sentenced to capital punishment by the Sessions Court.

The other 3 men were acquitted by the jury.

The High Court quashed the conviction, so all got off scot-free.

In a case of murder by poison, a woman who had quarrelled with a co-wife poisoned herself with opium and gave some to her infant son, only six months old, both dying from the effects of the opium.

Another case in this district has been shown as murder, in which an old beggar woman of 60 years old was found dead in a field. No marks of violence were found by the police, but the medical evidence showed that the woman had died from strangulation, and the opinion was that she could not have strangled herself. It was found out that she had left her home ill and had gone out to beg. She had absolutely nothing of value on her person, and no motive for murder appears to have existed. A protracted enquiry threw no light on the matter, and the case had to be entered as murder on account of the medical evidence.

In Gya a woman of loose character was murdered by her two brothers who had been put out of caste on her account. She was strangled in a field and her head severed from her body and thrown into some water, evidently to prevent identification of the corpse, which was buried, and afterwards found by the police in the spot indicated by the brothers, who confessed to the murder. An anonymous petition brought the case to light, but the villagers combined to hush up the matter.

It is reported that each brother accused the other of the crime. They were both committed to sessions, but acquitted, the Judge disbelieving the confessions.

Under all the circumstances detailed, it seems as if the only possible chance would have been to admit one as Queen's evidence.

Amongst Shahabad cases is one of an infant of two or three days old being murdered by its mother. The body was found lying near the Doomraon Railway Station with a gaping wound on the neck, which the medical evidence showed must have been inflicted during the brief life-time of the child. The mother was traced, and stated that the child was illegitimate, and not being able to take care of it, she had left it where it was found. She was transported for life.

In Mozufferpore there was a lamentable want of success in dealing with murder cases; for out of 7 cases decided during the year, there was only one conviction; this latter was a case in which a husband detected his wife going wrong with a lad of 18, and cut her throat with a sickle. He was transported for life.

Amongst unsuccessful cases, the body of a young woman of about 20 years was found by the side of one of the main roads. Her throat had been cut, and it was shown that the wound could not have been self-inflicted. A five-months' foetus was found in the womb of the deceased, who appeared to be a respectable Brahmin. Her identity was never established, nor could any clue to the murder be obtained. It is supposed that she was put out of the way by her relatives on its being ascertained that she was pregnant.

Durbhunga reports a case which should, I think, have been entered under heading "Murder by robbers." A woman was found murdered in her

bed. She had not been near her relatives for a week, which excited anxiety, and going to the house, one of her relatives found her lying dead and naked on the bed with a portion of her clothes stuffed into her mouth. Her ornaments, valued at Rs. 130, had disappeared. There were several theories as to the motive for the murder, but whatever the motive might be, robbery accompanied the murder, and the Magistrate himself remarks:—

“I believe she was murdered for her money.” No clue whatsoever was obtained.

In Sarun a man went into the house of a female neighbour, and accusing her and her mother-in-law of being witches and the cause of his chronic illness, beat her and her infant child, aged two months, so severely that the child died. The man was sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge, but the sentence was afterwards commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.

In Chumparun a murder was committed by a Dome from one of the settlements. Two Domes had broken into a house, and when running away were pursued by the owner, who was thereupon stabbed by a knife. Both were sent up, and the man who stabbed the house-owner was hanged, his accomplice being acquitted.

A gomashta of dissolute character was caught intriguing with a man's daughter-in-law, and he had also intrigued with many other women in the village. All the villagers conspired to kill him, and 8 men waylaid him coming from a woman's house early in the morning, threw him down, and forced a bit of wood up his anus, afterwards trampling him to death.

The whole 8 were sent up: 1 was transported for life, 1 died in jail, and the other 6 were acquitted.

Four out of 5 cases in this district were convicted. Unusually good results.

149. Attempts at murder in this Division were only 5, against 9 in 1887.

150. Culpable homicides rose to 43, and results were decidedly indifferent.

151. Rape cases 17 (Gya and Chumparun having 5 cases each), and 8 persons were convicted out of 23 sent up.

152. Grievous hurt cases increased from 178 to 212 cases, convictions being 162 to 157 acquittals.

The extensive failure in cases of this nature is certainly very difficult to understand, as the offence is not compoundable, and it is an offence in which good evidence ought to be forthcoming in the great majority of cases.

153. There were 5 drugging cases, all in one district, and this unenviable notoriety appertains to Gya.

The only one case reported in the brief narrative appears to have been an attempt at murder by poison (opium) from motives of jealousy, and not to have been a *bonâ fide* drugging case.

Two cases were under enquiry at the close of the year or pending with Magistrate, and 3 ended unsuccessfully.

These cases are from their very nature exceedingly difficult to detect, and I know that no efforts were spared to ensure more successful results.

#### 154. CLASS II.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	87	191	19	102	58	112	44	183	75	72
Bhagulpoore ... ..	39	75	17	55	24	70	23	64	29	54
Purneah ... ..	100	115	12	103	26	90	33	122	30	80
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	87	81	7	74	43	61	36	139	68	58
Maldah ... ..	39	52	4	28	11	33	8	42	15	25
Total ... ..	342	424	50	365	168	367	136	557	214	289

An increase of 23 cases. The Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah show a slight decrease, while cases in the other districts have increased, but the fluctuation is slight and hardly worthy of notice.

155. Monghyr reports four cases of murder by robbers. One was a particularly brutal case, in which a woman kidnapped a Brahmin girl, aged 7, from her parents' house, and murdered her for the sake of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 6. She made a clear confession and gave up the ornaments. She

was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, but was released by the High Court.

Two other cases, also murder of children for ornaments, occurred—one was undetected, and in the other the murderer was sentenced to death : sentence commuted to transportation for life. In the other case a woman was robbed and murdered for Rs. 7 cash which she had on her person, and the murderer was detected and transported for life.

There was one case of murder by poison in Bhagulpore. A woman was accused of murdering her husband by administering a drug called “singhia mahoor,” which she admitted having done, but said she used it as a specific for rheumatism ! Poison was found in the contents of the man’s stomach, and as the woman in repeating her confession before the Deputy Magistrate added that her husband was an idiot, and she wished to get rid of him, it seems to have been a case for committal !

She was, however, discharged by the Magistrate under section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.

Other murders numbered 21, against 20 in 1887, and were not successfully dealt with, as there were only 9 persons convicted to 20 acquitted.

The Purneah cases, 5 in number, were of an ordinary character. In only one was a conviction obtained ; but in another case in which a woman cut the throats of her two children she herself committed suicide, and it was believed that she was insane. Of 6 cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in two the murderers were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, one case was pending at the close of the year before the sessions, one was discharged, and the others were under enquiry.

In Maldah a man murdered his mistress because she refused to live with him any longer.

He then attempted his own life, but unsuccessfully, and he was ultimately hanged.

In another case an old man cut the throat of his infant grand-child while the child was sleeping, but insanity was proved, and he was shut up in a lunatic asylum. Two other cases terminated unsuccessfully, and there were only 4 in all.

156. There were only five attempts at murder, and 2 persons were convicted in 5 sent up.

157. Amongst culpable homicides, which were 31 in number, against 23 in the previous year, should be mentioned a Purneah case in which a constable kicked a chowkeydar, who died in consequence. The constable got six months’ rigorous imprisonment under section 304—a very light sentence for such an offence. There were 16 convictions to 28 acquittals, so that results are again bad.

158. There were no drugging cases in this Division, and there is nothing specially worthy of notice under other serials.

#### 159. Class II.

#### ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	77	88	8	80	83	79	33	118	49	48
Pooree ... ..	33	47	9	38	13	43	12	85	33	47
Balasore ... ..	41	54	4	50	27	45	23	70	35	30
Gurjhat ... ..	11	9	.....	9	2	9	2	23	2	15
Total ... ..	162	198	21	177	77	176	79	295	117	140

Fluctuation is inconsiderable everywhere, the net result being a small increase of 15 cases. Success in dealing with cases under this class has been very limited, and Cuttack and Balasore are the only two districts that return more convictions than acquittals.

160. There are no cases of murder returned under the graver serials, and other murders were only 10 in number, being the same figures as returned for last year. Six persons were convicted and 6 acquitted, and some persons were pending trial at the close of the year. There were 4 cases in Cuttack, against 8 in the previous year.

One of these cases was attended by circumstances of unusual brutality. Two Mahomedan women killed a Hindu boy of 7 for the sake of his ornaments, severed both his wrists to take off the bracelets, and buried the body underground in the house in which they had murdered him, keeping the property in a box in the same house.

The body was exhumed and the property recovered, both the women confessing their guilt. One was sentenced to death, and the other to transportation for life. In another case the accused proved insane, and was confined in a lunatic asylum. A case in which a man killed his wife because she ran away to her father's house, was pending at end of year.

In the other case the capital charge could not be brought home to the murderers who killed a boy for the sake of his ornaments, but one of the presumed murderers was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 404, Indian Penal Code, for misappropriation of the ornaments.

In Pooree a thief, who was under custody in the town police-station, murdered a young constable, who was sleeping close to him, by smashing his skull with a stick which had unguardedly been left within the prisoner's reach. It appears that the constable had quarrelled with and abused the thief shortly before the occurrence, and the murder was committed from sheer vindictiveness. The thief was sentenced to transportation for life, and the Sub-Inspector of the station was reduced for his negligence in not having the prisoner more carefully secured, and for allowing a lethal weapon to remain within the prisoners reach.

Two cases occurring in Balasore were convicted. In the solitary case which occurred in the Gurjhats, the murderer was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. He waylaid a man who he believed had worked some enchantments against him, killed him with one blow of a tangi, and confessed the crime.

161. Crime under other serials does not demand notice; the trifling increase shown is distributed pretty evenly under the different heads, 'Grievous hurt' exhibiting the greatest increase on last year's figures; and under this heading there were only 24 cases, against 17 in the year 1887, and the results under this serial were satisfactory: 19 convictions to 7 acquittals.

162. I should mention that one case of drugging was reported from Pooree, in which a woman charged her paramour with having administered some poisonous substance to her in "choora" during the night, from the effects of which she vomited the next day at noon and felt giddy.

The case was not reported to the police till six days afterwards, so that they had no opportunity of sending the vomited matter for examination, nor any proper chance of testing the truth of the complaint. The complainant was, however, sent to the Civil Surgeon, who said—

"The appearance produced on the patient may have been brought about by the administration of aconite, but it is not possible to absolutely assert this. There is only a suspicion."

The case was nevertheless entered as true under section 328.

I cite the case to show that all the cases which appear as 'drugging' in the returns are not as serious as they might reasonably be supposed to be, and that some of them are at least doubtful.

163. The Balasore brief narrative I find returns a case of 'murder by dacoits,' and therefore one case should have been shown under that serial. It will be noticed under the heading of dacoity.

*Note.*—The conviction appears to have been under 395. 397; therefore the district return was not really wrong.

#### 164. Class II.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Bazaribagh ... ..	56	89	6	83	40	88	40	108	40	53
Lohardugga ... ..	103	87	11	76	31	77	27	158	48	56
Palamow ... ..	33	30	1	29	10	27	10	25	10	8
Singbhoom ... ..	52	42	5	37	10	32	9	38	14	15
Manbhoom ... ..	69	82	9	73	33	70	28	133	54	73
Total ... ..	293	330	32	208	124	294	114	462	172	232



This Division shows 5 cases in excess of the number reported last year.

Hazaribagh and Lohardugga show respectively an increase of 27 cases, and in the other districts fluctuations are very slight and unimportant.

165. "Other murders" show a still further falling off, which is fortunate, as murder in this Division would appear to be committed with comparative impunity, only 4 persons being shown as convicted to 25 acquitted.

One case of murder by dacoits occurred in Manbhoom, a tahsildar in the service of the Rajah of Kasipur being murdered by a gang of dacoits on the highway as he was going to Purulia. A man against whom he had instituted a civil suit and two notorious bad characters against whom he had given evidence in bad livelihood cases, were suspected of having a hand in the murder; but though the case was long under investigation by 2 Sub-Inspectors, and lastly, by an Inspector, no proper evidence could be obtained, and the 5 persons who were sent up, on circumstantial evidence, were discharged.

In other murders, 2 true cases occurring in Hazaribagh were undetected. Of 5 cases occurring in Lohardugga, 3 were convicted and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. One case was committed by an insane person, who was confined in a lunatic asylum. In 2 of the convicted cases husbands killed their wives, suspecting them of infidelity; gave themselves up, and freely confessed, with the result that they were transported for life.

In another case in which the husband killed his wife with an axe, he was caught '*in flagrante delicto*,' and disarmed by the villagers. He admitted having killed his wife, but it appeared that "he had no quarrel with his wife, and could give no reason for having killed her." He was sentenced to be hanged.

No case occurred in Palamow. Out of 4 cases occurring in Singbhoom, 1 was pending at the close of the year; in 1 the murderer committed suicide after murdering his own sister (the man was most probably insane); and 2 cases resulted in acquittal.

In Manbhoom there were 5 cases. In one case the victim was a boy of six years of age, who was cruelly murdered for the sake of a gold ornament which he wore upon his arm by a youth of 20 or thereabouts. The case occurred in or near the Purulia bazaar; it was detected and the murderer sentenced to capital punishment.

In another a man, who was afterwards adjudged insane and sent to a lunatic asylum, killed a boy, aged 10, with an axe.

It appears the lunatic was under the impression that he was possessed with an evil spirit (which was doubtless true), and that he would drive it out by offering up a human sacrifice.

Another case (in which a man was found lying dead with a rope round his neck and marks of violence on his person in jurisdiction Gobindpore thannah) opened promisingly enough, but it was unfortunately mismanaged by the investigating officer, and broke down in consequence. The Commissioner ordered a re-trial, but the result was a discharge. Two other cases also terminated unsuccessfully.

166. There were no attempts at murder.

167. Culpable homicides show a rise from 23 to 29. These cases were not well-handled, as there were only 12 convictions to 41 acquittals.

A singular case occurred in Maubhoom. A man had detected his wife in a criminal intrigue and had apparently warned both the guilty parties, but to no effect. He appears to have waited some time until they were emboldened and hardened by the impunity they enjoyed, and then having purposely absented himself one night, he returned in the middle of the night with a sword sharpened for the occasion, and then watching from the verandah until the pair were actually engaged in criminal intercourse, he entered unexpectedly and severed both their heads from their bodies. He was convicted under section 304 and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

168. Rape cases were only 4 in number, against a total of 20 in the previous year, the decrease being a slight set-off against the gross immorality disclosed under other serials.

169. Under the serial showing "hurt by dangerous weapon" there was a decrease of 19 cases, and results were very much more favourable than in 1887.



170. Of 5 drugging cases which occurred in the Division, no less than 4 cases are reported from Manbhoom.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that in two of these cases the poisoners were detected and were convicted and sentenced to 7 years each. They were old hands apparently, and are well out of the way. Both these cases were creditably enquired into and detected by Sub-Inspector Mazarul Huc, the special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases, who was sent up from Calcutta for the purpose. The other 2 cases remained undetected.

One case occurred in Lohardugga, and was under enquiry at the close of the year.

171. Nothing further requires special notice.

172.

### CLASS III.

	True cases.	Convictions	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1884 ... ..	24,221 {	2,144 {	8·8 {	7,011	3,292	3,172	46·9	50·9
		2,293 {	9·4 {					
1885 ... ..	24,103 {	2,217 {	9·1 {	6,710	3,263	2,982	48·6	52·2
		2,342 {	9·7 {					
1886 ... ..	22,803 {	1,851 {	8·1 {	5,903	2,768	2,016	46·8	51·4
		1,919 {	8·4 {					
1887 ... ..	22,234 {	1,833 {	8·2 {	5,727	2,723	2,541	47·5	51·7
		1,899 {	8·5 {					
1888 ... ..	25,247 {	2,005 {	7·9 {	6,389	3,110	2,769	48·6	52·9
		2,089 {	8·2 {					

				1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Serial No. 30, Dacoity	...	...	...	109	132	23	.....
" 31, Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	2	2	.....	.....
" 32, Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	19	20	1	.....
" 33, Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	21	24	3	.....
" Ditto on the highway, &c.	...	...	...	29	9	.....	20
" Other robberies	...	...	...	77	102	25	.....
" 34, Serious mischief or cognate offences	...	...	...	750	986	236	.....
" 35, Mischief by killing, &c, any animal	...	...	...	625	631	6	.....
" 36, Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.	...	...	...	20,366	23,065	2,699	.....
" 37, House-trespass with view to commit an offence, &c.	...	...	...	233	265	32	.....
" 38, Receiving stolen property, &c.	...	...	...	1	6	5	.....
" 39, Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, &c.	...	...	...	2	5	3	.....
Total	...	...	...	22,234	25,247	3,013	20
Net increase	...	...	...	...	...	3,013	...

Under this class there is a very considerable increase of 3,013 cases, which is almost entirely under the heading of burglary, the only other serial which shows an increase of any magnitude being serial No. 34, "Serious mischief or cognate offences."

As regards percentage of convictions in cases, there is a falling off, which is, however, very slight, and the percentages of convictions to persons who appeared and who were actually tried are a trifle better than they have been in any year since 1885.

I think there can be no doubt that there is now less suppression of crime than there used to be in former years, but at the same time it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the crime of house-breaking shows a real and substantial increase, and that the increase is pretty general throughout the province. This subject will, however, be considered and discussed according to usual custom under class V.

173. Under heading "Dacoity" I regret to have to record an increase of 23 cases; and comparing with the figures for the previous year, the increase is greatest in the Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, each of them having 10 cases more than they had in 1887. The Bhagulpore Division shows a satisfactory decrease of 8 cases and Burdwan Division a decrease of 5.

The increase in Orissa is somewhat remarkable, and it is to be hoped that it will only be temporary, as this Division has hitherto enjoyed comparative





immunity from this serious crime, the average for the six years 1882 to 1887 being very little over 3 cases per annum.

Figures for the last 6 years, arranged according to Divisions, are given below:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Burdwan ... ..	26	34	41	22	23	18
Presidency ... ..	16	29	17	9	7	17
Rajshahye ... ..	35	43	50	23	23	16
Dacca ... ..	11	8	7	2	9	15
Chittagong ... ..	1	2	.....	3	3	2
Patna ... ..	11	21	11	8	12	20
Bhagulpore ... ..	9	8	16	14	21	16
Orissa ... ..	1	3	2	4	4	14
Chota Nagpore ... ..	8	17	20	18	4	14
Total ... ..	118	165	164	103	109	132

The Patna Division leads with 20 cases, followed by Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions with 18 and 17 cases respectively; and it may be remarked, in passing, that these are the three Divisions which in the past year have suffered most from deficient and unseasonable rainfall, floods, &c., and consequent scarcity and distress.

Chittagong as usual takes the lowest and most enviable place with a modest 2. Amongst districts, Purneah is again the worst with a total of 13, followed by Jessore with 9 and Midnapore 8; Hazaribagh contributes 7 cases.

Twelve districts have none at all. They are—Howrah, Khulna, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Chumpan, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Singbloom, and Maldah.

Eight districts have only one case each, and 14 have less than 5.

Passing to results as shown in the subjoined table, we find a sensible improvement in the percentage of cases convicted, 23·6 against 20·8 in the previous year; while as regards persons, the two columns of percentages taken conjointly show no falling off.

One hundred and eighty-five persons out of the 399 shown as acquitted had been committed to the Sessions Court. Out of the 132 persons convicted, the highest number convicted in any one district (12) were convicted in Midnapore to only 13 acquittals—a result which is in these days very much above average.

Results in Gya were even more satisfactory, and were extraordinarily good, 11 persons being convicted out of 16 sent up, with the remaining 5 pending before Sessions Court and Magistrate at the close of the year; 4 out of the 5 having been committed to sessions.

Hazaribagh and Balasore also contributed largely to the total of convictions, convicting 11 persons each, and Purneah, which did so badly in 1887, now has 9 convictions (none last year!) to 13 acquittals. The decrease in dacoity in Dinagepore, which had only 2 cases, against 8 in 1887, is most satisfactory, as this district has for some years past had a bad reputation for dacoity.

The neighbouring district of Rungpore also shows a satisfactory decrease from 6 cases in 1887 to 2 in 1888, and the District Superintendent, remarking on the subject, says:—

“This is apparently the result of *co-operation* and better surveillance of convicted and suspected dacoits in the neighbouring districts.”

	Cases including those pending from previous year.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to those who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to those tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1884 ... ..	171	33	19·7	656	129	404	19·4	24·2
1885 ... ..	182	37	20·3	663	159	385	23·9	29·2
1886 ... ..	113	35	30·9	558	135	291	24·1	31·6
1887 ... ..	115	34	29·8	508	95	277	18·7	25·5
1888 ... ..	144	34	23·6	607	132	399	21·7	24·8

Out of the 132 dacoities, 49 only have been returned as professional, which is much under the proportion for last year; but I cannot say that I am inclined to place much reliance on these figures.

I agree with the Magistrate of Purneah (who makes some sceptical remarks on the subject with reference to the number of cases returned as professional from his district, said to be 10 technical to only 3 professional) in thinking that there are very few real dacoities in which professional dacoits are not mixed up, and that one or more have a hand, either directly or indirectly, in almost every case which occurs.

174. Robbery.				1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Robberies with hurt by means of drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto with hurt by other means	...	...	...	13	26	20	19	20
Ditto in dwelling-houses	...	...	...	14	19	14	21	24
Ditto on highways	...	...	...	22	20	32	29	9
Other robberies	...	...	...	114	111	90	77	102
Total	...	...	...	167	176	156	146	155

There is a small increase of 9 cases under this serial, but results show improvement. As regards cases, the percentage is 41·2 convictions, against 32·2 last year, and for persons the percentage is unaltered, being 42·4.

The decrease in robberies on the highway of 20 cases is certainly a matter for congratulation.

175. The total number of cases has increased by 133, the figures being 506 against 373, and 152 cases were declared false. Only 36 persons were convicted, against 163 acquitted or discharged.

Mischief by fire. The two worst Divisions are Rajshahye, with 143 cases and 18 convictions, and the Presidency, with 82 cases and not a single conviction. The former Division showed remarkably badly under this heading both last year and the year before, but it makes some atonement this year by convicting 18 persons, or half the number convicted in the whole province.

In Dinagapore, where a considerable stir was made in this matter, and where the Magistrate and District Superintendent have given their close and earnest attention to the subject, 12 persons were convicted out of 21 sent up—undeniably good work, as there is probably no single crime of any description more difficult to detect and convict than professional incendiarism.

Mischief to animals. 176. These cases have increased by 6 only, the figures being 631 against 625.

The two worst Divisions are Dacca and Patna, the former returning 119 cases and the latter 93.

Mymensingh is, as usual, the worst district, returning 65 cases. There were, however, 17 convictions to 21 acquittals.

Sarun comes out best in the matter of convictions—convicting 10 persons out of 12 sent up.

177. House-breaking.				1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Cases reported	...	...	...	23,495	23,305	22,141	21,514	21,329
Not enquired into	...	...	...	219	148	106	1,254	2,952
Balance of cases enquired into	...	...	...	23,276	23,157	22,035	20,260	21,377
False	...	...	...	1,074	1,047	939	915	999
True	...	...	...	22,421	22,258	21,205	20,599	23,330
Convictions in cases	...	...	...	1,685	1,721	1,443	1,362	1,473
Persons tried	...	...	...	4,354	4,075	3,671	3,483	3,848
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	2,312	2,250	1,919	1,819	2,078
Ditto acquitted	...	...	...	1,743	1,605	1,530	1,441	1,497

The table for house-breaking is given as usual, but the figures will be examined and commented upon in Class V.

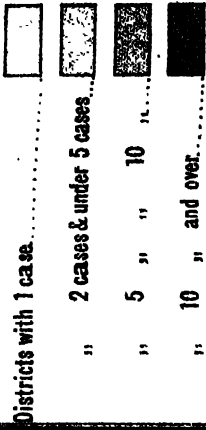
#### 178. Class III. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	23	49	9	40	11	41	8	65	37	23
Bancoornh	20	9	2	7	1	10	1	11	1	9
Beerbhoom	20	25	8	17	5	23	5	33	7	26
Madnapore	54	62	12	50	24	58	20	88	44	33
Hoochly	24	43	10	33	9	39	8	43	18	17
Howrah	12	14	3	11	1	12	1	12	1	3
Total	164	202	44	158	51	183	43	252	108	110

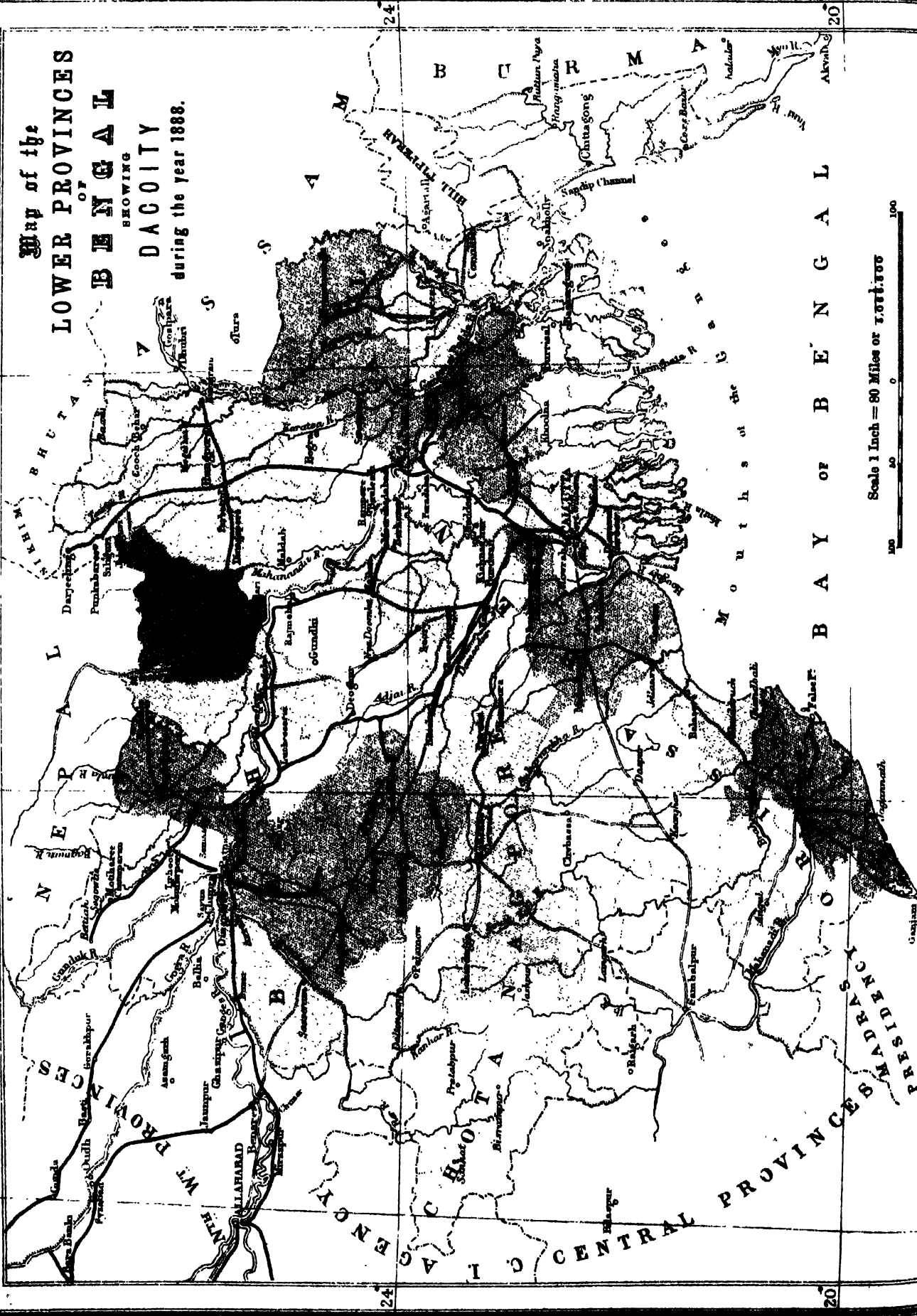


# Map of the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL SHOWING DACOITY during the year 1888.

## REFERENCES.



Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 Kilometres



This Division shows a small decrease of 6 cases, the most noticeable fluctuations, which are nevertheless slight, being a rise of 12 cases in Burdwan and a decrease of 13 cases in Bancoorah, which only returns 7 cases altogether under this particular class. Results were very indifferent in Bancoorah and Beerbhoom.

179. Midnapore returns the greatest number of cases (8), but, as already remarked, it had a much greater measure of success in dealing with these cases than it had in 1887, and it returns also the only convictions in decided cases (12 in number).

Four out of the 8 cases were well detected and convictions ensued.

In one case a chowkeydar appears to have been the leading spirit in the dacoity, and he and two others of the gang met their deserts in 7 years' imprisonment.

Another case deserves mention on account of the brave resistance made by the house-owner. The band of dacoits, according to the first report, numbered about 30, but subsequent enquiry showed that there were only about 15 or 16. The house in which the dacoity was committed was an upper storied one, and the owner, sending his wife upstairs, took a *dao*, and stood on the staircase.

After breaking open the door of the house with a 'dhanki,' the dacoits proceeded to force their way upstairs, and the foremost man, who carried a torch, was wounded by the owner of the house with the *dao* he had armed himself with. The house-owner was nevertheless overpowered and became insensible, recovering his senses after the dacoits had gone, when he found that they had beaten his mother and looted the house. There was blood from the staircase to the courtyard, and in the morning the dacoit was found lying dead some short distance from the house. The body was identified, and the wife of the deceased gave a clue which resulted in the identification of the gang, some of whom had taken her husband away to commit the dacoity. Unfortunately there was only strong evidence against three men, and one of them turned approver; but the remaining two (including the ringleader, who, there was strong reason to believe, had been concerned in other dacoities in which the police had been baffled) were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Some of the remainder were proceeded against for bad livelihood, and this with the death of one and the conviction of two others of the principal offenders, virtually broke up a formidable gang.

I give this case prominence, and have mentioned it in some detail because I am convinced that the most effectual way to stamp out dacoity in these provinces is to encourage a spirit of active resistance on the part of house-owners and villagers to the attack of dacoits, and to back them up in repelling force by force. This is nothing more than the law clearly and explicitly allows.

In the ceded districts of the Madras Presidency, in which I gained my first police experience, there were one or two districts in which dacoity was entirely unknown; the reason being that in former years when dacoities had been attempted the villagers turned out *en masse*, and either killed or captured the dacoits. The result was that the inhabitants of these districts were left alone in after years, enjoying absolute immunity from dacoity, while neighbouring districts still suffered. The Madras Government always encouraged this legitimate resistance in the most marked manner, and invariably granted rewards (even in the case of men defending their own property) in instances in which bravery was shown and individuals acted lawfully, and were within their rights of private defence of life and property!

Within the last year there have been some lamentable instances in which the villagers have assembled in literally overwhelming numbers and have stood calmly looking on while a fellow-villager's house was broken into in the dead of night, he himself and the female inmates of his house being cruelly tortured and maltreated, and all his worldly goods and chattels ruthlessly carried away. I believe this apathy and inaction often arises from ignorance of the law and from not knowing how far and under what circumstances a man may interfere to save the property, and perhaps the life, of his neighbour on such occasions.

With a view to remove any misapprehensions on the subject and to encourage a spirit of resistance amongst villagers on the occasion of occurrence



of dacoity with open violence, I towards the close of the year issued a circular memo. on the subject (Circular Memo. No. 46 of 1888); and if District Superintendents will only exert themselves in the matter and let the contents and object of the circular become widely known, I feel sure that the general effect should be good. I am aware that the matter is one which requires very careful handling, but the circular in question is merely a guarded exposition of the law, and translations of it were not sent out until it had been ascertained that no objection to it was taken on the part of Government.

It was by the issue of a similar circular that dacoity was put down and almost effaced in Purneah some years ago, and I learn that the revival of the system then advocated has already had a marked effect in that district.

I think that the hero of the Midnapore dacoity case I have mentioned should have been rewarded—"pour encourager les autres."

Hooghly was again last year the next worst district to Midnapore, having 5 cases.

Amongst other cases, one occurred in Serampore, said to have been committed by 8 or 10 men. The house was left unguarded and was occupied by 3 women only. The neighbours were threatened and remained in their houses, and before the Police got intelligence and hastened to the spot, the dacoits had decamped. It does not appear that there was any undue delay on the part of the Police in going to the spot when they got the intelligence. The amount of property stolen was inconsiderable, and a three months' enquiry resulted fruitlessly. All the cases in this district remained unconvicted, though 2 were committed to the sessions. Beerbhoom had 3 cases, and Bancoorah and Burdwan only 1 each. Unfortunately all were undetected.

In the Bancoorah case a dâk-runner was stopped and robbed, and this case was still under enquiry at the close of the year.

180. Robberies fell to 23 against 30 in 1887, and there were no cases of highway robbery. None of the cases appear to have been specially heinous or important. There were 15 convictions out of 25 persons sent up.

181. There is nothing of importance to notice under other serials.

182. Class III.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	41	124	9	115	70	120	70	116	81	32
Nuddea ... ..	57	57	13	44	10	52	9	52	16	39
Jessore ... ..	47	49	11	38	11	44	11	33	13	15
Khulna ... ..	29	48	6	42	5	40	5	34	6	23
Moorshedabad ... ..	37	58	5	53	9	50	9	39	10	20
Total ..	211	336	44	292	105	318	104	274	126	151

There is a somewhat marked increase of 81 cases for which the 24-Pergunnahs is mainly responsible, with 74 cases in excess of the number it reported in 1887. The increase is found almost entirely under heading "Serious mischief and cognate offences," the only other showing increase being "Dacoity," in which the increase was 10.

The 24-Pergunnahs is the only district showing good results, in all the other districts the convictions being less than the acquittals.

183. Dacoity was most prevalent in Jessore, which records 9 true cases against 3 in the previous year, 24-Pergunnahs 4 cases, Moorshedabad 3, and Nuddea 1.

The convictions in Jessore were 4 persons out of 11 sent for trial, but 4 persons in 2 cases were pending trial before Magistrate and Sessions at the end of the year. The Jessore cases were of the ordinary character, and none of the gangs appear to have been large. Five of them were undetected.

In the 24-Pergunnahs cases, 2 were convicted and 2 were unsuccessful. One case was more than ordinarily serious. A retired mookhtear was looted of his property valued at nearly Rs. 2,000, and his wife recognized some two or three of the dacoits, calling them by their names, on which they silenced her

so effectually that she died under their hands. The old man, however, had recognized them too, and the case was most successfully investigated, 6 out of the 8 men sent up being ultimately sentenced to transportation for life under section 395, Indian Penal Code.

One of the cases which terminated unsuccessfully was believed by the District Superintendent to be a false complaint, and it seems to me very doubtful whether it was really a dacoity. Some persons were charged by name, and it was elicited that they were well known to, and intimate with, the female inmates of the complainant's house; and that though the females had a lot of jewellery on their persons, none of it was touched! A small sum in cash and some ornaments were said to have been abstracted from a tin box, but this was probably a blind to conceal a detected intrigue with the females, and I concur with the District Superintendent in considering the case an exceedingly doubtful one. It was, however, entered as true. The Moorshedabad cases were comparatively simple ones, and very little property was stolen. All 3 ended in failure.

In the one case occurring in Nuddea 3 men were committed to the sessions, but only 1 was convicted. He was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

184. Twenty-one cases were reported—the same number as were returned in the previous year, and 4 were highway robberies. Robbery. None are deserving of special notice.

185. The increase under serial No. 34—"Serious mischief, &c.," is in the 24-Pergunnahs, and is ascribed to the institution of no less than 68 cases for overloading boats, section 282, Indian Penal Code. Results under this heading were fairly good—70 convictions to 47 acquittals.

186. Nothing further under other serials calls for notice.

#### 187. Class III.

#### RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagopore ... ..	131	119	6	113	12	114	10	90	41	47
Rajshaye ... ..	37	39	8	31	13	35	13	44	23	21
Rungpore ... ..	50	53	8	45	19	55	19	60	26	32
Bograh ... ..	14	21	4	17	4	19	4	14	5	9
Pubna ... ..	17	43	7	36	11	38	8	74	13	51
Darjeeling ... ..	15	25	2	23	8	21	8	31	20	11
Julpigoree ... ..	14	36	7	29	5	31	5	44	24	19
Total ... ..	278	336	48	294	72	313	67	357	153	190

Fluctuations are everywhere slight, and the greatest increase (in Pubna 19 cases) is balanced by a corresponding decrease in Dinagopore (18 cases) Working cannot be said to have been good anywhere, excepting in the Darjeeling district, which convicts more than one-third of its cases and 20 persons out of 31 brought to trial.

Rungpore convicts a good proportion of its cases, but falls off as regards conviction of persons. In Dinagopore the results in cases are bad.

188. Dacoities fell from 23 to 16, out of which Pubna returns 6 cases, Darjeeling 3, and Dinagopore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree 2 each, Bograh having 1 only. Pubna was singularly unsuccessful with its cases, only 2 persons being convicted out of 46 sent up with 1 person pending trial before sessions at the end of the year. Darjeeling convicted the whole of the 6 persons sent up in one case, and the other two cases were still under enquiry at close of year.

The Rungpore cases failed entirely, though one was committed to sessions. Dinagopore and Julpigoree did fairly well, and the case in Bograh was still under enquiry when the brief narrative was written this year.

The Pubna cases were comparatively unimportant. In one case in which a manjhi of a boat alleged that dacoits had boarded his boat (while at anchor at night) and taken away his master's money (Rs. 196), the evidence given by

the crew was altogether discrepant, and the case against two persons charged by name was shown to be groundless. The police reported the case false, and applied for prosecution of the complainant for false charge. The case was, however, entered as true.

In the convicted Darjeeling case a formidable gang of burglars was broken up, and it deserves notice. A burglary committed in the Rosebank Hotel, in which one of the burglars had cut his foot when entering through a window, was taken up by the District Superintendent in person, and the traces of blood being followed up, led to the house of a mehter living on the premises. This man and another mehter confessed, and showed exactly how they had committed the burglary.

The confessions made were verified in detail by the Deputy Commissioner, who took up the case on the spot and visited the premises, satisfying himself as to the genuineness of the confessions in all particulars, and the result was that five men out of seven sent up were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

This led to the detection of another case in which six out of the seven arrested in the Rosebank case had been concerned, and which was ultimately convicted as dacoity.

In that case three or four out of the gang entered a lady's bedroom in the Gresham House Hotel; one of them, armed with a long-bladed knife, holding the lady and threatening her with the knife, while his comrades rifled her boxes and took off Rs. 24 in cash, leaving jewellery and other articles behind them on the floor. One was sentenced to 7 years and the other five to imprisonment for 5 years each.

The case was a most successful one, and was very creditably worked out. The men had not been suspected, and had no doubt been enriching themselves at the expense of the Darjeeling community for some time past. No other cases in the Division were specially noteworthy.

189. Robberies increased slightly from 23 to 29, but there was only one case of highway robbery, against eight in the previous year. That one case occurred in the Bogra district; a man returning to his home at Ghazipore being robbed on the highway by two Maldah binds. The robbers were followed up and captured by the police, and the money robbed, recovered. They were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

190. Under serial showing serious mischief and cognate offences, Dinagepore still returns a large number of arson cases (85 cases); but though this is only one less than the number returned last year, the Magistrate believes that there has been a real decrease in this crime. His observations are as follows:—

"This particular crime continues to baffle the police. It may be observed, however, that arson was less perfectly reported in 1887 than other crime, and that more cases really took place than were returned. It is the opinion of local police officers who have been long in their thanahs that arson has *really decreased* during the year under report."

191. Serial No. 39. The only district in the Division which took any action in cases coming under this serial was Dinagepore, which instituted four cases against gangs of thieves, under section 401, and brought two cases to a successful issue, while another case was under enquiry at the end of the year.

In these two cases 18 persons were convicted, and the convictions were upheld by the High Court.

One gang was proved to have been at work for 4 or 5 years doing a regular trade in cattle theft, and the Magistrate states that the conviction of it has had a most marked effect on the crime of that part of the district where the gang had been at work.

I may remark that there is no other conviction under this serial number in the whole province during the year, and it would be well if the example set by Dinagepore in this matter were more generally followed.

Such cases are undoubtedly difficult to work out, and require very patient and careful investigation (as was given to those taken up in the Dinagepore district), but they often succeed when the graver charges fail.

A notable example of this occurred in Dinagepore in 1887, and is mentioned fully in the report for that year.

## 192. Class III.

## DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	10	29	4	25	5	24	3	12	5	6
Furreedpore ... ..	25	40	10	30	6	36	6	64	18	46
Backergunge ... ..	51	69	12	57	13	53	8	62	23	39
Mymensingh ... ..	97	118	19	99	21	89	18	86	31	55
Total ... ..	183	256	45	217	45	212	35	224	77	147

An increase of 28 cases is general, and contributed to by all 4 districts, the greatest rise being in Furreedpore, 11 cases, and the lowest in Mymensingh, 2 cases.

Results everywhere indifferent, but especially so in Furreedpore.

## Dacoity.

193. Mymensingh and Furreedpore each return 6 cases of dacoity, Dacca 2, and Backergunge only 1.

There were 15 cases, against 9 in 1887.

In Dacca 1 case was undetected, and 1 attended with murder, which has already been described in class II, was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 6 cases occurring in Furreedpore, 2 terminated unsuccessfully, and in 2 convictions were obtained, 4 dacoits in each case being sentenced to 7 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The remaining 2 were under enquiry, and no mention is made of them in the brief narrative—an omission which should not have occurred.

One of the Mymensingh cases was attended with unusual success. A gang of 8 Garos having looted a house in the Jamalpore police-station jurisdiction, the whole 8 were arrested, and 6 of them were ultimately sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case of an ordinary character, 2 dacoits were also sentenced to 5 years each. Three cases were undetected, and 1 case was pending.

The one case occurring in Backergunge was shown as pending at the end of the year, but has since been reported false.

194. Under heading Robbery there is nothing important to record. Cases under all the different serials only numbered 10, the same number as occurred in 1887. Ten persons

## Robbery.

were convicted to 5 acquitted, so that the police were fairly successful in these cases.

195. As regards serious mischief and cognate offences, Mymensingh congratulates itself on a decrease in the number of its cases, the fall being from 40 cases to 29; and as the district has hitherto been notorious for such offences the decline in numbers is certainly satisfactory. The increase in this district in cases under serial 35, "Mischief to animals" (from 54 to 65 cases), is not fully explained, but it is stated that there were only 6 cases of cattle poisoning reported, and of these 2 were merely *attempts* at poisoning.

## 196. Class III.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	67	77	7	70	5	66	5	43	8	35
Noakhali ... ..	23	46	9	37	8	33	5	32	10	22
Tipperah ... ..	38	45	5	40	8	40	8	25	9	16
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	5	7	2	5	1	4	1	2	1	1
Total ... ..	133	175	23	152	22	147	19	102	28	74

The increase in this Division of 19 cases is mainly under the heading of serious mischief, and the district fluctuation is too unimportant to demand notice.

The working of the police shows badly, particularly in Chittagong, in which district only one out of every 14 true cases appears to have ended in conviction.

Dacoity.

197. There were only two cases of dacoity, both occurring in Tipperah.

In one case the dacoits are said to have numbered 50 or 60, and though they were opposed by the villagers and some of their number wounded, no clue could be obtained, and this notwithstanding the fact that the District Superintendent, the Divisional Inspector, and 3 Sub-Inspectors were engaged on the case for upwards of 3 months. In accounting for the failure, it is said that "the Officiating Government Pleader was the talukdar of the land where the occurrence took place, and he did his utmost to prevent a successful issue by spreading false statements of police oppression."

From the special reports submitted, it certainly appeared that some powerful influence was at work to counteract the efforts of the police; but looking at the fact that some of the dacoits were wounded, the entire failure which ensued was anything but creditable to the investigating officers.

The other case was reported as a River Dacoity, but enquiry showed that there were strong reasons for believing that the boatmen had themselves misappropriated the money which they alleged had been carried away by dacoits.

The case was reported false, and permission to prosecute complainant for false charge was applied for, but no orders had been passed on the application when the year closed.

198. Robberies increased from 4 to 12, but none of the cases appear to have been serious, and 7 persons were convicted to 7 acquitted.

199. Offences under serial 34, serious mischief, increased by 12, for which the Chittagong district appears to be responsible.

In that district arson cases are returned as 34 against 22 in 1887. Two cases only ended in conviction. This, however, is a point gained, as there was not a single conviction in 1887.

I quote the Officiating Commissioner's remarks on this subject—

"The increase of arson cases in Chittagong is not satisfactory.

They are difficult to deal with no doubt, and, as the District Superintendent says, evidence for conviction is often not to be had, though the incendiaries may be well known. In such cases the bad livelihood procedure should be resorted to, and if this had not the desired effect, punitive police might be quartered on the offending village."

"The bad livelihood procedure" has been tried with some success in Dinagore, and should certainly be resorted to where applicable, but I should think there would be some difficulty in making out a sufficiently strong case for punitive police.

Some strong repressive measures certainly seem to be required, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities will do their utmost to put a stop to this cowardly and cruel crime.

200. Class III.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Con-victed.	Acquit-ted.
Patna ... ..	26	55	14	41	10	51	9	91	12	76
Gyn ... ..	78	110	13	97	46	106	46	166	81	67
Shahabad ... ..	60	121	15	106	47	91	39	101	08	83
Biozufferpore ... ..	6	23	8	15	4	23	4	22	8	14
Darbhanga ... ..	26	39	8	31	9	30	9	44	16	21
Sarun ... ..	81	88	7	81	71	59	46	108	87	16
Chumparun ... ..	24	45	11	34	8	41	8	21	8	10
Total ... ..	300	481	76	405	195	410	161	637	304	287

The increase in cases in this Division is more decided than in any other, and is no less than 105 cases. It occurs, however, mainly under the head of mischief, the two serials, 34 and 35, showing an excess of 82 cases over the figures returned for 1887. Excepting Sarun, which remains stationary, all the remaining districts contribute their quota to this increase; Shahabad having 46 cases in excess of the number recorded for the previous year.

The results in Sarun were undeniably good, and taking work all round, Gya is the next best district. Patna in its general results, and more especially in the heavy percentage of acquittals, shows worst of all.

201. *Dacoity*.—Twenty cases of dacoity are reported against 12 in 1887, Gya returns 6, Patna and Durbhunga 5 each, and Shahabad 4. Of the Gya cases, only 1 was detected, but one remained under trial at the end of the year.

In the detected case the 6 persons who committed the dacoity are said to have been drunk, which may in some measure account for the light sentence passed on 3 of the number, *i.e.*, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 395!!.

All the cases were comparatively petty in their nature, and in one in which 5 persons are said to have entered the house of the complainant, assaulting him and driving away two head of cattle, the police reported the case false, and demanded the prosecution of the complainant under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

The case as reported certainly does not present the appearance of dacoity, but it was, nevertheless, entered as true under section 395. The 5 cases in Patna were all undetected as far as ultimate results are concerned, though 3 were acquitted by the Sessions Court. In 1 case occurring within the jurisdiction of the Bihar police-station, resistance to the dacoity was offered by the villagers, and one dacoit (out of a gang of 25 or 30) was knocked down and arrested.

He refused to name his associates, and subsequently died in hospital, but he was identified, and 7 men were sent up to the Sessions in consequence. The evidence was not deemed reliable, and they were acquitted.

In another case in which 8 men were committed, 2 of them under section 412, all were acquitted by the jury, but the Sessions Judge expressed his opinion that 1 man should have been convicted under section 412, Indian Penal Code.

It does not appear that any reference to the High Court was made.

Three out of the 5 Shahabad cases were convicted, and 2 terminated unsuccessfully. In one case in which opium was being conveyed to the Buxar Opium Godown for weighment, the persons carrying it were attacked by dacoits near the village of Panjram, and the villagers turned out and arrested 2 of the dacoits, who, together with one more man belonging to the gang, were convicted by the Sessions Court.

Another case is noteworthy, as no doubt it originated from the anti killing movement.

A ticcadar of the Commissariat Department reported to an Inspector at the Berhampur Fair that some 150 persons were assembled on the road at a named spot in readiness to rob him of his cattle which he had bought to take to Benares. The Inspector, with other police officers, started at once to prevent the commission of the offence, but before they could arrive, the attack had taken place, and 96 head of cattle driven away.

Seventy-three head were recovered, but only 4 out of the offenders were arrested.

Three of them were eventually convicted under section 395, and sentenced each to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Durbhanga cases were all unsuccessful. Two of them occurred in villages close to the Nepal Frontier, and it is believed that they were the work of some Nepalese bad characters.

One case appears to have been got up by an acting chowkeydar, who absconded into Nepal, and has not yet been arrested.

In another of the unsuccessful cases, two chowkeydars were suspected, and it appears they gave no assistance to the police in the efforts which were made to detect the dacoity.

They were fined Re. 1 each by the Sub-divisional Officer, and the District Superintendent remarks that in his opinion they should have been dismissed. On this the Magistrate observes—

“The District Superintendent had his remedy. He should have reported the case fully to me, and I would have interfered.”

The observation is no doubt just and deserved, but this may be noted as one out of numerous instances which tend to show that the management and

punishment of chowkoydars by Sub-divisional Officers is far from being satisfactory.

202. Robberies of all sorts increased by 15 cases, and there were two cases of highway robbery, both occurring in Chumparun. None of them, however, were so serious as to call for special notice. Twenty-four persons were convicted to the same number acquitted.

203. The increase in serious mischief is general in all the districts, with the single exception of Gya, but was only marked in Shahabad, which had 79 cases against 38 in the previous year.

This is said to have been chiefly due to "ryots cutting the canal and its distributaries for water for irrigation purposes, the rainfall having been insufficient." Under this serial 190 persons were convicted to 167 acquitted.

204. There is nothing under other serials worthy of particular mention.

205. Class III.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	69	58	8	50	19	55	19	91	35	47
Bhagulpore ... ..	35	63	10	53	21	57	21	89	32	53
Purneah ... ..	47	75	14	61	11	60	8	74	23	35
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	17	21	2	19	11	16	9	41	14	25
Maldah ... ..	20	23	3	20	6	20	6	29	6	23
Total ... ..	188	240	37	203	68	214	63	324	110	183

Bhagulpore and Purneah are accountable for the small increase in this Division (15 cases), and Monghyr is the only district exhibiting a decrease. Results, not good anywhere, were best in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which district returns the fewest cases.

206. *Dacoity*.—Dacoity cases only numbered 16, against 24 cases occurring last year: Purneah returns 13 cases, Bhagulpore 2, and Monghyr 1.

The continued prevalence of dacoity in the Purneah district is much to be regretted, but every effort is being made to put it down, and I hope successfully, as in the first quarter of the current year there was only one case.

The police were sadly unsuccessful in dealing with this crime, for 11 of the cases terminated unsuccessfully. Bad though the working was, it was still an improvement on the work done in 1887, two cases with nine persons being convicted.

In one case, occurring in the village of Hingna, the dacoits numbered from 20 to 25 men, and a good many of them were armed with axes; one carrying a gun, which he fired off when the attack on the complainant's house was made. The villagers hearing the report assembled in considerable numbers, but did not actively oppose the dacoits. They were able to identify some of them though, and ultimately nearly a quarter of the property stolen was recovered and 12 of the gang were committed to the sessions, out of which number 6 were convicted.

A good impression has thus been made on one of the most formidable gangs; and in another case, occurring in jurisdiction of thannah Matiaree, other convictions were obtained. The District Superintendent believes that both gangs have virtually been broken up.

The Magistrate and District Superintendent are, I know, keenly alive to the necessity of making the most strenuous efforts to put down dacoity, and we can only hope for better results this year. One of the Bhagulpore cases was an unusually grave one.

A band of dacoits (probably 15 to 20 in number) attacked the house of one Bugwan Lall Dass, beating the inmates of the house and carrying off property valued at upwards of Rs. 13,000. A peadah was beaten so severely that he subsequently died. The clue to the case was obtained by a Government Railway Police constable, named Swarut Dobey, who on suspicion arrested a Chupra Dosad with a bundle containing gold and silver jewellery, valued at Rs. 565, at the Shahibgunge railway station.



This property proved to be a portion of the plunder obtained by the dacoits in the house of Bagwan Lall Dass, and was clearly identified as such.

It turned out that most of the gang came from Chupra, and altogether 14 dacoits were arrested, out of whom 5 were sentenced to transportation for 10 years under sections 395 and 304, Indian Penal Code.

The Railway Police constable was well rewarded. The case occurring in Monghyr remained undetected.

The entire cessation of dacoity in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is very satisfactory.

#### Robbery.

207. There were only 5 cases of robbery, against 20 in the previous year.

In a Monghyr case of robbery with hurt, a young woman was robbed of her bangles, worth Rs. 20, and wounded (by a sickle) by a man cutting grass in a field. He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 394, Indian Penal Code.

A case occurring in Monghyr, in which a man is said to have been robbed of Rs. 1,000 in cash (section 392, Indian Penal Code), has a serious aspect, from the fact of two constables being charged as implicated in the robbery. The case was *sub judice* at the close of the year.

208. An increase of 14 cases under "Serious mischief" in Bhagulpore is accounted for as being "due to the want of water, which compelled people to cut bunds and roads in order to obtain it for irrigation."

In Monghyr there is a decrease under this serial number of 17 cases, the District Superintendent accounting for it by saying that people have now "learnt to respect public property in the shape of the district roads."

209. There is nothing to notice under other serials.

#### 210. Class III

#### OF SA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Admitted.
Cuttack ... ..	35	50	5	45	13	50	13	60	20	13
Pooree ... ..	43	55	5	50	12	43	11	107	39	34
Balasore ... ..	10	11	4	7	4	10	4	56	13	23
Gurjhat ... ..	7	5	.....	5	3	5	3	8	6	2
Total ... ..	95	121	14	107	32	108	31	231	69	111

The district fluctuations are but slight, and the small increase of 12 cases in the divisional total does not call for remark.

211. The most unsatisfactory feature is the increase in dacoity, as there were 14 cases, against only 4 in 1887. There were 6 cases in Cuttack, 5 in Pooree, 2 in Balasore, and 1 in the Gurjhat.

Of the Cuttack cases, four were under enquiry at the end of the year, and the others terminated unsuccessfully. Two out of the cases pending have since been convicted under head of rioting, so that properly speaking the number of true cases in Cuttack is thus reduced to 4.

None of them were sufficiently serious to call for special notice.

Of the Pooree cases, 3 were pending with Magistrate or Police at the end of the year, 1 had been committed to the Sessions, and 1 remained undetected.

Two cases in Balasore were most successfully dealt with.

One was a serious one, in which the dacoits are said to have numbered nearly 50 men.

The owner of the house attacked, one Jaganath Misser, was so severely burnt by the dacoits that he died in hospital 4 days afterwards. The dacoity appears to have been committed from motives of enmity, as Jaganath Misser recognized 4 of his deadly enemies amongst the dacoits. These 4 men, too, took a prominent part in the dacoity and in burning the unfortunate man, and he charged them with his death in his dying declaration.

Six men were sent up: 1 was sentenced to transportation for life under sections 395 and 397, Indian Penal Code, and 4 were sentenced to 6 years each under section 395.



In another case one of the dacoits was wounded by the nephew of the man whose house was attacked and ransacked, and the wounded man being subsequently traced and arrested, the result was that 16 out of the gang were brought to trial before the Magistrate and 12 of them committed to the sessions, including 1 man who had been convicted of dacoity before, and who was probably the ringleader. The old hand got transportation for life under sections 395 and 75, and 5 others 6 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The success in this case appears to have been solely attributable to the one dacoit being wounded, in consequence of which he was tracked up, the detection of the remainder of the gang following.

Robbery. 212. There were no serious robberies, though they were 11 in number as compared with 6 in 1887. Seven persons were convicted to 4 acquitted.

213. Under other serials fluctuations are inconsiderable, and nothing requires notice.

214. Class III. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1887.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	18	37	14	23	7	37	7	60	39	30
Lohardugga ... ..	23	26	5	21	5	25	5	25	8	14
Palamow ... ..	15	17	3	14	4	18	4	13	9	4
Singbhoom ... ..	6	17	2	15	2	16	2	16	3	8
Manbhoom ... ..	16	24	8	16	8	25	8	30	15	15
Total ... ..	78	121	32	89	26	121	26	144	65	71

A trifling increase of 11 cases, and variation nowhere marked.

Results are best in Manbhoom, which obtains conviction in half its cases, and as regards persons shows 15 convictions to the same number of acquittals.

Dacoity. 215. Hazaribagh has 7 cases, Manbhoom 4, Lohardugga 2, and Palamow 1, total 14, to 4 true cases in 1887.

The Hazaribagh cases were all more or less petty in their nature, and in 3 out of the 7 convictions ensued.

One case was a particularly successful one, 9 of the dacoits being sentenced to 7 years each.

One of the Manbhoom cases was pending at the end of the year, 2 were undetected, and in the remaining one 5 dacoits were convicted.

None of them were noteworthy.

The Lohardugga cases ended in failure.

The solitary Palamow case was a great success.

Some bunniah were attacked by 6 dacoits in a jungle bordering on the Sirgooja State, and were robbed of clothes and utensils valued only at Rs. 8 odd.

No clue was obtained at the time, and the case was returned in Form C. (true), but a month afterwards a Sub-Inspector enquiring into a burglary case, traced the property, and with the assistance of the Sirgoojah Police recovered it and arrested all the offenders, the result being that 5 of the delinquents were sentenced each to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

General results in the Division, 20 convicted to 33 acquitted.

216. The total number of robberies under all headings is 11, the same number as returned last year, and they were mostly petty. In the one case of robbery with hurt reported from Lohardugga, the case was well detected by the Sub-Inspector of Ranchi, all 4 robbers concerned being arrested and ultimately convicted.

217. As will be seen from the table given, crime under this class is very light in this Division, and other serials do not require notice.

218.

## CLASS IV.

		True cases.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1886	...	2,682	345	12.8	3,185	1,084	1,084	34.0
1887	...	2,427	311	12.8	3,217	893	2,150	27.7
1888	...	2,405	325	13.5	3,132	905	2,073	28.8
			501	20.8				

There is very little which requires notice under class IV. It has before been pointed out that this class practically consists of but one serial, "Wrongful restraint or confinement." Instances of wrongful confinement for 3 days and upwards are of rare occurrence, so that nearly all the cases reported to the police or to the Magistrates direct, under this class are compoundable. There was a decrease of 29 cases under serial 40, "Wrongful restraint," and an increase of 8 cases under serial 41, "Rash act causing hurt or endangering life," and a decrease of 1 case under serial 42, "Unlawful compulsory labour." Under this latter serial there were only 4 cases in the whole province, against 5 in 1887.

The net decrease is therefore 22 cases. The percentages of convictions both in cases and for persons show a slight improvement on the results shown for 1887.

The following table gives the figures for each Division:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of true cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	Balance of true cases.	Total number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases enquired into by the police.	Number of cases enquired into ending in conviction.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.
Burdwan	325	343	53	290	48	155	29	102	45.2	25.0	14.7	354	83	23.1
Presidency	318	286	19	267	64	179	41	210	62.5	29.2	22.9	387	111	28.6
Rajshahye	351	430	55	375	70	252	52	247	58.6	30.7	20.6	514	130	27.0
Dacca	577	611	63	548	110	283	73	328	43.5	35.3	27.0	605	184	30.4
Chittagong	179	179	17	162	43	83	20	100	46.3	43.0	24.1	173	75	43.3
Patna	227	305	77	228	44	194	27	109	53.1	23.1	13.0	384	82	21.3
Bhagulpore	209	269	32	237	48	180	34	168	59.4	30.0	23.7	324	88	27.1
Orissa	137	151	21	130	23	69	15	73	45.6	31.5	21.7	199	67	33.6
Chota Nagpore	104	127	19	108	39	99	31	87	77.9	44.8	31.3	192	70	36.5

Fluctuation is nowhere very marked, and it will be seen that the highest increase was in the Patna Division (61 cases); while the greatest decrease is observable in the Presidency Division, and is only 51 cases.

As regards districts, the greatest fluctuations are to be found in Hooghly (41 against 93), Nuddea 42 against 76), Bogra (65 against 23), Backergunge (137 against 85), Sarun (79 against 40), and Purneah (117 against 84).

Results all round are best in the Chittagong Division, and it is reported that in this Division the whole of the cases reported in this class during the year were under serial No. 40, "Wrongful restraint or confinement."

In a class of minor importance as this is, and in which so many of the cases reported are liable to compromise, and as a matter of fact *are* compromised, results are very much a matter of chance and caprice, and any examination and explanation of the slight variations apparent, as compared with the figures for the previous year, appears to be unnecessary.

In Hooghly, where the decrease is greatest, and where the number of cases of wrongful confinement fell from 93 to 37, the diminution is said to be mainly due to a good harvest, which enabled the ryots to satisfy the claims of their landlords more fully than in the previous year. As regards Backergunge, no explanation in the increase in the number of cases has been attempted.

Hooghly shows the greatest number of cases declared false (26 out of a total of 63 reported), and the percentage of false cases to cases reported under this serial No. 40 is no less than 13.1.

## 219. Class V.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1886.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ... ..	43,523	3,503	40,020	316 {	11,595 13,861 13,012 15,304	38,466	19,403	17,350
Including ditto ditto ... ..	65,667	4,442	61,225	423 {		42,167	21,322	18,890
1887.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ... ..	39,701	3,570	36,131	1,225 {	10,130 12,063 11,475 13,445	34,949	17,016	16,157
Including ditto ditto ... ..	61,215	4,485	56,730	2,479 {		38,432	18,635	17,598
1888.								
Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 ... ..	42,348	3,067	38,381	2,708 {	10,965 12,925 12,320 14,398	36,430	18,248	16,267
Including ditto ditto ... ..	66,677	4,066	61,711	5,760 {		40,378	20,326	17,764

The increase under this class is 2,250 cases. Burglary (serial Nos. 36 and 37) being included (according to custom, the subject is treated on under class V, though the figures are shown in the returns in class III): the total increase is 4,981 cases. To make up this increase, burglary (serial No. 36) contributes 2,699 cases in excess of the number of cases reported last year, and ordinary theft 2,113 cases.

Even allowing for supposed improvements in reporting, we have, I fear, a heavy increase under theft and burglary remaining to be accounted for.

## 220.

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Theft ... ..	25,523	27,898	2,796	3,059	22,727	24,840	6,541	7,106	25.7	28.6	16,454	20,575	10,106	10,962	54.1	53.1
Cattle theft ...	1,825	1,904	173	216	1,652	1,778	7,393	7,958	32.5	32.0	1,876	2,209	1,083	1,377	57.7	62.3
Receiving stolen property.	1,792	1,680	86	84	1,706	1,576	808	974	49.8	64.7	3,000	2,848	1,947	1,818	64.9	63.9
							1,315	1,257	77.0	78.4						

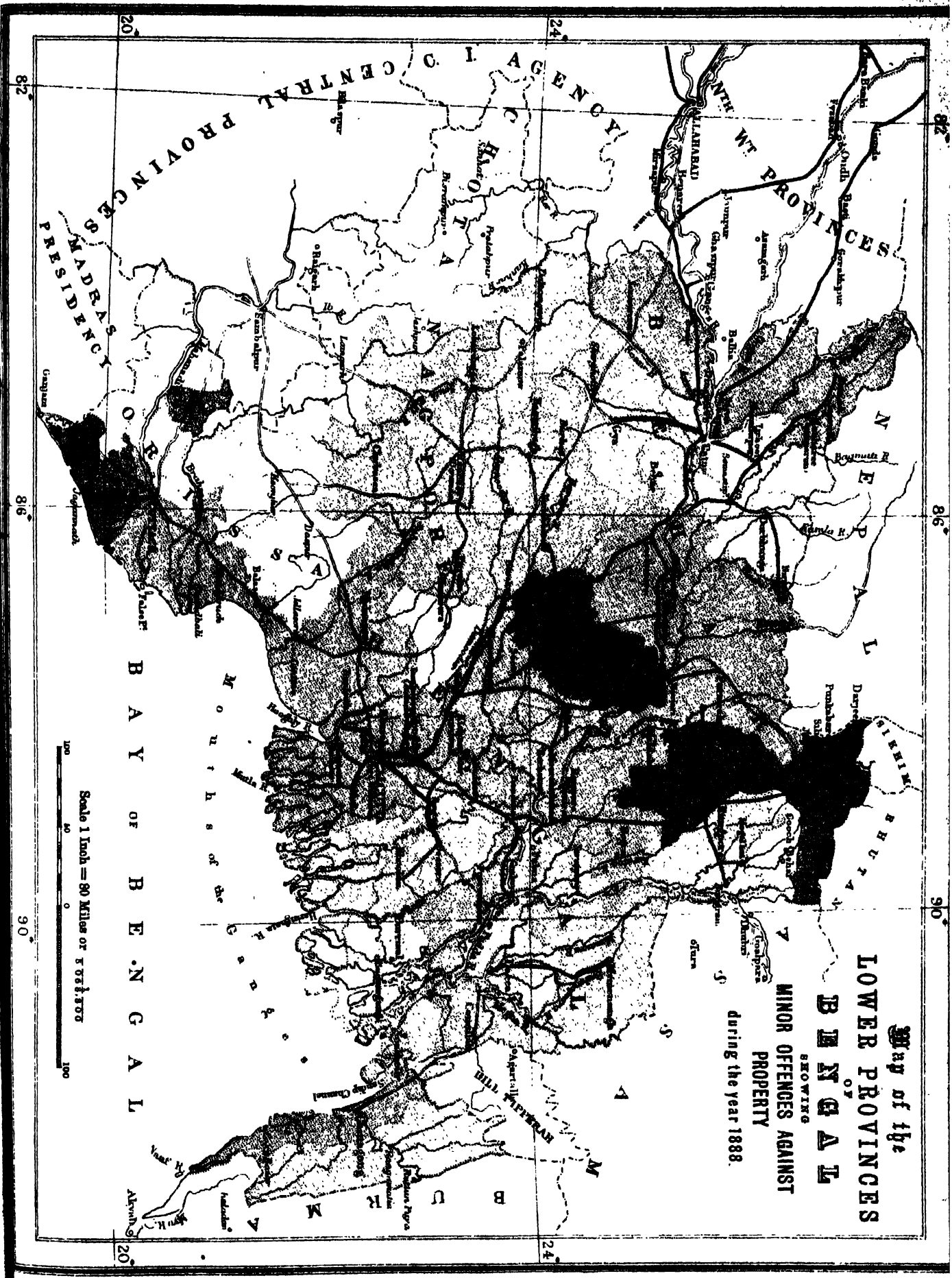
The usual details of the figures shown under serials 44 and 46 are given above. The only satisfactory feature in the table is a sensible increase in the percentage of persons convicted for cattle theft. Percentages under the other headings show a slight falling off.

221. Burglary in all its forms, *i.e.*, serials 36, 37 and 43, shows an increase in true cases of 2,656, the figures being 24,048 cases in 1888 against 21,392 in 1887. Results are, as usual, extremely bad as regards convictions in cases, the figures standing at 7.2 against 7.5, whilst the figures for persons represent a slight improvement, being 53.7 against 52.1.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen is the same as for last year, *i.e.*, 20.3.

In the Patna Division, where this crime is most prevalent, the number of cases rose from 5,423 in 1887 to 6,125 in 1888, the results being somewhat worse than in the previous year. Amongst districts the worst is Monghyr, in which district 1,890 true cases were reported to have occurred during the year.

Reasons for this increase, as far as they have been ascertained or conjectured, will be discussed when the subject is treated under divisional headings, but no doubt, speaking generally, a bad season is the root of all the mischief.



Map of the  
**LOWER PROVINCES**  
**of**  
**BENGAL**  
 SHOWING  
**MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST**  
**PROPERTY**  
 during the year 1888.

REFERENCES.

One Case to—

over 3,000 persons.....	
every 3,000 " and over 2,000	
" 2,000 " " 1,000	
" 1,000 " and under.....	

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 Kilometres



## 222. Class V.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ... ..	899	1,308	84	1,224	224	1,069	184	797	274	423
Bankura ... ..	437	523	45	478	92	392	77	261	116	127
Beerbhoom ... ..	671	840	102	778	275	745	253	652	384	252
Midnapore ... ..	1,630	1,674	141	1,535	307	919	294	1,506	534	709
Hooahly ... ..	1,102	1,271	246	1,025	285	867	232	447	408	444
Howrah ... ..	708	764	59	709	299	658	286	637	340	296
Total ...	5,447	6,444	701	5,743	1,532	4,630	1,356	4,636	2,058	2,251

The increase in this division is 296 cases, the highest increase in any one district being in Burdwan (325 cases); the greatest decrease being in Midnapore (97 cases). As in Burdwan, the increase is most marked under the headings for burglary and house-trespass, so in Midnapore the decrease is under the same headings.

In the other districts the fluctuation is in no way marked.

The increase in Burdwan is attributed, both by Magistrate and District Superintendent, "to the poor harvest of 1887, combined with the unsettled state of agricultural affairs and the very late arrival of the rains in June last, and also to undoubted suppression and discouragement of reports of offences against property practised by the local police of the Kutwa and Raneegunge subdivisions throughout the year 1887 and the first part of 1888, in order to improve the appearance of their working statements." "To these two last causes is assignable the increase in cases of house-breaking and theft."

It is unfortunately too true that crime was suppressed in the subdivisions named, and on the Sub-Inspector of Raneegunge being suspended, reports of crime, which before had been suppressed, began to pour in, and a decided increase was at once apparent.

It will thus be seen that the supposed improvement in the Burdwan district in 1887 was fictitious and not real.

Adequate notice was taken of the conduct of the officers in fault.

The decrease in burglary in Midnapore (upwards of 100 cases) in a year when this particular crime has increased everywhere else is not a little remarkable. The District Superintendent in accounting for the decrease in burglary, although theft in his district shows no decrease, remarks that "burglary is a professional crime, and those who go in for it are men who can be checked and *are* checked," while "with theft it is otherwise."

There is a good deal of truth in the remark, but I wish that the Midnapore *recipe* for checking burglary could be more generally known and applied, for the most energetic efforts in other districts made by some of our best officers have so far failed miserably, and burglary is a crime which baffles us throughout the province. As remarked by Mr. Veasey last year, it appears to be well in hand in Midnapore.

223. In Midnapore there was also a considerable decrease in cattle theft cases (30 cases), while in other districts of the division the crime appears under its normal aspect with but little variation.

224. Nothing under other serials calls for special notice.

Results as regards convictions of cases and persons were best in Howrah and Beerbhoom.

## 225. Class V.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	1,864	2,255	103	2,152	609	1,924	585	1,458	785	623
Nuddes ... ..	1,534	1,685	120	1,565	335	1,153	243	912	429	466
Jessore ... ..	1,364	1,300	79	1,221	100	833	142	774	205	442
Khulna ... ..	918	954	63	888	104	890	181	694	258	279
Moorshedabad ... ..	1,197	1,200	78	1,182	252	1,060	227	676	512	43
Total ...	6,817	7,484	446	7,008	1,380	5,800	1,418	4,414	2,043	2,190

A net increase of 191 cases is apparent in this division, the 24-Pergunnahs having 348 cases more than it returned last year, and Jessore showing 143 cases less. But the 24-Pergunnahs has much the best of it in the matter of convictions, both in cases and as regards persons, and is the only district showing an excess of convictions over acquittals (in persons), while Jessore, on the other hand, exhibits terribly bad results.

In each of these districts the increase or decrease is mainly under the serials for burglary.

226. There was also a considerable increase in the 24-Pergunnahs in ordinary theft, which occurred chiefly in the Sudder and Barrackpore subdivisions, "where up-country coolies work in the various mills and factories, and where work was slack for a time and the workmen disengaged." It is stated that the increase in burglary could not be accounted for.

227. The general increase in burglary in this division was not marked, being only 53 cases in excess of the number recorded for 1887. Ordinary theft showed a small increase of 50 cases, and the variation under heading cattle theft, district by district, was very slight, the total of true cases being shown at 154, or precisely the same number of cases as reported in the previous year. Fluctuations under other serials were slight and are unworthy of notice.

## 228. Class V.

## RAJSHAYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagore ... ..	2,320	2,294	73	2,221	293	1,557	256	860	390	406
Rajshaye ... ..	1,128	1,339	135	1,214	297	1,089	251	899	459	416
Rungpore ... ..	1,381	1,622	111	1,511	356	1,212	304	913	458	419
Bogra ... ..	765	875	37	838	173	595	142	467	218	231
Pubna ... ..	1,000	1,239	159	1,080	184	903	134	668	234	378
Darjeeling ... ..	655	621	27	694	244	635	230	435	342	91
Julpigoreo ... ..	964	1,086	60	1,017	173	914	145	540	233	241
Total ... ..	8,213	9,070	601	8,475	1,720	6,806	1,468	4,787	2,393	2,182

An increase of 262 cases in this division is chiefly chargeable to Rungpore, which has 130 cases more than it had last year, Rajshaye following with 86 in excess.

The divisional increase is most observable under burglary and theft (151 cases in the former and 101 cases in the latter crime).

229. Burglary increased by 90 cases in each of the districts of Pubna and Rajshahyo, and by 65 cases in Rungpore, and these

are the only districts in which any considerable increase is shown, while in Dinagore there has been a creditable decrease of 168 cases.

Results under this heading were bad everywhere, but were relatively best in the district of Darjeeling, which had the fewest cases (91) and by far the best percentage of convictions to persons sent up—10 convictions to 4 acquittals.

This merely serves to show how sadly unsuccessful we are in dealing with this particular crime.

The decrease in burglary in Dinagore is considered to be due to the action taken against gangs (already adverted to), and to repressive action against bad characters taken under the provisions of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. A creditable decrease of cattle theft in the same district (43 cases) is believed to be due to the same cause.

230. A rise of 81 cases of ordinary theft in Dinagore is held to be due partly to better reporting and partly to scarcity in the months of June, July, and August, but the rise is inconsiderable and hardly requires to be specially accounted for. In Darjeeling there was a decrease of 69 cases under this heading during the year, which the Commissioner believes is partly attributable to the high wages given in connection with the Sikkim expedition having drawn off a certain number of the idlers and criminals ordinarily frequenting Darjeeling.

The crime maps introduced in Dinagore in 1887, and which have been regularly kept up by each Inspector in that district during the past year, are said (by both Magistrate and District Superintendent) to have greatly facilitated

the detection of crime, and are so highly spoken of by the local officers that a short account of the manner in which they are kept may be useful to other District Superintendents who may like to try the effect of the experiment—

“The map is a tracing from the survey map (one mile to the inch), and when first made shows only the thana boundary with roads, fairs, and such other local features as are believed to be connected with the incidence of crime.

“One such map is kept by each Inspector for each thana in his charge, and he should enter the cases of each such thana as they occur, each in its correct position on the map, showing by certain recognized initial letters the form of crime and result of enquiry in each case. He is thus enabled to detect at once the prevalence of crime in any special locality, and his attention is thereby directed to the probable perpetrator of the crime in question. He again submits these maps, with a short note on the fluctuation of crime in his division, at the close of each half-year, to the District Superintendent, who passes them on to the Magistrate with his own remarks on the half-year's criminal topography, and preventive measures can be at once directed to the affected spots.

“Actual results have been marked. The Palamow gang was run down solely by the use of the map; another gang of cattle thieves was similarly brought to justice, and quite recently enquiries resulting from the study of the map have brought to light a regular system of hat thefts in Kaliaguage.”

On a recent visit to Dinagepore I inspected some of these maps, and am satisfied that they are of the greatest use if carefully and intelligently kept.

The system might perhaps be more widely and generally adopted with advantage.

231. Class V.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	1,052	1,183	72	1,111	293	825	257	680	402	233
Furzedpore ... ..	1,063	1,447	78	1,369	247	870	144	802	355	325
Backergunge ... ..	1,120	1,140	78	1,062	251	903	213	704	348	310
Mymensingh ... ..	3,398	3,385	101	3,194	508	2,490	462	1,416	780	524
Total ... ..	6,623	7,155	419	6,736	1,309	5,097	1,076	3,611	1,884	1,461

The net increase in the division is 113 cases. Mymensingh is the only district which exhibits a decrease in any marked degree (204 cases), while the rise in Furzedpore is no less than 316 cases. This district returns 107 more burglary cases than it did in 1887, but the major part of the increase is shown under the minor heading of “Criminal or house-trespass” (serial No. 47), 147 cases.

In Mymensingh the decrease is mainly under ordinary theft, burglary and cattle theft, the greatest decrease being in theft cases, and so on in the order named.

Results in this district were unusually good under all these serials, more especially in cattle thefts, in which 104 persons were sent up in 87 cases occurring, with the result that 86 persons were convicted to 16 acquitted.

The District Superintendent of Furzedpore accounts for the increase of crime by the theory of “better reporting,” an explanation which is never a very satisfactory one, especially when no grounds for the conclusion arrived at are given, and the Magistrate does not say how far the explanation offered is worthy of credence.

Results in this district, taken all round, were worse than in any other district in the division, and it is the only district in which acquittals exceed the convictions.

232. Class V.

#### CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	900	955	50	809	100	462	150	587	280	269
Noakhali ... ..	444	500	32	474	176	354	118	480	224	219
Tipperah ... ..	1,087	1,137	163	924	277	708	200	835	419	337
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	30	61	8	53	17	64	17	76	28	44
Total ... ..	2,461	2,653	249	2,410	600	1,668	485	1,978	960	867



The only noticeable fluctuation in this division occurs in Tipperah, which returns 103 cases less than it did in 1887.

The decrease in this district would have been more satisfactory had it not been for the fact that the most appreciable decrease is under serial No. 46, "Receiving stolen property" (42 cases), which most probably indicates a falling off in detection.

There is, however, also a fair decrease in cases of burglary and cattle theft. Cases of cattle theft and against receivers are said to have decreased in consequence of important convictions secured in 1887.

An increase of 23 cases in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is, I presume, held to be a somewhat heavy increase for a district in which crime appears to be so singularly light, and a somewhat strange attempt has been made to explain it.

The increase under the head of "Ordinary theft" is after all only 15 cases, and in endeavouring to account for it the District Superintendent says that the increase is chiefly attributable to the bad harvest, and "partly through fear of Kuki raids, the people hiding their valuables in the jungle, thus giving opportunity to thieves."

The District Superintendent, however, evidently forgets that property taken under such circumstances would not be the subject of theft, but merely of "dishonest misappropriation"—a non-cognizable offence; and if cases of this description have been shown under the serial for theft, the return is incorrect.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks, and no doubt with reason, that he does "not think the fear of Kuki raids has had much effect on crime."

The occurrence of five cases of cattle theft in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, against no cases in 1887, was perhaps a more fitting subject for explanation, though none is given.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that out of five persons sent up for this offence four were convicted.

There were five cases of burglary in this district, against four in 1887, and five persons sent up were all convicted.

The report from this district is a little paradoxical in some respects, for it is stated that "the people of this district live on raised machan houses, where no burglary can be committed," and in another portion of the report we are told that "there were no bad characters living within the jurisdiction of this district, nor was this area and jurisdiction visited by any such from other districts." Under these circumstances, we may reasonably ask—Who stole the cattle, and who committed the 40 cases of burglary and theft recorded?

Although crime is undoubtedly singularly light, I would not recommend the search for bad characters being entirely neglected.

## 233. Class V.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	1,888	2,406	285	2,111	419	2,080	390	1,053	577	413
Gya ... ..	2,172	2,770	274	2,505	537	2,483	507	1,108	745	389
Shahabad ... ..	1,661	2,312	216	1,996	476	1,531	412	1,565	744	778
Mozufferpore ... ..	994	1,182	144	1,038	304	1,003	296	740	366	333
Durbhunga ... ..	1,818	1,000	177	1,822	339	1,559	312	948	493	412
Sarun ... ..	1,907	1,777	193	1,584	530	1,322	303	1,576	722	791
Chumparun ... ..	1,550	1,988	240	1,739	455	1,504	437	925	570	317
Total ... ..	12,285	14,343	1,548	12,795	3,000	11,384	2,747	8,003	4,219	3,428

An increase of 510 cases more than counterbalances the decrease of the previous year, and Sarun is the only district which has fewer cases than reported during 1887. Under such circumstances a decrease in that district of 323 cases is somewhat remarkable.

The highest rise is in Shahabad (335 cases), and Durbhunga has only four cases in excess of the number recorded in the previous year.

As regards convictions in cases, Sarun shows best with convictions in a little better than one in three cases, but in the matter of convictions of persons there is a falling off, and Gya acquits itself best in this respect with 745 convictions to 389 acquittals.

234.

BURGLARIES, &c.—*Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43.*

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Patna ...	1,121	1,180	1,352	56	70	78	126	171	179	73	93	90	4.9	6.5	5.7	57.9	54.3	55.3
Gya ...	1,608	1,458	1,470	77	82	89	254	253	203	95	107	121	4.5	5.0	6.0	38.9	45.9	50.6
Shahabad ...	521	640	874	33	59	58	106	1.7	141	38	78	79	6.3	9.2	6.6	38.9	40.6	55.0
Muzafferporo ...	331	355	301	29	37	28	40	73	61	33	38	29	8.7	10.4	7.1	67.3	50.6	55.9
Durbhunga ...	955	983	1,041	48	41	42	74	74	94	51	44	54	5.0	4.2	4.0	68.9	59.4	58.3
Sarun ...	354	416	415	23	40	30	61	62	66	30	45	44	7.9	9.6	7.2	40.1	65.2	68.6
Chumparun ...	442	434	673	25	38	58	40	57	94	28	43	66	5.6	8.7	10.1	57.1	75.4	70.2
Total ...	5,422	5,423	6,125	296	373	383	723	836	828	348	448	491	5.4	6.8	6.2	48.1	53.5	59.3

According to the usual custom, the figures for burglary and its cognate offences are given separately for this division, and it will be seen that the net increase under these three serials is 702 cases.

The increase is general (Sarun, which remains stationary, only excepted), but is much marked in Shahabad and Patna.

The steady increase in house-breaking, which has been going on in Patna since 1884, is extremely unsatisfactory, but the present District Superintendent, aided by the Magistrate, is taking energetic measures to suppress the crime, and "steps were taken in the city to enforce better watch and ward with a view to checking this class of crime." After the introduction of these measures burglars were unable to work with the same impunity as they had hitherto done, and there was a marked improvement towards the close of the year. The number of "Attempts at burglaries" and "Burglaries without theft" was extraordinary, as there were 309 attempts and 490 cases without theft, and regarding this the District Superintendent writes as follows:—

"The inference is that the professional burglars have been less successful in their operations during 1888, and the increase in burglaries without theft and attempts may be attributed to non-professional burglars having been at work owing to distress prevailing in the Patna and adjacent districts, as well as to better reporting."

We have another difficulty to contend with in Patna, and that is the unwillingness displayed in Patna City to give evidence against known bad characters, so that it is exceedingly difficult to get a conviction under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

This and other difficulties will, I hope, disappear under the firm and energetic rule of the present local officers, who, are giving their best attention to the matter.

Another difficulty which is removable, and which, I hope, may ere long be obviated, is thus alluded to by the Magistrate:—

"Patna (is?) a city about 10 miles long, with a population of 186,973, with byways so numerous and intricate that it would puzzle people in midday time to find their way about. Throughout this whole area there are only 451 lights. In Dinapore and Barh there are no lights at all."

This is a very serious drawback, and a state of affairs conducing very materially towards the comfort and safety of the burglar, whether professional or non-professional, and I venture to express a hope that the great importance of introducing measures for the proper lighting in these and other large towns where lighting is deficient may be again impressed upon the responsible local authorities.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the low figures in Gya are still maintained, (a drop from 2,632 cases in 1885 to 1,479 in 1888), and that there is no reasonable suspicion that crime is being concealed. On this the Magistrate has the following remarks:—

"Crime has, thanks to Mr. Dawson's energetic enforcement of the law, remained at the low figures of the previous year. The low number of cases reported is, I am satisfied, not due to concealment by the police. I made special enquiries during my cold weather tours of 1887-88 and of 1888-89, and satisfied myself as to this."

Results too have improved, particularly as regards percentage of persons convicted. The increase in Shahabad is ascribed by the District Superintendent "partly to better reporting and partly to the high prices of food prevailing during the year." But the Magistrate observes that he is not satisfied with the explanation put forward, as "high prices of food are more likely

to cause an increase in petty thefts than in crimes which are committed by professional criminals."

This is of course true, but crime in this district has increased under both headings, for 'ordinary theft' shows an increase of upwards of 100 cases, and the reasons given, especially the high price of food, are, I think, entitled to some weight.

The Magistrate considers that another cause for the increase of crime is an excessive reduction in the number of bad characters under surveillance, and cites an instance in which it came to his notice that less than 3 per cent. of the registered convicts and budmashes in a certain outpost, were under surveillance.

Undue leniency in this matter may of course be a disturbing cause. It has the attention of the Magistrate, and will be properly looked to. A very free use of section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, is observable in this district with reference to this class of crime, as no less than 283 cases were not enquired into, and this is held by the District Superintendent to have induced more faithful reporting. The District Superintendent at the same time says that in Arrah itself and all the other large towns 'no enquiry is refused.'

A too free use of the section in question will certainly have to be guarded against.

Results in this district are very poor, especially as regards convictions in cases, and this is doubtless one of the chief reasons here and elsewhere why this crime makes head. It is the most paying crime, because relatively so very few of the criminals concerned in it are detected and brought to justice.

The increase in Durbhunga appears to have occurred in the Madhubani subdivision *only*, and it is stated that there was actually a *decrease* elsewhere. Bad characters from Nopal are said to have had a hand in the increase. This increase was not, however, very heavy or more than may be attributable to the hard season, and the falling off in results is the worst feature in the return for this district.

The increase in burglary in Chumparun is assigned to the failure of the crops, but the increase in ordinary theft was only 14 cases—certainly nothing like a corresponding increase—and I am afraid the burglars were not sufficiently well looked after.

Results here were far better though than in any other district in the division, and are *comparatively* good under these particular serials.

235. An increase of 24 cases in Durbhunga was balanced by a corresponding decrease in Sarun (only 15 cases against 39 in 1887), and in the other districts the crime exhibited its normal aspect. Divisional results were fair (187 persons convicted to 122 acquitted).

236. Other serials afford nothing particularly worthy of notice.

237. Class V.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	2,503	3,222	170	3,043	499	2,541	481	1,384	781	563
Bhagulpore ... ..	1,471	2,237	141	2,096	482	1,787	434	1,350	645	591
Purneah ... ..	1,072	2,218	101	2,057	266	1,361	217	878	828	449
Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,051	2,776	36	2,740	785	2,363	550	1,861	1,270	550
Maldah ... ..	579	626	32	594	180	458	143	514	245	242
Total ... ..	8,575	11,079	540	10,530	2,207	8,510	1,825	5,965	3,350	2,305

A heavy increase of 1,955 cases is chiefly accounted for by an increase of 916 cases under burglary and the cognate sections; 890 cases of ordinary theft, and 113 cases of cattle theft.

238. Burglary flourished and increased everywhere excepting in the district of Maldah, which returns 47 cases less than it did in 1887.

Burglary.

In Purneah the increase was only 69 cases, but it was serious in the other districts, being in Southal Pergunnahs 385 cases, Monghyr 297, and Bhagulpore 252 the results in these districts being miserably bad.

The increase in Monghyr is considered to be due in a great measure "to untimely rainfall, followed by a prolonged cessation of rain when it was most needed," which resulted in "the ranks of the ordinary criminal being largely recruited from the numerous labouring population deprived by the unfavourable season of field work and its attendant meal: the result was a considerable increase in offences against property."

The Commissioner remarks—"I quite agree with this." Another cause was the dismissal of a number of Dharee chowkidars (20 in one day), which was rendered necessary from their suspected complicity in crime, "who at once went to swell the number of criminals of this tribe," and "added fuel to the fire."

One of the most remarkable features in the recorded crime under this serial (36) is the extraordinarily small number of cases reported as attended with theft, for it is said that out of all the cases reported only "535 were attended with theft." Seven hundred and seventy-nine cases are said to have been *without* theft, and this is, as the District Superintendent justly remarks, "a most improbable and incredible result of the labours of thieves who are admitted to have effected an entrance," while 560 cases were reported as attempts merely. If the District Superintendent's suspicions are correct, and I have no doubt they are so, we have not yet arrived at accurate reporting even in Monghyr.

What we chiefly want is improvement in results all round, and that I fail to see, for prevention is at a very low ebb, and detection is as bad or worse than ever. Chowkidars here, as elsewhere, unfortunately seem to forget their duties in the matter of prevention and detection, and to satisfy themselves with reporting, and as long as this is so, we are as far off from turning them into efficient and useful coadjutors as ever.

The District Superintendent congratulates himself on an increase of 20 persons convicted for burglary, (which is the number of convictions in *excess* of those recorded for last year,) but the Commissioner remarks:—"The improvement is too slight for jubilation," and the appropriateness of this remark is apparent when we consider the very large increase in the number of true cases recorded.

The percentage of convictions in cases in this district is abnormally bad, being only 2·7. Mr. Veasey's remark made last year—"Improved reporting, then, has not yet after all succeeded in giving us improved results"—still holds good.

Colonel Ramsay's energetic efforts are no doubt applied in the right direction, and his arrangements for keeping that notoriously criminal class, the Dharees, under rigid surveillance are as perfect as they can be, and deserving of the highest praise. He is entitled to the greatest credit for doing his very best amongst an exceptionally criminal population, and in a district in which I have little doubt crime has been extensively suppressed in former years.

As regards increase in Bhagulpore the Commissioner thinks that "scarcity has had a good deal to do with it," and the Magistrate agrees with the District Superintendent in believing that "better reporting is one chief cause." Doubtless the true reasons are assigned, and it is well known that several police officers and many chowkidars were punished for concealing crime in 1887, which would naturally have the effect of increasing the figures for reported crime in 1888.

Here the results are also very poor, though they compare favourably with Monghyr, there having been 74 convictions to 25 acquittals.

Scarcity is again assigned for the increase in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and no doubt with justice. The heaviest increase was in the "No Police Tracts," and the District Superintendent remarks that "on the fluctuation there I am unable to express an opinion." The Sonthal Pergunnahs report is very meagre and by far the most unsatisfactory which has been received from any district in the province, and I am unable to glean much information from it, but perhaps this is not entirely the District Superintendent's fault. The District Superintendent complains of the want of co-operation between the officers of the 'Police' and 'no Police' tracts, and the Commissioner sums up by saying—

"The proper solution of the whole difficulty will, I think, be found in bringing the whole district under the regular police. I doubt if it will ever be possible to make much of the Purgunnahs for police purposes. Proposals on this subject are already before Government."

The arrangement proposed appears to me to be very desirable.

Fluctuations in the other districts are not so very marked as to necessitate explanation. Maldah, considering the small number of its cases, shows the best results.

239. Theft increased everywhere, the number of cases being 3,865, against 2,975 in 1887, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is answerable for the highest increase, 365 cases. In the division 1,969 persons were convicted out of a total of 3,453 sent up.

240. The only districts showing a substantial increase under heading Cattle Theft are the Sonthal Pergunnahs (an increase of 50 cases) and Bhagulpore (increase 42 cases). In the Sonthal Pergunnahs this crime was very effectively dealt with, and 92 persons were convicted out of 113 sent up.

The increase in Bhagulpore is believed to be due to more accurate registration of this crime, as many cases which used to be reported as cattle straying are now reported under their true colours as cattle thefts. Success in the matter of convictions was fairly good, and one gang of cattle-lifters, said to have been carrying on its depredations for years, was broken up.

#### 241. Class V.

#### ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	1,161	1,530	99	1,440	428	1,135	383	1,313	608	570
Pooree ... ..	1,113	1,464	60	1,404	303	922	283	1,109	424	624
Balasore ... ..	649	753	58	697	174	423	146	408	228	224
Gurjhat ... ..	279	344	3	341	156	324	155	352	275	73
Total ... ..	3,202	4,100	218	3,882	1,060	2,804	907	3,242	1,535	1,491

An increase in cases is visible everywhere, but is most marked in Pooree and Cuttack.

In Cuttack the increase is chiefly under heading Burglary, and in Pooree under the heading of "Ordinary theft."

The District Superintendent of Cuttack considers that the increase was consequent on an indifferent harvest, but the Magistrate doubts the accuracy of the explanation, remarking that in "Banki, where scarcity alone made its appearance, there was no increase in crime." It appears though that thefts (which increased also, though not quite to the same extent as house-breaking) were chiefly of food-grains, and that seems to give some colour to the theory advanced by the District Superintendent, and experience shows us that a hard season must necessarily have its natural effect on reported crime.

A similar reason is given for the increase in crime in Pooree. The Magistrate does not challenge it, and I have no doubt it is sufficient and correct.

In Balasore the only increase was under the heading of "Ordinary theft," and most of these thefts were of "dhan and other-food grains." Considering the unfavourable season, the increase in cases in this division was certainly no more than might reasonably have been expected.

242. Cattle thefts decreased by 6 cases.

243. Results were good in the Gurjhat, but indifferent elsewhere.

#### 244. Class V.

#### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	831	1,345	70	1,275	394	1,149	381	1,008	630	349
Lohardugga ... ..	990	1,124	73	1,051	254	930	197	851	427	325
Palamou ... ..	232	301	13	289	84	272	84	253	127	105
Singbhoom ... ..	254	435	31	404	148	363	140	395	223	161
Manbhoom ... ..	800	1,157	49	1,108	310	833	198	1,218	548	560
Total ... ..	3,107	4,362	235	4,127	1,190	3,507	908	3,723	1,906	1,490

The increase in cases is general in this division, the total increase being 1,020.

Hazaribagh is the principal contributor with 444 cases, while the excess in Manbhoom is also considerable (308).

245. Offences under the serial for house-breaking (36) increased everywhere, and rose from 1,180 in 1887 to 1,638, Hazaribagh alone returning 221 cases above the number

Burglary.

given for the previous year.

The increase in Hazaribagh is put down by the Deputy Commissioner to (1) "deficient harvests and consequent high prices, and (2) more energetic working of the police and much stricter reporting," and the Commissioner considers that "these reasons may be accepted as correct."

Very similar reasons are assigned by the local officers for increase in the other districts, and as regards Singbhoom and Manbhoom this additional reason is given, that many bad characters were imported into the district amongst the labourers brought from a distance for work on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and that crime increased in consequence. On this the Commissioner remarks:—

"I think the relief afforded to certain classes of the population by the works on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway must have tended to diminish crime quite as much as the influx of bad characters amongst the imported labourers can have increased it."

No doubt this is a correct view of the situation, but it is an undeniable fact that the imported labourers (notably the large gangs of Kabulees in the Singbhoom district) have given us a great deal of trouble during the year, and their depredations, both serious and petty, have had an appreciable effect in swelling crime returns.

Results in burglary cases were, as usual, lamentably poor, but were best in Singbhoom and Manbhoom.

246. The increase in cattle theft was considerable—129 cases in the division.

Cattle theft.

An increase of 45 cases in Hazaribagh is hardly sufficiently explained in the district report, but it is said that they were of an ordinary nature, and not the work of professional cattle-lifters.

They were comparatively successfully dealt with, as 80 persons were convicted out of 123 sent up in 76 cases.

The Lohardugga District Superintendent explains an increase of 35 cases in his district by reporting that the classification was not properly attended to in former years, as thefts of sheep and goats were entered as ordinary thefts, and that "the mistake has now been discovered and set right." This may perhaps partly account for a decrease of 32 cases of theft in his district for the past year.

247. Other serials do not seem to require any special notice.

248. CLASS VI.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Class VI ... ..	24,054	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003	27,753	30,159
Public and local nuisances	17,223	19,572	22,071	20,709	18,053	19,316	19,184	21,641
Balance, all other causes	6,831	7,609	7,483	7,768	6,766	7,687	8,569	8,518

Under this class there is a net increase of 2,406 cases. The distinguishing features of this fluctuation are an increase of 2,457 cases of nuisance; a decidedly satisfactory increase of 434 cases in prosecutions for bad livelihood; an increase of 216 cases under the Arms Act, and of 143 cases under the Salt Act.

There is a decrease in the number of excise cases 431 cases, (which, as will be seen hereafter, is mainly in cases of illicit sale or possession of fresh and fermented tari), but against this must be set a welcome increase in the number of opium cases 75 other special and local laws also show a decrease of 442 cases.

249. These cases have increased by 434. Strange to say, the instructions to show each person sent up as a separate case have again been neglected in Poorcoo, and similar errors

Bad livelihood cases.

have also been made in Darjeeling, Patna, Durbhunga, Chumparun and Balasore.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried at court.	Longest duration of any case.	Average duration of cases.
									Days.	Days.
Burdwan ... ..	13	1	9	4	1	.....	8	8	199	85·7
Bankura ... ..	31	.....	21	3	.....	.....	18	8	98	86
Boerbhoom ... ..	12	.....	1	10	.....	.....	2	9	45	20
Midnapore ... ..	56	.....	22	30	.....	.....	42	10	176	39·5
Hoochly ... ..	16	.....	10	6	.....	.....	5	11	55	29·1
Howrah ... ..	18	.....	10	8	.....	.....	8	10	54	17
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	99	.....	61	31	.....	.....	63	39	75	34
Nuddea ... ..	28	.....	14	13	.....	.....	16	12	43	18·8
Jessore ... ..	21	7	5	14	3	.....	19	3	94	35
Khulna ... ..	24	1	13	6	1	.....	12	10	108	41
Moorsheadabad ... ..	10	.....	6	3	.....	.....	7	2	53	14
Dinapore ... ..	120	3	55	27	1	2	59	61	204	25
Raishaliye ... ..	31	.....	13	37	.....	.....	21	29	120	10·0
Rungpore ... ..	40	.....	29	10	.....	.....	15	24	210	65
Bogra ... ..	7	.....	3	4	.....	.....	6	1	53	36·1
Patna ... ..	63	.....	23	40	.....	.....	42	21	150	42·1
Darjeeling ... ..	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	30	15
Jalpigoreo ... ..	10	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	10	57	22·2
Dacca ... ..	45	.....	16	25	.....	.....	5	36	123	35
Furcedpore ... ..	17	7	14	3	5	2	23	1	51	7·2
Backergunge ... ..	160	4	96	53	.....	3	143	9	391	66·5
Mymensingh ... ..	138	.....	94	38	.....	.....	119	13	69	8·2
Chittagong ... ..	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	9	3
Noakhully ... ..	22	2	15	7	2	.....	24	.....	75	56
Tippurah ... ..	32	2	18	13	.....	2	10	23	103	42·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	51	.....	27	13	.....	.....	4	36	60	16
Gya ... ..	70	9	53	17	3	6	36	43	59	13·2
Shulabad ... ..	97	.....	62	30	.....	.....	22	70	211	36·1
Mownseepore ... ..	74	.....	53	20	.....	.....	24	49	95	20·8
Durbhunga ... ..	125	.....	42	23	.....	.....	23	42	158	45
Sarun ... ..	126	1	96	29	.....	1	18	108	52	2·5
Chumparun ... ..	22	.....	15	7	.....	.....	6	16	66	21
Bonghyr ... ..	98	.....	64	25	.....	.....	58	40	69	16·5
Bhagulpore ... ..	72	.....	34	30	.....	.....	52	32	150	41·6
Purneah ... ..	22	.....	9	7	.....	.....	6	10	60	25
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	41	6	27	6	4	.....	11	23	68	28·6
Maldah ... ..	9	3	3	6	.....	3	1	11	65	43·8
Cuttack ... ..	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44	20·6
Pooroo ... ..	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	31	15·6
Balasore ... ..	8	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	8	45	20
Gurjhata ... ..	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Hazaribagh ... ..	21	.....	19	2	.....	.....	2	19	49	19·4
Lohardugga ... ..	11	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	11	12	1·4
Palamow ... ..	14	.....	10	4	.....	.....	11	3	20	10
Singbhoom ... ..	23	3	14	9	.....	.....	6	17	60	14
Manbhoom ... ..	61	.....	32	27	.....	.....	20	39	108	10·5
Total ... ..	1,991	49	1,162	602	20	21	940	933	.....	.....

The table given above shows the cases instituted, manner of their disposal, longest duration of case, and other particulars as usual.

Difference of procedure in carrying out the provisions of the law in this very important matter is still very marked in adjoining districts. For instance, only 24 cases were instituted in Furcedpore to 164 in Backergunge; 7 in Bogra against 123 in Dinapore; Nuddea 28 and the 24-Pergunnahs 99; Chittagong 4 and Noakhully 24, and so on.

The Dacca and Bhagulpore Divisions are the only two divisions in which fewer cases were instituted; but there are still many districts in which a freer use of the powers conferred by sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, would certainly be very advisable, and the danger of working these sections vigorously in one district and insufficiently in another has already been pointed out.

There is still considerable, and presumably unnecessary, delay in many districts in the disposal of these cases, and the statement shows that in Burdwan the average number of days in disposing of a case was 85·7, while one case occupied 199 days.

The table will show that in Backergunge one case appears to have occupied 391 days in disposal, and the district report affords no explanation whatever of this extraordinary delay.

The case was of course pending from the previous year, and I presume that what is meant is that 391 days elapsed from the time the police reported the man as a bad character to the date on which the case was finally disposed of.



The Magistrate may probably have delayed action in the matter, and as no A forms are submitted in these cases, the time given for the duration of the case is probably erroneous, and explanation has been called for.

It seems clear that, as regards reporting the time occupied in disposing of cases of this nature, the practice is not uniform in the different districts, and I think it would be advisable to issue some order on this subject. The duration of a case of this nature should, I think, be held to be the time it occupies from *date of issue of first process* in the case to the date of its being finally disposed of. No doubt some District Superintendents reckon from the date on which report is first made to the Magistrate, although action on the report may not be taken until some time afterwards.

Direct cases have fallen from 115 to 49, which, it may be hoped, indicates a more satisfactory and uniform procedure on the part of the police. Direct cases are, I think, more or less a stigma on the police, and the institution of them to any extent shows that the police have failed in their duty, and they are more frequently than not preferred from malice, when representations to the police have failed. The percentage of convictions in police cases is for the past year greatly in excess of the percentage in direct cases. I consider that only natural, and it is in support of my contention.

The cases tried in court in Behar were again very numerous, the total being 485, against 241 tried locally; while in Lohardugga, Balasore, Cuttack, and Julpigoree all the cases were tried in Court with, in the case of the two first and the last-named districts, very poor results.

On the other hand in Sarun, where 96 persons were convicted out of 126 tried, 108 cases were tried in court to 18 cases tried in the village of the accused, and the average duration of each case is given at 2.5 days !

In this matter I think a great deal should be left to the discretion of the local officers, and there can be no doubt that the desire and intention to comply with the general rule to try the case locally are fruitful causes of the extraordinary delay which constantly occurs in the disposal of these cases, and which too often results in the ends of justice being defeated.

250. The number of persons under surveillance at the end of the year was 41,561, or a decrease in numbers of 8,052.

Surveillance.

This reduction has been effected by a continuation of the policy inaugurated some years since of decreasing the numbers actually under regular surveillance as far as possible, and in completing thana register XV a number of names have been removed from the enquiry list. I think the scrutiny has been generally carefully conducted, and that this is a step in the right direction, as if the numbers under actual surveillance in any thana are unduly large it is impossible to look after any but the very worst characters properly.

Out of the number mentioned, 38,526 had either been convicted or had been ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, and 3,035 were suspects.

Out of the 41,561 registered 33,111 were under actual surveillance, 3,272 were untraced, and the remainder were in jail.

The duty of surveillance still falls heaviest in Midnapore, Gya, and Sarun, the same three districts as mentioned in the report for 1887.

The importance of looking up the worst characters on dark nights has been steadily impressed on all officers during the past year, and there is reason to believe that this matter is now being better attended to.

251. Excise.

			1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Illicit distillation	...	...	193	184	229	134
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	...	...	715	810	945	1,044
Ditto ditto opium	...	...	621	434	385	502
Ditto ditto ganja	...	...	307	383	526	466
Ditto ditto fresh tari	...	...	209	183	618	311
Ditto ditto fermented tari	...	...	719	996	743	666

Excise cases have decreased by 431, the numbers being 2,753 against 3,184.

The total number of convictions was 2,457 cases, of which 1,886 were police cases.

The above table, which includes non-cognizable cases, will show that the chief increase is in opium cases, and the chief decrease under fresh tari cases.



Illicit distillation cases reported fell from 229 to 134, and the majority of cases were reported from the following districts :—

Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	45
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	31
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	23

As regards detection of opium cases, Gya comes first with 58 cases, and is followed by Howrah with 39.

The police investigated 2,097 of the excise and 297 of the opium cases, so that the percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported was 74·5 in excise cases and 68·7 in opium cases.

252.

## SALT CASES.

DISTRICTS.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	...	1887 39	40	37	2	300 13 3	294 5 0	0 8 3	87 8 6
	...	1888 44	55	46	7	11 19 11	1 10 12	5 20 7	197 1 3
Howrah	...	1887 8	10	10	...	2 2 5	...	2 2 5	40 0 0
	...	1888 5	6	4	2	103 12 0	100 3 8	2 8 8	15 4 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	1887 28	28	23	5	2 54 0	0 10 0	2 24 0	121 0 0
	...	1888 228	225	220	5	35 14 12	0 3 10	35 11 2	3,025 8 0
Khoolna	...	1887 26	24	24	...	5 22 11	...	5 22 11	36 6 0
	...	1888 52	52	51	1	5 2 3	...	5 2 3	343 13 0
Backergunge	...	1887 59	56	52	4	33 7 10	20 26 0	12 21 10	327 9 0
	...	1888 62	67	64	3	17 34 4	1 1 0	16 33 4	348 3 0
Chittagong	...	1887 26	24	21	3	8 17 12	1 27 0	0 30 12	37 2 0
	...	1888 15	20	18	0	3 10 12	...	3 10 12	13 4 0
Noakhally	...	1887 18	33	31	...	3 18 8	...	3 18 8	45 8 0
	...	1888 19	21	21	...	5 0 4	...	5 0 4	57 5 0
Cuttack	...	1887 218	224	210	14	10 27 4	0 27 8	9 39 12	853 10 0
	...	1888 252	256	252	4	8 4 3	0 11 0	7 33 3	793 3 0
Pooree	...	1887 28	30	28	1	1,041 14 14	1,040 20 0	0 34 14	129 0 0
	...	1888 14	22	13	9	7 36 6	...	7 36 6	73 0 3
Balasore	...	1887 36	30	30	8	4 20 8	4 0 0	0 20 8	31 0 0
	...	1888 46	40	47	2	2 25 0	2 0 0	0 25 0	98 9 9
Singbhoom	...	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1888 1	2	1	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...
Total for Bengal	...	1887 486	507	486	37	1,412 17 144	1,361 35 8	50 22 64	1,708 12 6
	...	1888 742	775	732	30	348 39 7	104 35 14	239 21 1	4,967 3 3
Patna	...	1887 6	6	6	...	0 18 2	...	0 18 2	...
	...	1888 8	8	7	1	0 15 11	...	0 15 11	14 0 0
Gya	...	1887 15	15	13	2	1 8 4	...	1 8 4	66 10 0
	...	1888 15	18	17	1	0 20 0	...	0 20 0	44 5 0
Shahabad	...	1887 3	2	2	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...
	...	1888 5	5	5	...	0 5 24	...	0 5 24	35 0 0
Mozufferpore	...	1887 27	30	22	8	5 1 15	...	5 1 15	48 0 0
	...	1888 63	128	123	4	10 32 9	...	10 32 9	380 2 0
Durbhunga	...	1887 63	65	62	3	2 31 6	...	2 31 6	128 8 0
	...	1888 30	30	30	...	5 29 24	...	5 29 24	176 0 0
Sarun	...	1887 88	101	101	...	12 17 8	...	12 17 8	664 2 0
	...	1888 88	91	89	2	21 17 13	...	21 17 13	670 8 0
Chumpanon	...	1887 9	10	10	...	0 27 4	...	0 27 4	...
	...	1888 15	20	18	...	0 32 3	...	0 32 3	34 0 0
Monghyr	...	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1888 5	8	7	1	0 17 0	...	0 17 0	...
Total for Behar	...	1887 211	229	216	13	22 32 7	...	22 32 7	975 4 0
	...	1888 229	308	296	11	40 9 9	...	40 9 9	1,429 15 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	1887 697	730	682	50	1,435 10 54	1,361 35 8	73 14 134	2,084 0 6
	...	1888 971	1,053	1,028	50	389 9 0	104 35 14	279 30 10	6,307 2 3

This table includes both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

There is an increase in salt cases of 274. The greatest increase is in the 24-Pergunnahs, with 228 cases against only 28 in 1887. The quantity of salt confiscated in Bengal rose from 50 maunds to 239, and the fines levied increased from Rs. 1,708 to Rs. 4,967.

253. Cases under the Arms Act increased by 216, the districts of Burdwan and Khulna contributing most of the cases, the former returning 168 cases and the latter 109.

Arms Act.

Fluctuations will be noticed when the divisional returns are considered.

254. Class VI.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	836	1,836	...	1,836	1,676	1,612	1,666	1,868	1,682	170
Bankura	279	308	...	308	279	301	275	314	280	34
Boerghoom	457	315	12	303	273	308	266	359	307	51
Midnapore	784	886	3	883	807	858	780	971	875	93
Hoochly	1,025	1,377	15	1,362	1,178	1,216	1,130	1,323	1,228	99
Howrah	2,002	2,243	4	2,244	2,167	2,190	2,118	2,068	2,559	82
Total	5,383	6,870	34	6,836	6,379	6,683	6,231	7,491	6,939	517

To a heavy increase in this division of 1,453 cases the Burdwan district alone contributes 1,000 cases. The increase in Burdwan, as in the division generally, is mainly in nuisance cases and in offences under the Arms Act.

255. More activity was displayed in this division during the year in the matter of prosecutions for bad livelihood, and Beerbhoom is the only district returning fewer cases.

Only 12 cases were instituted, and but one person convicted.

In only two cases were the accused tried in their native villages, but the result seems to be much the same in this district wherever the *venue* may be, and the one case which ended in conviction was *not* tried locally. Bankoora was the only district which acquitted itself really well in the matter of convictions, and there 21 persons were convicted out of 25 sent up.

256. In Hooghly there was a rise from 99 cases to 173 in offences against excise laws, which is said to be due to the introduction of the outstill system into that district.

The outstill system here is considered unsuitable by the Commissioner, and I believe the system has already been abolished: 170 persons were convicted in this district to 29 acquitted, so that operations were fairly successful.

On the other hand Midnapore, where the outstill system is in force, shows a decrease in excise cases, but this is said to be due "to a check having been put on the practice of the police prosecuting Sonthals during their drinking festivals."

In other districts fluctuations were unimportant. The Howrah district is entitled to credit for success in opium cases. In 37 cases, against 15 in the previous year, 44 persons were sent up and 42 convicted—very creditable work.

257. There was a notable rise in Burdwan in offences under the Arms Act—16 cases in 1887 and 168 in 1888.

The Commissioner remarks:—"This was due to the personal action of the Magistrate, Mr. Oldham, who took strict account of all licenses taken out in former years and not renewed subsequently." In Howrah, too, action was more vigorous in this matter than it was in the year before, as cases rose from 1 to 25, and in all 25 cases convictions were obtained.

258. The increase in nuisance cases was general, except in Beerbhoom, and was much marked in Burdwan. Greater attention has, I think, been paid everywhere to the suppression of local nuisance since the matter attracted the notice of Government last year.

A departmental circular on the subject, enjoining strict and careful attention to the views and wishes of Government in this matter, was issued from my office during the year.

259. Class VI.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2,045	2,248	1	2,247	2,056	2,103	1,959	2,438	2,212	216
Nuddea ... ..	989	1,044	3	1,045	989	973	922	1,130	1,082	93
Jessore ... ..	329	279	3	276	267	253	180	287	217	62
Khulna ... ..	102	316	1	315	278	306	267	331	285	43
Moorshedabad ... ..	593	545	.....	545	471	472	416	505	400	94
Total ... ..	3,987	4,436	8	4,428	4,001	4,106	3,753	4,700	4,212	511

Increase in this division is only marked in Khulna (213 cases) and in the 24-Pergunnahs (202 cases). The increase is chiefly in nuisance and Arms Act cases, but the 24-Pergunnahs shows an increase of 123 cases under the Salt Act.

260. Cases under this heading rose from 126 to 190. It is satisfactory to be able to note more energetic action in this matter in Khulna, in which district 25 prosecutions were instituted compared with 2 only in the previous year. Action has not been taken before it was wanted, as up to within a very recent period the bad characters appear to have had everything pretty much their own way. Convictions were only obtained in 16 cases, but there were 3 cases under trial at the close of the year.

Prosecutions also increased considerably in the 24-Pergunnahs, 99 against 53 in 1887, but results were not up to the mark, being only 61 convictions to 31 acquittals, and it is noticeable that 53 of the cases were tried in the villages of the accused.

261. The large decrease in the number of excise cases in the 24-Pergunnahs (533 cases against 901 in 1887) is reported to be "due to the fact that the Magistrate considered the action of the police in the previous year in tari cases to have been harsh and unnecessary."

In such matters we have of course to abide by the instructions given by the Magistrate.

The increase in salt cases in the 24-Pergunnahs is "owing to the people of Bankipore (in the Sunderbuns) having gone in for illicit manufacture in a somewhat wholesale manner."

No doubt this requires to be checked if the salt is made for sale, as it appears to have been.

262. Increase in Arms Act cases is apparent in Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, and is accounted for by action taken in the matter of non-renewal of licenses. Moorshedabad is again conspicuous for its inaction, as it only had 5 cases against none in the year previous. It can hardly be the case that offences under the Arms Act are not committed in that district, while they are of common occurrence in adjoining districts (*i.e.*, Burdwan and others), and further attention to this subject on the part of the local authorities appears to be very much called for.

263. Nuisance cases show increase everywhere except in Moorshedabad, where they fell to 349 cases from 383 cases in the previous year. The Magistrate says that "with the small number of police now retained in towns on day duty these cases must necessarily be fewer than before, and in Berhampore the result is already becoming apparent in the pollution of the river banks along the front of the Gora Bazar and Kugra roads," and goes on to say that "without more police efficient conservancy is difficult." Other districts, however, which are not as well policed as Moorshedabad is, manage to apportion a few men for the prevention of nuisance cases and the enforcement of the conservancy measures, and the difficulty can hardly be insuperable in Berhampore, especially at the Gora Bazar thana, which is actually on the river bank, and commands a view of the river for a considerable direction both up and down

In the other districts of the division proper attention appears to have been paid to the subject.

## 264. Class VI.

## RAJSHAYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	784	640	.....	640	559	440	405	672	576	90
Rajshaye	186	358	2	356	299	330	267	424	354	63
Kungpore	103	152	2	150	125	160	122	165	135	35
Rogra	182	152	.....	152	142	141	133	153	143	10
Pabna	323	318	3	315	259	309	256	399	306	91
Darjeeling	1,000	812	4	808	700	768	667	901	828	75
Julpigoree	175	153	.....	153	139	134	123	163	145	16
Total	2,742	2,586	11	2,574	2,223	2,269	1,973	2,877	2,471	369

In this division the only district showing an increase in cases is Rajshaye—(190 cases).

Darjeeling has 201 cases less than in 1887, and Dinapore 144 less; the falling off in other districts being inconsiderable.

The increase in Rajshaye is chiefly under Nuisance and Arms Act cases, but there is also an increase of 48 cases under heading vagrancy and bad character.

In Darjeeling the decrease is mainly under Special Laws and Offences under Excise Laws.

265. The increase in prosecutions in Rajshaye would have been more satisfactory if they had been attended with greater success, but only 13 persons were convicted out of 51 sent up. The district report shows that some of these cases were badly selected, but a number of acquittals in the subdivision of Nattore are ascribed to the apathy and dilatoriness of the Deputy Magistrate there, and this opinion, advanced by the District Superintendent, is duly endorsed by the Magistrate.

In Bogra only 6 cases were taken up, and in only 3, convictions followed. Crime (especially house-breaking) has increased of late in Bogra, and the action taken under this heading appears to have been inadequate.

The Commissioner notices this and says:—

“With the exception of Bogra, the provisions of the law regarding bad characters appear to have been duly enforced.”

266. A decrease of 55 cases in Darjeeling is the only noticeable feature in the comparative table for cases under this serial (total of cases in this division being 223, against 229 in 1887), and for this decrease the District Superintendent says “no particular reason can be given.”

In other districts (excepting Pubna) cases increased. In Pubna there were only 9 cases against 11 in 1887, and the small number of cases in each year seems to show that the work of the police in this matter is very far from satisfactory.

267. Action under the Arms Act appears to be very cramped in Bogra and Rungpore, these districts showing 3 and 7 cases, respectively, against 4 and 6 in 1887, and it is very doubtful whether sufficient attention is paid to the subject in these districts.

In Rajshahye cases increased from 11 to 63. They were chiefly cases to compel renewal of licenses.

268. Nuisance cases decreased considerably in Dinagepore, and the reason given is “the more general use of latrines by the town people,” though the District Superintendent goes on to say that on account of the reduction in day beats it is possible that many cases of nuisance are not reported.

A patrol through the town every now and then at uncertain hours, but particularly in the morning and evening, and judicious and systematic prosecution of offenders for a short time ought to have the desired effect without keeping up regular standing beats for the suppression of nuisances.

Reduction in the number of day beats is a very advisable measure, but we shall have to see that it is not carried too far, as we cannot divest ourselves altogether of the responsibility which rests upon us for checking insanitary practices within the limits of our towns and municipalities.

269. Class VI.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ... ..	471	636	1	635	560	610	553	670	594	72
Furreedpore ... ..	221	114	.....	114	91	82	67	127	101	16
Backergunge ... ..	422	376	4	372	393	339	271	395	309	75
Mymensingh ... ..	428	508	2	506	444	477	418	547	477	57
Total ... ..	1,540	1,634	7	1,627	1,388	1,508	1,309	1,739	1,461	230

The net increase in this division is only 87 cases, but the fluctuations amongst the districts are considerable. Dacca has 164 cases more and Furreedpore 107 cases less than in 1887; while Mymensingh and Backergunge show an increase and decrease of 80 and 50 cases respectively.

The variation in all these districts is almost entirely under the serial for nuisance cases.

270. There were 369 prosecutions for bad livelihood, against 378 in the previous year, all the districts contributing a fair quota. Results were best in Furreedpore with 19 convictions out of 24 persons sent up.

Twenty-three out of the 24 cases in Furreedpore were tried in the village of the accused, and the average duration of each case was only 7·2 days.

271. There was a falling off in excise operations, and in Furreedpore particularly, offences brought to light under this serial were singularly few (6 cases and only 5 in 1887).

Excise.

Any shortcomings in this respect are duly noticed when the half-yearly working statements for the different districts are scrutinized, but often unfortunately without much effect being produced.

Arms Act.

272. Arms Act cases show a slight increase.

273. As regards nuisance cases, the increase in Dacca is said to be owing to "certain orders of the Magistrate preventing the commission of nuisances on a certain chur (probably the one in front of the town of Dacca itself)," and the decrease in Furreedpore is ascribed to the abolition of the Goalundo Municipality.

Nuisances.

In Mymensingh increased attention appears to have been paid to sanitary matters, and hence an increase in nuisance cases.

274. Class VI.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ... ..	209	258	5	251	209	238	200	291	231	48
Noakhally ... ..	81	77	.....	77	72	65	59	96	79	17
Tipperah ... ..	153	279	1	278	258	237	234	284	260	23
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	4	.....	4	3	3	2	5	4	.....
Total ... ..	533	616	6	610	542	543	495	676	574	88

A rise of 125 cases in Tipperah and a decrease of 48 cases in Chittagong are the salient features in this divisional return.

As regards both increase and decrease, the disturbing cause lies in nuisance cases. No particular cause is assigned for the increase in Tipperah, but in remarking upon it the Commissioner says:—"The fluctuations under this head depend very much on the way in which the law is administered by individual Magistrates or Municipal bodies."

This is of course uncontrovertible, and I presume the Tipperah authorities have been more energetic in their action in enforcing sanitary measures during the past year, though this is not expressly stated.

Bad livelihood.

275. In Chittagong itself only three cases of bad livelihood were taken up, against 11 in the previous year.

Regarding this the Officiating Commissioner says:—

"No explanation is offered of the decrease of such cases in Chittagong, which, in view of the increase of arson cases, does not appear to be satisfactory. In the other districts procedure appears to have been sufficient and satisfactory."

276. The figures returned as regards the total number of cases are the same as for last year (53 cases).

Excise.

In Chittagong an increase of 10 cases in excise offences is balanced by a falling off of 8 cases of offences under the Opium Act, which is unsatisfactory, as it is believed that the smuggling trade to Arracan still continues.

The District Superintendent believes that this will never be stopped till the supplies to shops are strictly limited to the requirements of each place, and this would of course mean loss of revenue.

277. Arms Act cases numbered 26, against 24 in the previous year.

Arms Act.

A suspicion has arisen that arms and ammunition are imported into Upper Burmah through Chittagong, but so far the enquiries made have not shown that this is really the case. The matter is, however, still under enquiry, and the Commissioner promises a separate report upon it.

It is reported that the hotel license granted to Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, has had the effect of reducing the number of cases of drunkenness in the streets, and the measure has therefore had a beneficial effect.

## 278. CLASS VI.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ... ..	3,931	3,250	6	3,244	2,953	3,186	2,007	3,740	3,354	289
Gya ... ..	560	605	2	603	460	461	417	507	525	70
Shahabad ... ..	501	480	11	469	403	423	368	595	441	156
Muzaffarpore ... ..	1,770	2,238	2	2,236	1,930	2,230	1,437	2,268	1,911	306
Darbhanga ... ..	855	1,098	2	1,096	953	1,082	910	1,041	981	67
Sarun ... ..	522	904	3	901	846	856	604	923	864	63
Chumparan ... ..	172	308	.....	308	363	379	353	423	377	34
Total ... ..	8,311	8,873	26	8,847	7,011	4,617	7,535	9,506	8,463	965

Patna, Gya and Shahabad show a decrease in the number of cases, while the other 4 districts exhibit a marked increase.

The net increase in the division is 536 cases. Nuisance cases supply the major portion of the increase, but it also appears in cases under the Arms Act, Opium Act, and bad livelihood serials.

279. The only district in which there was a decrease in the number of prosecutions was Gya, which had only 74 cases, against 103 in the preceding year. Fifty-six persons were, however, convicted in that district, and no doubt the measures taken were found sufficient, as crime was comparatively well kept in check. In all the other districts the number of prosecutions increased, and in Sarun, where crime has been very satisfactorily dealt with during the year, 96 convictions were obtained out of 126 cases.

There is no reason to believe that this salutary provision of the law was unnecessarily applied anywhere. In Sarun a good many of the cases were instituted against Mughya Domes.

280. Excise cases were 35 fewer than in the previous year, (499 cases against 534), and considering seven districts are concerned the falling off is slight, and opium cases increased by 11. Results were fairly good.

In Chumparan, two Punjabees were caught smuggling 24 seers of opium from the Nepal Terai, artfully concealed in jack fruit. The case was detected by the Special Sub-Inspector at Segowlie, and both the smugglers were convicted.

281. Arms Act cases increased by 37, but they were mostly cases instituted on account of non-renewal of licenses, and there is little to notice under that head.

282. An increase in nuisance cases is attributed generally to increased activity in enforcing sanitation. The Patna district is, however, an exception, and here nuisance cases decreased largely.

It is said that the police neglected their duty with reference to this subject in some portions of the city, and necessary measures have been taken to guard against a recurrence of such neglect in future. The number of cases of this nature reported from Gya is singularly small—only 271—not one-tenth of the number of the cases recorded in Patna, and there is a further decrease on last year's figures, which were 299; but the local authorities appear to be satisfied with what is being done in the matter, and no explanation of these low figures (from such a large town as Gya) has been given.

## 283. CLASS VI.

## BRAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ... ..	671	583	7	576	491	573	498	754	609	145
Bhagulpore ... ..	220	530	3	527	421	572	413	504	424	84
Purneah ... ..	262	190	.....	190	156	86	71	190	166	24
Southal Pergunnahs ... ..	549	422	.....	422	353	363	298	513	441	72
Maidah ... ..	551	459	.....	459	420	441	406	518	467	66
Total ... ..	2,073	2,284	10	2,274	1,860	2,034	1,689	2,575	2,107	466

Bhagulpore shows a very decided increase in the number of its cases under this class—no less than 357; but in other districts, excepting Sonthal Pergunnahs, there is a decrease, and the net divisional increase stands at 151 cases.

The increase in Bhagulpore is in nuisance cases, with also an increase of 38 cases in the bad livelihood serial.

284. Monghyr and Bhagulpore show 15 and 38 more cases respectively under this serial, and in the other districts cases decreased.

Bad livelihood.

In Monghyr results were fairly good and in Bhagulpore bad, being only 34 convictions to 30 acquittals, which is hardly to be wondered at when the duration of a case, 41·6 days, is taken into consideration.

In Purneah a fall of cases from 90 to 20 is probably due to greater care in the institution of cases during the past year, but still results were not very good. As Purneah literally swarms with bad characters, it is, I think, doubtful whether the action taken against them last year was sufficient; and as Dinagepore is now active in the prosecution of such cases, instituting 100 cases last year, or 5 cases to every one instituted in Purneah, there is also the danger that Dinagepore bad characters may find an asylum in Purneah.

One reason for the decrease in the number of bad livelihood cases was that the Magistrate ordered that only the ringleaders or principal men of a gang of bad characters were to be proceeded against, and the smaller fry acting under their orders were to be unmolested.

Fortunately the Commissioner disapproved of this order, and it was withdrawn. Mr. Boames justly remarked—

“ It is of course of the first importance to catch the ringleaders, but if we let off the followers they in their turn will become ringleaders, and legally a man who lets himself be led into bad courses is as much liable to punishment as the man who leads him.”

Added to this, the ringleaders are the men most difficult to catch, and they not unfrequently sit at home at ease and employ subordinates to do the dangerous work.

Practically under this system what have been called the “budmashee sections” would remain inoperative, and my experience of Purneah leads me to believe that if this is to be the case a serious outbreak of crime will almost certainly result.

A return to a more healthy course of action is therefore very desirable.

Excise.

285. Under Excise Laws there was a small increase of 5 cases in the whole division—233 cases against 228 in 1887—and cases under the Opium Act increased by 10 cases, results being good.

In Bhagulpore there was an increase of 8 cases under the Opium Act, which is satisfactory, as it is one of the districts which has hitherto done badly.

286. Cases under the Arms Act fell considerably in numbers in Purneah and Maldah, which is believed to be due to the large number of prosecutions (for not renewing license, &c.) instituted in those districts in the previous year.

287. As regards the marked increase in the number of nuisance cases in Bhagulpore, I have no doubt the Magistrate supplies the true reason for it when he says—

Nuisance cases.

“ I doubt not the increase is due to the fact that the Municipal Commissioners elected an official Chairman in the course of the year, and the police woke up again to their duties.”

288. Class VI.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1889.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ... ..	1,183	1,049	8	1,045	983	990	930	1,092	1,012	71
Pooree ... ..	758	620	5	524	448	480	19	749	588	148
Balasore ... ..	135	121	.....	121	96	102	83	200	97	46
Gurjhat ... ..	68	86	.....	86	81	80	81	329	210	19
Total ... ..	2,134	1,784	8	1,776	1,608	1,658	1,518	2,370	2,007	284



The decrease in cases in this division (358 cases) was under Special Laws, cases under which fell from 568 to 209.

In Cuttack there was a decrease of over 200 cases in the Cantonment Act, and this is accounted for by energetic action in 1887 against breach of pound laws, the deterrent measures then taken having had the desired effect.

In Pooree there was a marked decrease of cases under the Forest Act.

289. It is doubtful whether the action taken under the bad livelihood sections in this division is generally sufficient, and this has been noticed by the Commissioner.

Bad livelihood cases.  
In Cuttack there were only 3 cases taken up during the year, in Pooree 4, in Gurjats 1, and in Balasore 8.

Of the cases in Balasore, 4 were convicted and 4 acquitted, but the district report states that they were all good cases, 4 breaking down in consequence of the evidence having been tampered with.

290. Cases under Excise Laws increased everywhere excepting in Pooree, where decrease was slight, and the total for the division is 328 cases, against 274 in 1887, results, as is usually the case under this serial, being good.

Excise.  
291. No cases under Salt Laws were sent up by the Police after the 1st October on account of Act XII of 1882 being introduced, but notwithstanding this, cognizable cases increased in Cuttack by 34, though there was a falling off of cases in Pooree and Balasore.

Salt cases.  
292. Procedure in Arms Act cases was again very feeble in Balasore, only three cases being sent up during the whole year, with the result that two out of three persons were convicted.

Arms Act.  
The adjoining district of Cuttack did better with 25 cases, and 26 of 27 persons sent up convicted.

293. A decrease of 70 in the number of nuisance cases in Pooree, where sanitary measures are of the highest importance, is not creditable to the police, and the Magistrate records that the decrease was "due to negligence of the Town Police for the greater part of the year." Now that greater vigilance and more persistent action in this matter has been enjoined and insisted on, it is hoped that the Magistrate will have no occasion to repeat his complaint.

Nuisances.  
In Cuttack cases increased, and the action of the police is said to have been satisfactory.

In my opinion activity or supineness on the part of the police in such matters depends very much on the lead given to them by superior officers, and in a large town there should be no great difficulty in enforcing sanitary measures and ensuring the prevention of nuisances if both Magistrate and District Superintendent take a personal interest in the subject and show the subordinate police exactly what is required from them.

#### 294. Class VI. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1887.	Cases reported in 1888.	False cases.	True cases in 1888.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ... ..	217	288	1	297	254	286	244	376	301	72
Leonardnaga ... ..	295	344	2	343	267	316	248	351	271	70
Palamow ... ..	142	193	.....	193	166	193	166	202	175	20
Singbhoom ... ..	184	151	3	151	127	123	110	145	145	43
Manbhoom ... ..	241	254	.....	254	200	183	162	336	268	68
Total ...	1,079	1,243	6	1,237	1,013	1,106	930	1,462	1,160	276

The fluctuations in this division are generally unimportant, and the net increase is 158 cases. The greatest increase was in Hazaribagh (80 cases), and is under the head of nuisance cases.

295. All the districts show increased activity in procedure under the bad livelihood sections, the total number of cases instituted being 133, against only 50 in 1887. Results were exceptionally good in Hazaribagh, 19 persons being convicted out of 21 sent up for trial.

Bad livelihood.



296. The number of offences against excise laws is singularly small in Palamow, where only 5 such cases were brought to light. In addition to these there were 11 cases under the Opium Act, but the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the results obtained do not seem to be very creditable, either to the police or to the excise establishments.

Excise.  
In Manbhoom, too, the cases are strangely few, only 11 cases altogether under Excise and Opium Act

The Commissioner in remarking on the subject says :—

“ I have some difficulty in believing that such offences are as rare as this would indicate, but the subject has not, I know, escaped attention.”

297. A rise in cases under the Arms Act from 37 to 51 in Palamow is said to be due to more vigorous measures being taken against persons neglecting to renew their licenses, and in all the other districts the number of prosecutions decreased, probably owing to this subject having received attention in the previous year.

Arms Act.  
298. The working of the police in Hazaribagh in respect to nuisance cases is said to have improved, which accounts for the increase in the number of cases reported from that district. More energy in this direction seems to have been displayed everywhere, and the number of cases reported in the division rose from 642 to 813.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

299. The number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported by the Railway Police was 3,059, and out of 2,649 persons brought to trial 2,234 were convicted, the percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial being thus slightly better than it was in 1887.

Cognizable cases increased by 114, the increase being chiefly in cases of theft and criminal breach of trust and under the Opium Act.

The Assistant Inspector-General believes that crime was more correctly and faithfully reported during the year than it was in 1887, owing to stringent orders on the subject issued early in the year.

On the East Indian Railway there were only seven heinous cases, *i. e.*, cases the subject of special report, reported during the year. The Eastern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways had only four and two cases respectively. Amongst these is included the case in which some Punjabees were drugged and their money stolen, the druggist being convicted in Burdwan and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, and this case has already been described.

Another case in which a parcel containing one maund of silver was stolen from the parcel godown of the Patna Railway Station has already been made the subject of a special report to Government.

Another case occurred at Mokameh, in which the complainant in the case was robbed by his own servant of currency notes and jewellery said to be valued at Rs. 12,556. The notes, &c., were contained in a canvas bag, which the complainant (on arrival at Mokameh from Monghyr) gave to his servant to keep for him, the result being that the servant absconded with the bag and could not be traced. The value of the notes alone was given at Rs. 9,700, including nine notes for Rs. 1,000 each, but the complainant could not give the numbers of a single note. This case occurred on the 30th October, and was under enquiry at the end of the year. As intimation has just lately been received of the arrest of the thief at Benares, something may yet be done in the case. The other cases were comparatively unimportant, being thefts of money and valuables, which were, for the most part, rendered practicable by the carelessness of the owners.

The police have so far been anything but successful in dealing with these cases.

Twenty-three pick-pocket cases were reported as true, out of which 16 terminated in conviction, the remainder being undetected. In one case a notorious thief, with three previous convictions against him, was arrested at the Howrah Railway Station for theft, and on conviction was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 379 and 75.

300. During the year 194 accidents occurred and 127 persons were killed, 39 of whom were Railway servants: 19 cases of suicide are included in these numbers.

In the only serious case of derailment of a train (goods train) on the East Indian line, which occurred through the carelessness of the driver near Bahawar Station in March 1888, the driver was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the guard to a fine of Rs. 250.

The accidents reported have been more or less petty in their nature, and as any serious case comes under the notice of Government at the time of its occurrence, I follow the practice of previous years in giving no details of the different accidents here.

301. Cases of obstruction reported were 19 in number, and 15 persons were convicted. None of the cases are deserving of special mention.

302. There were 35 cases of spike thefts, three of which occurred on the Tirhoot State Railway. In these three cases three persons were convicted, but convictions cannot be obtained on the East Indian System for the reason reported last year, viz. the continued periodical sales of old spikes by the Company.

303. Only four cases of running train thefts were reported during the year. The decrease in this class of crime is satisfactory. There were only 2 cases on the East Indian line, and unfortunately the thieves remained undetected.

304. Opium cases increased by 30 (38 cases, against 8 in 1887), and 40 persons were convicted out of 41 sent up.

The most important seizure was made at the Mozufferpore Railway Station on the Tirhoot line. The quantity seized was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds, and had been brought from Nepal by one Hunnoman Sahoo, who kept an outstill in the district of Chumparun. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, or in default three months' additional imprisonment.

I am strongly of opinion that much more should be done than is done at present by the *district police* in co-operating with and assisting the Railway Police in watching railway stations, and in noting the arrival and departure of bad characters, and when necessary following them up or notifying their movements by telegraph to the district officers interested; and with a view to effect improvement in the present arrangements in this respect, I have requested the Railway authorities on both lines to allow ingress to the station platforms to certain selected and intelligent men from the district police, who will act in conjunction with the Railway Police, and under orders from the superior officers of that branch of the force. The proposals made have been agreed to by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and there is no reason to believe that any objection to them will be made by the Agent for the East Indian Railway. Measures to effect the object in view will therefore be inaugurated with the least possible delay.

#### NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

305. The subjoined table will show that there has been a net increase of 2,752 cases, almost entirely under class VI and special laws, but particularly under the serials showing "Special laws."

Fluctuation will be noticed (where necessary) under the different classes.

				Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
				1887.	1888.		
Class	I	...	...	8,708	8,556	.....	150
"	II	...	...	88	30	...	8
"	III	...	...	925	955	30	.....
"	IV	...	...	57,093	56,689	.....	404
"	V	...	...	9,404	9,110	.....	294
"	VI	...	...	10,487	11,074	587	.....
Special laws	...	...	...	22,601	25,592	2,991	.....
Total				1,09,254	1,12,006	3,698	858
Net increase				...	...	2,752	

306. CLASS I.—Offences by public servants show an increase of 109 cases, forgery or fraudulently using a forged document (92), and offences connected with rioting, unlawful assembly, affray (58), while the greatest decrease is under offences against public justice (271), and offences relating to weights and measures (114).

307. CLASS IV.—The marked variations in this class are an increase of 1,005 cases under voluntarily causing hurt, and a decrease of 1,415 cases under "Criminal force."

308. CLASS V.—The decrease under this class is mainly under the head of Mischief (simple).

309. CLASS VI.—The only decrease in this class (save 6 cases in offences against religion) is under offences relating to marriage (171 cases), and in the almost general increase shown, the highest rise is in cases of "Criminal intimidation and insult" (375 cases), next in order of increase come cases of "Security for keeping the peace on conviction" (189 cases).

There was a large decrease in these cases reported last year, and it is very satisfactory to find there has been a healthy reaction in favour of enforcing this important and salutary provision of the law.

310. Under special laws the increase is no less than 2,991 cases. In this increase is comprised a large addition to cases under Municipal Act (1,742 cases), an increase of 728 cases under the Pound Act; 236 cases under the Police Act, and an increase under Salt Abkaree and Stamp Acts.

There were also 192 cases instituted under the law for enforcing the registration of births and deaths.

The increase is therefore generally in the right direction, and probably indicates that useful and indeed very necessary laws are gradually being more systematically enforced.

311. The police took up 655 out of 1,907 cases instituted under Chapter VIII(b), Criminal Procedure Code, or 34·3 per cent. of these cases, and they were employed in 2,367 assault cases.

It is not satisfactory to find that the number of these last mentioned cases in which the police were employed increased by 224 during the past year.

312. Four thousand three hundred and six cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable.

The percentage of cases in which police were employed is 5·1, precisely the same as in the previous year.

It is not very heavy, but it might, I think, be considerably reduced if all Magistrates would pay special attention to the subject.

313. The table below will show the percentage of cases in which process was issued in the different districts, and also of persons appearing to persons summoned.

Again this year we find the districts of Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chumparun, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and the Gurjhat Mehals, returning a greater number of persons attending than were actually summoned, and Pooree now appears in the same category.

Purneah and Tipperah are again the worst districts for disregard of process issued, showing the abnormally low percentages of 49·9 and 50 respectively for attendance in obedience to summons. Variations are again considerable as regards the percentage of cases in which process was issued. In Palamow it rose from 47·6 to 80·6; in Balasore from 32·2 to 46·2.

The Balasore percentage is, however, the lowest but one, being only beaten by Pooree with a percentage of 43·2.

DISTRICTS.				Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Burdwan	...	...	...	67·2	84·1
Bancoorah	...	...	...	61·4	98·
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	58·4	76·5
Midnapore	...	...	...	79·9	76·2
Hooghly	...	...	...	85·3	71·8
Howrah	...	...	...	84·1	89·8
Total				75·5	80·5
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
24. Pergunnahs	...	...	...	74·6	83·6
Nuddea	...	...	...	77·8	61·
Jessore	...	...	...	87·0	58·6
Khoolna	...	...	...	72·7	81·4
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	84·3	60·6
Total				79·3	69·0

DISTRICTS.				Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
RAJSHAYE DIVISION.					
Dinagepore	...	...	...	69.3	92.
Rajshaye	...	...	...	68.	82.1
Rungpore	...	...	...	75.8	79.7
Bograh	...	...	...	51.3	81.3
Pubna	...	...	...	68.5	73.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	72.1	107.7
Julpigoree	...	...	...	59.2	98.0
Total	...	...	...	67.5	85.9
DACCA DIVISION.					
Dacca	...	...	...	69.5	61.6
Furreedpore	...	...	...	85.8	60.8
Backergunge	...	...	...	78.4	60.1
Mymensing	...	...	...	88.6	83.8
Total	...	...	...	79.4	68.5
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
Chittagong	...	...	...	60.1	80.2
Noakholly	...	...	...	58.4	62.5
Tipperah	...	...	...	67.5	50.0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	93.5	110.2
Total	...	...	...	63.1	61.9
PATNA DIVISION.					
Patna	...	...	...	77.4	91.4
Gya	...	...	...	79.3	95.9
Shahabad	...	...	...	73.	79.2
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	72.	74.1
Durbhungah	...	...	...	73.9	97.2
Sarun	...	...	...	74.1	95.1
Chumparun	...	...	...	62.1	102.9
Total	...	...	...	73.2	90.5
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.					
Monghyr	...	...	...	73.	81.4
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	82.1	65.1
Purneah	...	...	...	61.9	49.9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	96.6	83.9
Maldah	...	...	...	69.3	89.8
Total	...	...	...	76.2	73.5
ORISSA DIVISION.					
Cuttack	...	...	...	83.	80.9
Pooree	...	...	...	43.2	105.3
Balasore	...	...	...	46.2	87.9
Gurjhats	...	...	...	84.1	105.2
Total	...	...	...	62.9	86.9
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	84.1	89.3
Lohardugga	...	...	...	71.6	100.
Palamow	...	...	...	80.6	72.2
Singbhoom	...	...	...	69.7	90.3
Manbhoom	...	...	...	95.8	100.4
Total	...	...	...	81.9	95.3
GRAND TOTAL				73.9	77.8

314.

**BURDWAN DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	3,431	3,959	3,061	3,143	2,645	1,400	840	71
Bancoorah	1,227	1,237	636	783	708	400	337	23
Meerbhoom	1,875	1,806	1,055	1,504	1,151	628	456	4
Midnapore	4,571	4,495	3,594	4,092	3,807	1,917	1,808	74
Hooghly	4,865	4,011	3,440	4,200	3,016	1,811	614	75
Howrah	3,164	4,089	3,442	4,155	3,731	2,431	770	83
Total	18,013	19,626	14,837	18,777	15,121	8,683	4,421	290

The increase is most marked in Howrah, while Hooghly on the other hand, shows a considerable decrease in the number of its cases. The increase in Howrah was under special laws, and chiefly under the Bengal Municipal Act, and it is worthy of note that the police are said to have been employed in 40 cases only out of the 4,089 instituted, i.e., about 1 per cent. The District Superintendent of Hooghly appears to believe that non-cognizable crime has decreased in his district owing to people having become wise in their generation, and they in consequence refrain from having recourse to the courts to settle their petty disputes. The Commissioner, however, is sceptical on the subject, and (no doubt correctly) considers that these halcyon days have not yet arrived. Other reports put forward no particular theories as to increase and decrease of crime.

315. It is hardly satisfactory to find that in Burdwan the police were employed to enquire in 114 cases against only 62 in the previous year.

316.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs ... ..	5,257	5,575	4,161	4,984	4,171	2,805	1,057	35
Nuddea ... ..	3,410	3,246	2,559	3,140	1,920	1,107	673	10
Jessore ... ..	3,831	3,612	3,146	4,376	2,508	1,294	903	149
Khulna ... ..	1,583	1,064	1,210	1,540	1,247	675	380	88
Moorshedabad ... ..	2,812	2,072	2,254	2,633	1,626	893	515	47
Total ... ..	16,903	16,509	13,330	16,733	11,571	6,774	3,539	368

The most noticeable variations are an increase of 318 cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, and a decrease of 219 cases in Jessore.

In the 24-Pergunnahs there has been more activity in taking action under special laws, and in Jessore the decrease is chiefly apparent under the serials for "Offences against public justice" and "Criminal force."

The reports are unanimous in stating that there was no undue use made of police agency in the investigation of these cases throughout the year, and the Commissioner sums up in this matter by stating:—"The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 857 or 5 per cent. against 1,024 or 6 per cent. in 1887." This is, I think, satisfactory.

317.

#### RAJSHAYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinapore ... ..	2,100	1,946	1,350	1,370	1,261	632	426	64
Rajshaye ... ..	1,047	1,647	1,121	1,610	1,484	804	461	16
Rangpore ... ..	1,714	1,826	1,385	1,594	1,272	550	523	23
Bogra ... ..	1,382	1,185	609	754	636	232	246	53
Pubna ... ..	1,851	2,319	1,590	2,198	1,605	814	683	75
Darjeeling ... ..	674	690	494	580	625	405	171	11
Jalpigoree ... ..	753	756	448	679	672	337	268	14
Total ... ..	9,661	10,369	7,001	8,785	7,555	3,923	2,810	256

Excepting an increase of 560 cases in Rajshaye, an increase of 368 cases in Pubna, and a decrease of 197 cases in Bogra, the other fluctuations in districts are hardly worthy of notice, and the net increase in the division is 708 cases.

In Rajshaye the heaviest increase was in class IV under "Criminal force" and there was also an increase under "Special and Local laws." The rise in cases of "Criminal force" has not been explained, but in regard to the increase of non-cognizable cases generally, the District Superintendent says that he believes it to be "due to the increasing litigiousness of the people, and their growing desire to have their cases tried in the regular courts in preference to before local zemindars."

In Pubna the increase was mainly under class VI, and includes a large number of cases instituted under Chapter VIII(a), Criminal Procedure Code.

318. With reference to the question of the employment of Police in these cases, the Commissioner remarks—

“The Police do not appear to have been unduly employed in non-cognizable cases. Bogra shows remarkably low figures, being 3 against 30.”

That is to say, only 3 non-cognizable cases were referred to the Police (by the Magistrate) for enquiry during the year. It is evident that cases taken up by the Police and enquired into and afterwards transferred to non-cognizable are altogether excluded.

Pubna, on the other hand, shows 252 non-cognizable cases enquired into by the Police, but this includes all cases charged under cognizable sections, but transferred to non-cognizable sections by the orders of the Magistrate.

Here we have totally different procedure in the same division with reference to returning these cases, and it is clear that the procedure varies everywhere. It is therefore advisable that some clear rule on the subject should be laid down.

My own opinion is that the Bogra procedure in the matter is correct, and that cases originally taken up as cognizable, but subsequently shown as non-cognizable, should be excluded.

319. We of course show the number of these cases separately, but as regards the important question as to whether the Police have been unduly employed in the investigation of non-cognizable crime or not, what we want to know is, how many pure and simple cases of non-cognizable crime are referred by the Magistrate to the Police for enquiry.

If the Police choose to take up cases which are non-cognizable under the mistaken impression that they are cognizable, it is clearly not the fault of the Magistrates, and Magistrates cannot be blamed for the police taking up unnecessary enquiries, or even enquiries undertaken in good faith, but under erroneous impressions.

What we are desirous of ascertaining is whether an *undue use* of Police agency has been made in the enquiry into non-cognizable crime, and this will be best shown by the exclusion of cases subsequently transferred to non-cognizable, and only reporting the number of *bona fide* non-cognizable cases referred by the Magistrate to the Police for enquiry, as Bogra, Hooghly, and many other districts have done.

At any rate we must have uniform procedure in the matter of reporting on this subject, and this we certainly have not got at present.

320.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca ... ..	4,715	5,539	3,852	4,226	2,607	1,276	1,148	100
Furreedpore ... ..	4,123	4,373	3,766	4,065	3,019	1,775	1,029	166
Backergunge ... ..	3,054	3,375	2,649	3,055	2,112	1,185	735	41
Mymensing ... ..	3,941	3,465	2,806	3,209	2,851	1,400	1,212	118
Total ... ..	15,837	16,752	13,153	15,455	10,589	5,720	4,123	429

The net increase in this Division is 715 cases. Mymensing is the only district returning fewer cases, and here the fall is 676.

Dacca, on the other hand, records an increase of 824 cases, which is almost entirely under class IV, serial 15, “Criminal force.” The reason for the extraordinary increase in cases of this nature is believed by the Magistrate to be “due to a greater recourse being had to the courts in petty cases, the people having been on the whole better off than usual, and so better able to prosecute such cases.”

In Mymensing the fall is in cases of “Offences against public justice,” “Criminal force,” and under “Special laws,” and under this latter heading

the falling off is in cases under the Cattle-Trespass Act. No theory is advanced to account for the decrease.

321. The number of cases enquired into by Police has fallen in all the districts except in Mymensing. In that district 247 cases were enquired into against 199 in the previous year, and, with a marked decrease in cases, one might reasonably have expected to find a corresponding reduction in the number of cases in which the Police were employed, whereas the percentage has increased, and is now 7·5, which seems objectionably high.

It is even higher in Furreedpore, (over 8 per cent.), and the Commissioner in noticing the subject says:—"The Magistrates of Furreedpore appear to employ the agency of the Police to a much larger extent than they should." He promises to direct the attention of the Magistrate to the matter.

322.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ... ..	3,131	2,957	1,778	2,240	1,798	669	907	75
Noakhally ... ..	3,529	3,069	1,794	1,967	1,231	521	883	32
Tipperah ... ..	4,443	4,681	3,160	4,616	2,010	1,109	755	15
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	65	93	87	117	129	65	47	2
Total ... ..	11,409	10,800	6,819	8,340	5,168	2,364	2,132	154

The decrease in this Division occurs in Noakhally and Chittagong. In the former district it is under "Special laws," and in the latter under class IV, "Criminal force."

The decrease in Noakhally cannot be considered satisfactory, as it was mainly in cases under the Pound and Stamp Acts, and the Commissioner has called for a proper explanation in the matter.

The decrease in cases of "criminal force" in Chittagong is ascribed to "greater discrimination in the entertainment of petty complaints in 1888 than had been used in the previous year." If this is the true reason, it is of course a satisfactory one, on the assumption that complainants were referred to the Magistrates for redress if they wished to take the matter further.

323. Tipperah returns 313 as the number of cases in which the Police were employed to enquire, and the Officiating Commissioner remarks that it appears to be unnecessarily large. It appears, however, that out of this number 154 cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable, and 16 cases were enquired into under Chapter VIII (a), Criminal Procedure Code.

This leaves 143 cases only, so that the Police were only employed in a little over 3 per cent. of the cases reported, supposing the cases they took up *suo motu* are excluded.

324.

## PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna ... ..	2,611	2,248	1,741	2,411	2,203	1,212	888	26
Gya ... ..	2,040	2,766	2,187	2,474	2,378	1,632	571	37
Shahabad ... ..	2,611	2,632	1,922	3,292	2,610	978	1,225	50
Mozufferpore ... ..	2,004	1,773	1,278	2,369	1,711	797	798	32
Durbhanga ... ..	2,505	2,776	2,054	2,594	2,522	1,039	497	16
Saran ... ..	3,021	3,448	2,568	4,052	3,806	1,676	2,007	64
Chumpanan ... ..	2,119	2,540	1,579	1,889	1,945	642	887	24
Total ... ..	17,030	18,173	13,319	19,025	17,227	8,806	6,963	249

Patna and Mozufferpore are the only districts showing decrease in cases, the other districts showing an increase varying from 21 cases in Shahabad to 707 in Gya.

The greatest increase in Gya is under "Special laws," and is mainly under the "Cattle-Trespass Act" and "Municipal Act."

Breaches of the Municipal Act appear to have been very little checked in former years, so that an increase in cases under that Act is probably no matter for regret.

In Patna and Mozufferpore the decrease was under "Special laws," but it is not fully accounted for in the district reports.

325. In Durbhanga the number of cases referred to the Police for enquiry is given as 10 only : and the Magistrate remarks—

"At head-quarters I allow no cases to be referred to the Police without my counter-signature, and I find this acts as a most wholesome deterrent against unnecessarily employing the Police on duties which the Magistrates have no right or occasion to shift from their own shoulders."

I know that some other Magistrates also adopt this procedure, and it would be well if it were generally followed.

In the Mozufferpore report it is stated that the Police were employed to investigate 141 cases, making the percentage of non-cognizable cases enquired into 7·9.

The District Superintendent, however, adds that 87 of these cases were in the first instance taken up by the Police on cognizable charges, and were after enquiry reported as non cognizable in Form C. The Magistrate (Mr. Bolton) makes this marginal remark.

"These 87 cases ought properly to be excluded, if under this head should be given only cases in which the Police were ordered to investigate."

Mr. Bolton's view is, I consider, the correct one, and is in accordance with my views expressed in a former paragraph.

On the whole, it does not appear that undue use of Police agency was ordered in the several districts of this Division, but the reports are not all of them sufficiently explicit on the subject.

326.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1897.	1898.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr ... ..	2,610	2,106	1,530	2,610	2,052	1,033	723	104
Bhagulpore ... ..	2,405	2,095	2,213	2,805	1,824	1,070	629	56
Purneah ... ..	2,290	2,388	1,350	1,810	905	420	333	42
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	2,763	2,494	2,160	2,800	2,324	1,134	833	94
Maldah ... ..	594	1,222	848	1,230	1,106	512	400	41
Total ... ..	10,668	10,905	8,310	11,164	8,213	4,203	2,978	337

Maldah exhibits a heavy increase in the number of its cases, Bhagulpore and Purneah also showing increase, though much less marked, while in Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs there is a falling off.

In Maldah there was a considerable increase under heading "Criminal force" which has not been explained, and also an increase in "Simple mischief" cases and under "Special laws." Under this latter head a number of prosecutions were instituted under the Act for the registration of births and deaths, which were no doubt much required, as only one such prosecution was instituted in the preceding year.

In Bhagulpore the increase was in cases under the Municipal Act and bye-laws, and more energetic action in such matters appears to have been very much needed.

Decrease in cases in Monghyr is considered to be due to the scarcity of the season, unnecessary litigation being too expensive a luxury to be indulged in in consequence.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs report affords no explanation of the decrease in cases there, and it is, as I have before remarked, a very imperfect one.

327. The Police in this Division do not seem to have been unnecessarily employed in the investigation of these non-cognizable cases.



328.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack ... ..	2,849	2,704	2,218	2,956	2,303	1,013	606	58
Pooree ... ..	1,261	1,188	513	633	667	315	248	15
Balasore ... ..	1,722	1,816	840	1,101	908	631	115	21
Gurjhat ... ..	104	101	85	286	301	70	73	3
Total ... ..	5,920	5,807	3,656	4,976	4,329	1,929	1,043	94

In this Division the variation is inconsiderable everywhere, and Balasore is the only district which shows an increase.

This increase is chiefly under "Special laws." The only point which calls for notice in the various district reports is regarding the difference of practice in this Division in the matter of employment of the Police to investigate non-cognizable crime. The Pooree report shows that the Police were employed in two cases only, while in Cuttack the number of cases which the Police were called upon to take up is given at 241.

I suppose that this includes cognizable cases transferred to non-cognizable, but the number of such cases is not given, and it is evident that procedure in the different districts varies considerably.

As, however, the Commissioner has noticed and taken up the subject, I have no reason to doubt it will be properly attended to, and that necessary orders will be given.

329.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888.		Summoned.	Actually appeared before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazarceebagh ... ..	759	661	556	768	686	363	301	16
Loharduggah ... ..	916	847	607	862	862	347	431	29
Palamow ... ..	254	233	188	263	190	70	1	5
Singhbhoon ... ..	304	364	254	342	309	181	78	12
Manbhoom ... ..	594	860	824	1,094	1,612	750	22	40
Total ... ..	2,827	2,965	2,429	3,339	3,659	1,714	833	111

The fluctuations in this Division are not of any great importance.

In Manbhoom the increase is chiefly under class I, "Offences against public justice," and is explained in the Commissioner's report. He says—

"Nearly three-quarters of the increase in non-cognizable cases arises from prosecutions for disobedience of process. Probably when it is thoroughly well known that the orders of the Courts must be complied with, the necessity for these prosecutions will disappear. In the past year the effect they have had in shortening the duration of cases has been very marked."

330. I can find nothing in the Manbhoom report to show how far the Police were employed in enquiring into non-cognizable crime, and the report from the District Superintendent of Police, Loharduggah, is also silent on this important point. Information on this head should invariably be given.

The Deputy Commissioner of Loharduggah partially supplies the omission, and states—

"There was no undue use of the Police in the enquiry of non-cognizable cases."

It would certainly have been more satisfactory had some detailed information on the matter been given, according to custom and requirement. In the other districts of the Division, Police agency appears to have been but sparingly used.

331.

## REMANDS.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1898.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1897.	REMARKS.	
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	784	202	151	103	70	53	38	31	22	53.6	40.5	54 A forms pending	
		Bankura ...	283	73	39	56	25	21	24	23	22	39.5	31.8		
		Reerbhoom ...	500	247	101	61	33	24	12	10	4	72	53.4	19 A " ditto.	
		Midnapore ...	892	353	193	134	86	37	31	20	28	61.9	55.3		
		Hooghly ...	1,688	1,000	206	154	89	61	36	21	34	74.4	71.4	33 A " ditto.	
	Howrah ...	2,636	2,200	179	76	66	30	17	14	21	90.5	88.3	24 A " ditto.		
	Total ...	6,839	4,104	1,019	534	369	230	158	119	135	74.9	69.6	121 A forms pending.		
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,405	1,400	401	246	122	82	33	14	23	77.3	71.2	25 A forms pending.	
		Nudda ...	656	224	109	113	58	31	17	15	27	59.9	59.2		
		Jessore ...	560	110	112	91	72	40	43	43	34	39.6	52.9	15 A " ditto.	
		Khulna ...	845	183	125	113	66	66	50	41	138	56.4	36.8	63 A " ditto.	
		Moorshedabad ...	1,076	679	101	135	61	40	32	17	20	71.6	52.9		
	Total ...	5,541	2,566	998	698	379	261	176	130	241	64.1	58.7	103 A forms pending.		
	Rajshahy	Dinapore ...	565	77	87	95	73	65	41	35	92	29.2	52.9	20 A forms pending.	
		Rajshahy ...	741	100	109	128	86	92	24	17	35	49.2	47.0	31 A " ditto.	
		Rungpore ...	820	196	108	165	106	55	44	14	32	47.2	47.9	10 A " ditto.	
		Bogra ...	380	79	84	69	41	32	23	19	23	42.8	40.7		
		Pubna ...	589	83	118	74	66	67	50	33	69	34.1	42.3	6 A " ditto.	
Darjeeling ...	607	342	187	62	28	10	15	5	3	78.9	90.8				
Jalpigore ...	327	79	65	69	34	22	17	12	20	44	35.6				
Total ...	4,038	1,022	880	642	463	322	218	135	283	47.2	51.7	67 A forms pending.			
Dacca	Dacca ...	705	220	142	94	75	44	43	10	22	51.3	39.6	55 A forms pending.		
	Furzedpore ...	632	50	112	88	108	75	45	30	124	25.6	30.7			
	Backergunge ...	818	188	164	159	110	73	40	30	45	39.3	44.3	36 A " ditto.		
	Mymensingh ...	1,021	187	204	155	129	90	73	32	75	38.2	40.1	70 A " ditto.		
	Total ...	3,176	615	622	405	423	282	207	102	200	38.0	39.3	165 A forms ditto.		
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	423	109	102	71	54	23	28	11	3	49.8	40.8	22 A forms pending.		
	Northally ...	207	66	40	41	33	21	18	18	20	39.7	29.3	10 A " ditto.		
	Tipperah ...	681	181	150	92	70	49	35	21	35	48.6	45.1			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	42	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	95.6	49 A " ditto.		
	Total ...	1,413	396	294	204	157	93	81	50	58	48.6	41.8	80 A forms pending.		
Total of Bengal	21,007	8,693	3,319	2,623	1,790	1,188	839	530	983	59.5	57.0	530 A forms pending.			
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna ...	863	155	201	173	123	56	43	42	70	41.2	39.2		
		Gya ...	1,112	290	294	199	163	87	47	38	54	47.1	42.1		
		Shahabad ...	1,092	156	226	204	166	105	79	42	73	34.9	39.8	51 A forms pending	
		Muzafferpore ...	761	307	152	101	60	46	25	15	21	60.3	60.7	24 A " ditto.	
		Darbhanga ...	663	159	140	100	89	50	30	18	48	46.1	54.9	25 A " ditto.	
		Saran ...	913	325	228	148	87	54	32	24	15	60.5	51.1		
		Chumpran ...	845	261	231	135	101	42	16	15	14	58.2	50.2	30 A " ditto.	
		Total ...	6,254	1,503	1,481	1,060	785	440	272	194	295	49.1	49.5	134 A forms pending.	
	Bhagul-pore.	Monghyr ...	1,143	182	235	183	135	96	73	62	117	36.4	35.9	70 A forms pending.	
		Bhagulpore ...	950	210	213	147	110	83	61	29	67	45.1	43.6	33 A " ditto.	
		Burneah ...	597	101	143	120	64	48	48	17	56	40.8	37.2		
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	645	173	177	80	43	23	21	7	17	64.2	68.2	4 A " ditto.	
		Malduh ...	460	64	143	91	54	37	24	18	10	45	62.0	19 A " ditto.	
	Total ...	3,095	730	911	621	415	287	217	123	257	44.5	47.8	128 A forms pending.		
	Total of Behar	9,949	2,329	2,392	1,681	1,200	727	489	317	562	47.4	48.9	262 A forms pending.		
	ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,002	314	228	112	113	76	51	35	73	54	61.4	
			Pooree ...	812	234	197	158	85	53	34	23	38	51.8	53.1	13 A forms pending.
			Balasore ...	359	103	95	37	45	31	11	6	18	55.1	51.7	
Gurjhat ...			287	61	89	62	36	17	14	3	5	52.2	58.8		
Total ...			2,460	702	600	369	279	177	110	67	134	53.3	59.9	15 A forms pending.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nag-pore.	Hazareebagh ...	713	205	163	109	95	53	25	18	45	51.6	55.1		
		Lohardugga ...	459	24	91	54	67	47	30	20	81	25	44.9		
		Palamow ...	350	161	92	40	15	9	16	8	19	60.4	52.9	36 A forms pending.	
		Singbhoom ...	371	133	78	48	38	20	12	11	21	54.8	56.3	16 A " ditto.	
		Manbhoom ...	407	139	124	76	27	13	13	7	9	64.6	41.2		
Total ...	2,300	662	533	327	236	141	96	73	175	52.1	44.1	52 A forms pending.			
GRAND TOTAL	35,716	12,380	7,358	5,000	3,505	2,283	1,534	993	1,844	55.2	54.5	863 A forms pending.			
Percentage ...	.....	34.6	20.6	13.9	9.8	6.4	4.3	2.7	5.1	...	...				

The above table shows remands arranged divisionally, and is made out according to the usual form.

The returns show a slight improvement as regards the number of cases decided on the first two hearings; but, on the other hand, the number of cases remanded more than 6 times has risen from 1,640 to 1,844, which is quite out of proportion to the excess in the number of A Forms submitted, i.e., 363.

This last year there were only three districts in which one-third of the cases sent up in A Form were not disposed of on the first two hearings—Lohardugga, Furreedpore, and Dinagepore.

In Howrah, Darjeeling, 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom and Palamow, more than two-thirds of the cases sent up in A Form were finally disposed of in the first two hearings.

The Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions, are the only ones in which the work improved all round, and Bancoorah, the worst district in Burdwan, still shows considerable improvement on the working for 1887.

Lohardugga is the district which now furnishes the most unfavourable return, though Furreedpore runs it very close.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga in accounting for the unsatisfactory work in his district, complains that the district was “under-officered for the greater portion of the year, a fact brought to the notice of Government more than once.” The Commissioner admits this to be true, but still considers the explanation unsatisfactory, and remarks that “it is manifest that the Subordinate Magistrates have been procrastinating, and that they have not been adequately supervised.”

To show that this stricture is well deserved, it is only necessary to mention that though there were 292 nuisance and Arms Act cases, only 24 cases of all kinds were disposed of at the first hearing, and only 283 were disposed of after fewer than five remands. The Commissioner winds up his remarks by promising to take an early opportunity of looking personally into the matter.

Dilatory work in this respect in Furreedpore is said to have been due to frequent changes of officers and paucity of officers in that district, and upon this the Commissioner remarks that though at one time Furreedpore was short of officers, that was not in itself sufficient to account for the very large number of remands, or the very small number of cases decided on the first hearing. As regards the falling off in Dinagepore, the Magistrate observes:—“It is difficult to keep remands down in this district, where so many of the criminals are strangers, whose antecedents are not easy to ascertain.”

The explanation given is entitled to due weight, and I know from a recent inspection of the district, that the Magistrate looks to the subject himself, and periodically scrutinizes the case-books with a view to checking unnecessary remands. Still the percentage of cases disposed of on the first two hearings is abnormally low.

I have no doubt, however, that it will rise considerably during the current year, as the attention the Magistrate is now giving to the subject must produce the desired effect in the long run.

In many other districts besides Dinagepore Magistrates now call for the case-books of Subordinate Magistrates at stated intervals, once a week, or once a month, and satisfy themselves that remands are not unduly or unnecessarily granted, taking notice of the matter where the contrary is found to be the case; and if this procedure were adopted generally, a very decided improvement in the provincial returns would soon follow.

Under some such system as this, Subordinate Magistrates would not remain entirely unchecked, as appears to have been the case in Lohardugga.

### 332. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 107, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

As ordered by Government in paragraph 25 of the Resolution on the report for 1887, a return has been furnished from all districts showing proceedings taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and it is evident that increased attention has been paid to this subject during the past year. I give below the number of cases instituted in each Division:—

						Cases.
Burdwan	Division	...	...	...	...	312
Presidency	ditto	...	...	...	...	219
Rajshaye	ditto	...	...	...	...	75
Dacca	ditto	...	...	...	...	918
Chittagong	ditto	...	...	...	...	217
Patna	ditto	...	...	...	...	161
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	174
Orissa	ditto	...	...	...	...	17
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	63
Total						2,156

As this is the first year in which these figures have been given separately, no comparison can be made with previous years; and having already remarked on the apparent adequacy or inadequacy of the measures taken under the provisions of this section in considering the subject of rioting and unlawful assembly, I need not enter into further details here.

It will be seen that cases were most freely instituted in the Dacca, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, and there can be little doubt that these were the Divisions in which they were most required.

333.

## RE-CONVICTIONS.

Commissioners' Division.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven or more previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan ... ..	155	114	20	14	3	4	.....	.....
Presidency ... ..	153	104	32	14	1	1	.....	.....
Rajshahye ... ..	121	85	30	5	1	1	.....	.....
Dacca ... ..	138	101	25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ... ..	50	31	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Patna ... ..	461	367	105	32	11	5	.....	.....
Rhagulpore ... ..	205	102	54	12	5	.....	.....	.....
Orissa ... ..	176	117	42	12	4	1	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore .. ..	129	93	20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,046	1,147	347	108	26	15	5	.....

The number of re-convictions has risen from 1,451 in 1887 to 1,646 in the past year, and even allowing for the increase in crime, the advance made is, I consider, satisfactory.

The careful and increased attention which has been paid to this subject during the past few years is now beginning to bear fruit, and I believe the operations for the current year will manifest a considerable further improvement.

Indices to the District Conviction Registers for sub-divisions have either been already supplied, or are now being supplied to all Sub-divisional Court Sub-inspectors (agreeably to the orders of Government), and these indices will greatly help us in the identification of persons previously convicted, and considerably lessen the chances of old offenders evading recognition.

Three Divisions show a falling off on last year's figures—Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong, but in the two last the decrease is slight, while in all the other Divisions steady improvement is visible.

Patna, which last year took second place, is now the best district with 97 re-convictions, though Monghyr takes a good second place with 93; Gya also shows well with 85.

The quarterly returns of persons re-convicted are very carefully scrutinized on receipt, and instances of apparently inadequate punishments are at once brought to the notice of Commissioners of Divisions, who take whatever action appears to be necessary under the circumstances. In consequence of this system, which works well, there is no necessity to bring inadequate sentences to the notice of Government.

Instances of inadequate punishment have been comparatively rare during the past year, and as regards cases committed to the Sessions, I am glad to think that there is some inclination on the part of Judges generally to be more severe in the sentences passed on men several times previously convicted. Many exemplary and deterrent sentences were passed during the year, comparing, I think, favourably with sentences passed in former years. I confess I should like to see a few more sentences of transportation for life. I believe there was only one during the year, passed by the Sessions Judge of Rajshahye on one Rajah Sha, who was convicted for the sixth time, and has at last got his deserts.

334.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

During the year under review 196 criminals were photographed, of whom 41 were Burwars, 8 poisoners, 125 Mughya Domes, 8 railway pick-pockets, and 14 miscellaneous.

Eight criminals were identified by the help of photographs, all of them being Burwars.

Comparing this with the work done in previous years, it will be seen that we are gradually making greater use of the means and appliances placed at our disposal for photographing criminals, and I am of opinion that they may be still further and more extensively utilized with great advantage.

335.

#### CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Gonda Burwars have given us the usual amount of trouble during the year, but they have been sent back to their district on every possible occasion, some of them being deported under special orders obtained from the Government of India, and others by Magistrates acting under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, has lately consented to send down a few smart detectives from Gonda for the purpose of recognizing Burwars in the districts most frequented by these notorious thieves, and some of these detectives are now at work in Rungpore and Dinagepore.

Already a number of Burwars have been recognized, and orders for their deportation to Gonda have been passed.

This measure can hardly fail to have a very good effect.

The influx of up-country men and members of criminal tribes from the North-Western Provinces appears to be increasing yearly, and is now a source of no little anxiety.

Rungpore and Dinagepore appear to be the districts most afflicted. The Magistrate of Rungpore writes on this subject as follows:—

"The district was as usual overrun by up-country coolies, gipsies and beggars, during the cold weather. To this curse it is exposed by its accessibility by rail and river, and the wealth and cowardice of the people. Many of the burglaries were the work of these pests, and it would be well if some means were devised for checking the annual invasion."

Kapurias from Fattehpore, well known in the North-Western Provinces as being a notoriously criminal class, have, during the past year, visited Lower Bengal in considerable numbers, although hitherto but little known in Bengal. We have been in communication with the District Superintendent of Police, Fattehpore, regarding these men, but have hitherto not been able to extract much information about them, and it will therefore be necessary to address the Inspector-General of Police on the subject.

The "annual invasion," as the Magistrate of Rungpore calls it, is becoming so formidable, and these up-country bad characters now come in such large gangs, that it may not improbably become necessary before long to ask the Government to take some action in the matter under the provisions of Act III of 1864.

The Tutiah Mussulmans of Midnapore, mentioned in last year's report, have given us less trouble than usual during 1887, and it has not been found necessary to take any further decided steps against them.

The report on the Mughya Domes will, as usual, be submitted by the local officers.

336.

#### CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

As regards the conduct of the police during the year, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division writes as follows:—

"As regards the conduct of the police, I cannot express myself favourably, although there has been some sign of improvement during the year."

The Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong has the following observation on the subject:—

"On the whole the conduct of the police seems to have been good during the year under report."

I cannot find that any of the other Commissioners make any special remarks on this subject:—

I quote some remarks made by the Magistrate of Durbhangah on this point, because to a great extent I agree with him in the conclusion at which he arrives. He says:—

"The force has shown no detective ability, but it has, I consider, plodded on in the usual line as well as it can be expected to do."

"Ill-paid, discredited, drawn from the classes of small education, and subjected to every possible temptation in a country where no case, however true, is not liable to be upset by bribery, perjury, or the instinct of exaggeration, the force cannot be expected to attain better results."

Many of the evils complained of, and no small portion of the temptations, would be removed if the force could be paid on a more liberal scale, and there can, I think, be no doubt that the great majority of investigating officers and the greater portion of the rank and file of our present police are insufficiently remunerated for the work which they have to perform. We cannot under present circumstances pick and choose our men, and the ranks have to be filled somehow.

Some effort is now being made to meet this difficulty, and it is a difficulty which must be faced and removed sooner or later. It is unnecessary to dilate further on the subject, as I know that Government is fully alive to the situation.

As it is, we can but do our best under very discouraging circumstances. I have no reason to believe that the force generally has deteriorated in any way during the past year. On the contrary I think there are signs of improvement. In conclusion, I have to thank the great majority of the officers for a considerable amount of good work done, in spite of the poorness of the materials they have had to work with.

W. KNYVETT, *Colonel,*

*Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.*

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 2nd July 1889.* }



## APPENDICES.



## Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ... .. 117 ... .. 119, 119 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ... ..	140	1	.....	7	115	65	90	56.5
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	19	.....	.....	1	10	7	73.0	43.7
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	471	3	0	17	380	301	83.6	77.9
6	143 to 153, 157, 159 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	2,532	13	46	251	1,080	1,268	70.5	63.0
7	110, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	40	.....	1	5	37	35	92.0	67.5
		Total ...	3,205	17	56	281	2,534	1,664	86.7	65.6
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8	302, 363, 306 ... ..	Murder { by thugs ... .. " dacoits ... .. " robbers ... .. " poison ... ..	..... 2 10 14	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... 1 6 8	..... 3 1	..... 80 23.3	..... 50 12.5
9	307 ... ..	Other murders ... ..	270	.....	4	61	181	62	93.9	34.2
10	304, 308 ... ..	Attempted murder ... ..	63	.....	.....	11	40	16	55.2	40
11	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	290	.....	5	35	203	101	67.2	49.7
12	370 ... ..	Rape ... ..	203	.....	4	9	69	30	88.4	50.3
13	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	64	.....	1	5	51	17	90.7	33.3
14	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	95	.....	2	7	64	51	92.7	70.6
15	365, 366, 369 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	399	.....	.....	5	306	237	98.4	77.4
16	320, 331, 343 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	100	100
17	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	929	65	15	58	711	497	81.3	69.9
18	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	34	.....	2	2	18	6	88.8	33.3
19	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	32	.....	2	7	28	10	82.0	35.7
20	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	1,181	65	25	57	847	342	69.4	45.1
21	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	340	2	3	15	197	71	64.7	37.5
22	316 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	121	1	5	0	73	18	57.9	24.6
23	372, 373 ... ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	16	.....	.....	.....	9	4	87.5	44.4
24	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	1,518	9	10	42	744	420	74.0	58.4
26	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	73	.....	1	6	64	39	93.2	59.3
		Total ...	5,165	142	87	329	3,651	1,908	79.4	53.0
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.								
27	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	171	.....	12	20	71	34	91.8	47.8
28	300, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
29	304, 397, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... .. " by other means ... .. " in dwelling-house ... .. " on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	24 27 23 171	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	14 10 9 86	8 7 1 92.5	90 73.8 92.5	57.1 70 11.1
30	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	1,170	4	30	43	517	285	85.9	55.1
31	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	675	15	12	32	408	228	85.8	56.7
32	454, 455, 457, 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	24,019	2,945	274	150	2,055	1,340	86.1	65.2
33	440 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	310	7	8	6	207	133	91	64.2
34	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	6	.....	.....	.....	5	3	100	60
35	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	5	.....	.....	.....	8	2	80	60.6
		Total ...	26,003	2,971	331	259	3,380	2,069	86.2	61.8
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.								
36	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	2,700	40	47	97	1,552	468	51.1	30
37	346, 357 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	56	.....	.....	4	46	35	80.2	76
38	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	60	.....
		Total ...	2,761	40	47	101	1,600	501	51.8	31.3

## MENT A.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888.

CASES.										PERSONS.						
Investigated by Police.				Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 21.
<i>Suo motu.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to inquire.	a	b	c.	a				b	Arrested by Police.			Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
118	8	...	62	14	6	40.2	59.4	0	.....	.....	9	.....	146	23	177	
72	2	...	6	6	2	42.8	50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	11	34	
308	6	...	259	64	24	64.1	79.6	26	.....	.....	24	.....	534	135	669	
1,913	205	2	1,083	564	253	52.8	65.7	269	3	6	1,192	.....	9,113	1,753	12,090	
37	1	...	24	11	4	65.1	68.5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	63	8	69	
2,408	222	2	1,434	690	289	54.4	67.5	333	3	6	1,234	.....	9,497	1,931	13,062	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
244	8	.....	61	113	61	23.8	35	27	.....	.....	89	.....	430	8	534	
59	1	.....	16	22	11	26.6	42.1	15	.....	.....	10	.....	63	7	80	
277	10	.....	100	100	57	34.8	50	33	.....	.....	64	.....	569	20	659	
174	9	.....	81	69	6	16.3	33.7	84	.....	.....	15	.....	121	25	161	
65	6	.....	16	32	1	26.6	33.3	11	.....	.....	6	.....	49	8	63	
89	1	.....	49	12	9	54.4	80.3	1	.....	.....	7	.....	73	7	57	
389	3	1	236	68	8	60	77.6	20	.....	.....	8	.....	339	8	354	
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	33.3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
738	29	2	450	183	69	56.5	71.2	43	.....	.....	127	.....	1,163	109	1,480	
31	1	.....	6	12	2	18.7	33.3	6	.....	.....	3	.....	23	.....	26	
15	3	.....	6	12	1	33.3	33.3	7	.....	.....	21	.....	30	23	80	
787	85	14	307	327	46	36.7	44.4	47	15	8	66	.....	954	303	1,323	
176	52	.....	62	77	18	27.1	44.6	50	1	.....	26	.....	336	133	466	
66	7	.....	11	29	10	15	27.5	19	.....	.....	16	.....	83	47	146	
0	5	.....	4	4	3	28.5	50	1	.....	.....	.....	3	20	1	30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
718	54	3	331	230	49	42.5	59	153	2	.....	77	.....	1,150	378	1,600	
67	2	.....	37	24	5	53.6	60.6	4	.....	.....	7	.....	86	5	98	
3,924	227	20	1,727	1,314	350	41.4	50.7	543	19	8	562	4	5,546	1,174	7,269	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
167	1	.....	33	37	15	19	46.3	39	.....	.....	129	.....	627	39	695	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
24	.....	.....	8	6	3	33.3	57.1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	
23	.....	.....	6	2	.....	27.2	75	3	.....	.....	8	.....	10	5	27	
20	3	.....	1	7	2	4.3	12.5	14	.....	.....	1	.....	17	1	19	
168	5	.....	47	32	8	28.8	50.4	69	.....	.....	11	.....	137	22	179	
961	56	8	236	181	60	23	50.5	184	1	.....	51	.....	794	232	1,077	
505	24	1	215	134	27	36.4	61.6	44	.....	1	39	.....	531	81	651	
20,750	63	123	1,326	697	107	6.3	65.5	954	.....	2	138	1	3,519	109	3,427	
265	20	.....	129	65	14	45.2	66.4	45	1	.....	11	.....	355	37	403	
6	.....	.....	3	2	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	25	
4	.....	.....	2	1	1	50	68.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	
22,953	102	127	2,005	1,165	288	8.6	63.3	1,350	2	3	341	1	6,019	586	6,990	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,107	233	4	293	623	70	20.8	35.0	354	40	93	150	.....	1,813	1,170	3,153	
48	1	1	32	11	1	64	74.4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	55	6	63	
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	
1,218	234	6	325	535	71	22.3	37.7	360	47	93	152	.....	1,870	1,177	3,199	

## STATE

## PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes. Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. Cases pending before the courts from previous year. Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided. Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction. Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	789	78	4	16	487	262	83.7	59.0
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	1,094	15	30	59	1,325	971	98.9	73.5
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	27,598	2,529	472	754	12,374	7,958	75.2	64.8
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,576	11	24	50	878	282	37.2	32.1
47	417, 418 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1,650	6	22	93	1,599	1,337	95.6	77.1
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8,396	156	60	219	5,468	2,204	32.3	40.3
			35	3			8	4	88.5	50.1
		<b>Total</b> ...	<b>42,318</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>21,958</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>										
49	285 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	29			1	24	11	44.7	45.8
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,006		6	89	1,916	1,198	84.4	62.5
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	100			1	100	89	97.1	89.1
52		Excise Laws ...	2,803	3	9	59	2,753	2,457	74.5	89.2
53		Opium Act ...	132			7	409	326	68.7	79.7
54		Passway Laws ...	212		1	2	163	138	96.2	84.6
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	543		3	3	539	610	98.7	98.3
56		Arms Act ...	1,441	1	6	27	1,423	1,351	88.6	91.2
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 290, 291 to 294, section 54 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	21,662	4	2	66	21,391	19,904	97.4	93.1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,041	6	4	10	1,017	921	94.1	90.5
		<b>Total</b> ...	<b>30,275</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>29,745</b>	<b>26,925</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>110,357</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>62,898</b>	<b>46,072</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888—concluded.

CASES.										PERSONS.					
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases identified.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
<i>Suo motu.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to inquire.	<i>a</i> Ending in conviction.	<i>b</i> Ending in acquittal or discharge.	<i>c</i> Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				<i>a</i> When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	<i>b</i> When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		19	20	21	22	23
664 1,832 20,382 484 1,589 2,183 30	10 85 813 109 19 254 1	6 6 124 4 1 13 ...	256 956 7,106 100 1,204 1,144 4	152 351 2,531 115 335 918 3	23 65 740 39 50 69 ...	37.6 49.2 34.2 39.8 24.8 41.5 12.7	42.7 74.1 73.7 67.1 78.2 54.1 37.1	71 219 3,658 166 81 366 6	...	163 1 23 ...	18 65 1,159 64 176 325 ...	...	539 2,106 15,364 491 2,646 3,816 8	41 153 5,121 675 186 5,083 1	589 2,524 21,515 1,226 2,907 9,225 9
27,481	1,321	163	10,865	4,435	986	37.5	71*	3,467	301	859	1,80	4	21,761	11,259	37,825
10 1,421	3 278	...	6 1,617	5 580	...	40.1 69.8	54.5 64.6	2 2	1 ...	...	2 92	...	30 929	19 1,133	51 2,154
99 2,066 295 201 535 1,065	4 51 2 4 4 218	...	87 1,487 2.6 132 630 1,211	11 170 63 24 7 65	3 16 7 2 2 14	84.4 89.9 76 64.3 88.3 94.3	88.7 91.2 81.2 84.6 89.6 94.9	1 50 22 7 1 5	...	...	3 30 7 5 3 28	...	461 2,482 324 208 567 1,223	16 853 162 26 7 300	489 3,365 187 239 567 1,556
21,075	29	...	19,437	1,390	219	92.1	93.2	21	23	27	64	...	22,444	754	23,263
954	28	1	881	81	3	80.6	91.5	5	...	...	14	...	1,427	119	1,560
27,721	601	2	25,413	2,394	367	89.7	91.3	116	24	27	248	...	30,094	3,379	33,721
85,708	2,767	309	41,769	10,533	2,347	47*	79.8	6,671	396	996	4,301	9	78,187	19,506	1,02,983

## PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115 ... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.									
2	131 to 136, 138 ... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ... ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ... ..	.....	6	4.1	171	83	3	64	12
4	212 to 216 ... ..	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	.....	54	17	.....	9	.....
5	224 to 226 ... ..	Other offences against public justice ... ..	.....	2	3	691	188	.....	466	.....
6	163 to 153, 157, 158 ... ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	11	253	2.7	11,797	4,104	146	6,063	106
7	140, 170, 171 ... ..	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	1	1.8	67	19	1	34	6
		Total ... ..	11	263	2.6	12,790	4,411	150	6,630	214
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306 ... ..	Murder ... .. { by things ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		..... { „ dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....
10		..... { „ robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15	3	6	.....	3
11		..... { „ poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	5	8	.....	1
12		Other murders ... ..	.....	27	30.4	565	101	204	.....	69
13	307 ... ..	Attempts at murder ... ..	.....	8	12.6	73	21	17	1	18
14	304, 308 ... ..	Culpable homicide ... ..	1	33	6.7	625	139	197	2	157
15	376 ... ..	Rape ... ..	11	9	9	150	62	36	2	41
16	377 ... ..	Unnatural offences ... ..	.....	2	4	61	25	14	.....	19
17	317, 318 ... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	.....	1	1.3	86	19	3	30	23
18	305, 306, 309 ... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	5	10	2.9	338	81	.....	237	.....
19	320, 331, 333 ... ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
20	325, 326, 335 ... ..	Grievous hurt ... ..	2	38	3.2	1,126	495	23	703	78
21	328 ... ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	2	8.6	22	9	4	.....	6
22	327, 330, 332 ... ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	.....	1	2.7	79	36	14	22	6
23	324 ... ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	.....	38	3.9	1,274	719	.....	407	2
24	363 to 369 ... ..	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	.....	24	7.1	467	228	59	100	39
25	346 to 348 ... ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	145	93	.....	34	1
26	372, 373 ... ..	Seduce, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	11	2	6	1
27	371 ... ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	.....	27	2.3	1,556	716	1	716	4
29	301A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	.....	9	10.4	89	42	.....	37	3
		Total ... ..	8	238	4.2	6,969	2,809	588	2,358	471
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.									
30	305, 307, 308 ... ..	Dacoity ... ..	1	87	16.5	607	214	185	9	123
31	399, 402 ... ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....
32	304, 307, 308 ... ..	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		..... { by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	8	.....	10	4
		..... { in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	23	8	11	1
33	302, 303 ... ..	Robbery ... .. { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	17.6	16	11	1
		..... { other robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17	12.4	153	67	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ... ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	1	55	6.9	1,016	398	53	447	25
35	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	.....	39	7.3	612	278	.....	398	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		..... { having made preparation for hurt ... ..	6	355	10	3,459	1,267	57	1,805	87
37	449 to 453 ... ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	.....	13	3.6	389	164	9	178	8
38	412, 413 ... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	1	4.1	24	2	11	4	6
39	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	12	.....	18
		Total ... ..	8	590	9.6	6,889	2,423	340	2,830	280
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
40	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	.....	53	2.9	3,067	2,054	1	850	10
41	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	.....	1	1.3	62	15	.....	45	.....
42	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	1	33.3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	55	2.9	3,132	2,072	1	895	10

PERSONS—continued.								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	.....	40 Professional da- coities.	
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STATE  
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magis- trate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convict- ed (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
			24	25	26	27	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.										
43	453, 456 ...	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	16	3	569	246	...	289	5
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... 								

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888—concluded.

PERSONS—continued.								PROPERTY.							REMARKS.
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
				In custody of Police.	On bail.										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
281 1,807 9,229 212 1,711 1,042 1	53.5 62 60.4 44.1 67.2 60.8 50	54.1 63.6 60.4 46 64.3 49.7 57.1	2 11 29 5 8 7 .....	1 ..... 11 ..... 1 ..... 1	3 7 41 2 ..... 7 .....	27 76 1,208 79 66 276 .....	..... 3 37 ..... 21 ..... .....	20 1,707 10,815 553 1,640 ..... 13	11 1,270 9,430 170 1,503 ..... 3	55.7 74.3 47.6 32.3 97 ..... 23	Rs. 440 30,251 3,45,087 55,518 53,860 435	Rs. 100 30,317 96,847 6,673 33,041 14	24.7 77.2 25.1 14.7 61.3 ..... 3.2		
11,689	59.3	59	62	14	60	1,792	61	23,637	12,110	52.4	5,15,197	1,67,001	32.4		
12 613	40 65.9	37.5 62.5	..... 22	..... .....	..... .....	..... 151	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	
327 2,188 251 163 534 1,111	70.9 89.1 76.5 78.3 85.8 90.4	72 88 76 70.5 95.5 89	..... ..... ..... 1 1 1	..... 1 ..... ..... ..... .....	1 1 ..... ..... ..... .....	23 52 8 2 3 16	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....		
20,536	91.4	91.5	9	.....	9	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1,243	87.1	86.8	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
26,978	89.6	89.4	34	1	11	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
63,391	68.2	67.3	207	22	169	4,587	393	37,206	15,243	40.9	10,62,526	2,21,357	20.8		



# STATEMENT A.

## Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.								REMARKS.
		Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
											By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	116	7	...	7	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	4316	3,005	1,514	5,119	308	4,805	7,206	7,273	288	1,863	4	4,804	8	208	8 escaped.	
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	303	4	329	30	365	45	332	403	394	19	151	3	211	1	15	
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1978	1,415	984	2,399	129	2,311	2,544	2,548	242	1,068	34	651	49	196	8 escaped, absconded &c.	
465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	192	4	269	13	222	10	194	304	311	22	121	62	6	62	46	
264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	263	2	170	34	204	79	189	210	218	18	56	...	147	...	2	
482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	27	8	16	...	15	1	10	11	9	...	3	...	6	...	...	
149, 154 to 156, 169.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	175	6	196	29	225	75	160	450	492	16	144	...	319	...	14	
Total ...		7,258	4	5,946	2,610	8,550	647	8,073	11,228	11,247	508	3,406	103	6,530	110	481	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	53	6	24	2	26	16	15	28	32	9	13	6	...	5	...	
370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	4	...	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		55	28	2	30	16	17	30	33	10	13	6	...	5	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																	
384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1112	046	9	955	29	489	707	630	153	298	4	144	3	33	1 escaped.	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
345 ...	Wrongful confinement	44	4	26	3	29	7	10	40	47	1	25	...	19	...	2	
352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	45,197	8	44,761	69	44,830	1,281	29,883	30,470	22,462	3,095	10,092	3	8,739	...	510	
334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	50	4	61	...	61	14	49	65	82	5	16	...	59	1	1	
323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	9895	11,676	93	11,709	1,080	8,484	11,370	7,830	1,239	8,246	13	3,028	53	245	3 transferred, died &c.	
Total ...		55,987	6	56,524	165	56,689	2,388	38,432	47,051	30,421	4,340	13,379	16	11,845	57	770	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,035	0	1,352	14	1,366	68	652	767	709	152	303	4	173	16	50	
403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	807	2	636	48	704	219	308	466	541	57	183	1	288	4	7	
400 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	182	8	195	24	219	25	171	107	201	14	42	14	98	17	14	
426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,292	2	6,773	48	6,821	298	4,551	5,566	4,230	521	2,090	...	1,439	...	176	
Total ...		9,917	8	8,970	134	9,110	610	5,745	7,015	5,681	744	2,624	19	1,995	37	247	
15 transferred, escaped absconded, died, &c.																	

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
23	298 ... ..	Offences against religion ...	16'6	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	69	72	...	74	...	40	58	51	10	16	...	27	...	...	
24	498 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	3,810'6	3,634	14	3,648	92	1,824	2,355	1,797	451	932	23	240	21	122	5 escaped, died, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ... ..	7'8	644	1	645	4	366	433	333	112	146	...	63	...	11	1 transferred.
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,670'6	2,142	...	2,150	32	1,350	1,611	1,189	235	477	...	435	...	38	
27	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290, ...	Public and local nuisances ...	573'2	681	46	727	197	655	776	894	36	162	...	693	...	4	
28	291A ... ..	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	...	1	10	1	9	25	25	...	1	...	24	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,641'2	1,600	307	1,907	655	1,235	4,739	4,993	182	1,510	...	3,023	15	260	1 died.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ... ..	605	597	17	614	128	406	801	600	198	163	...	238	...	7	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1,443'2	831	51	882	146	253	500	416	66	140	...	189	...	21	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	92'2	900	...	900	...	771	784	590	48	319	...	230	...	2	
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	21,162'2	20,914	4,678	25,592	864	23,178	28,089	21,500	810	5,045	4	18,239	10	290	63 transferred, escaped absconded, died, &c.
		Total ...	32,701'2	31,541	5,125	36,666	2,116	30,088	40,199	35,414	2,150	8,963	81	23,406	49	760	69 transferred, escaped absconded, died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,07,032'8	103,961	8,045	112,006	5,808	82,854	107,130	83,432	7,099	28,673	178	43,926	261	2,287	117

# STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					PERSONS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.						REMARKS.	
	Cases under column 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.					Cases under column 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.		Number supposed to be convicted in column 2 and 3.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Property stolen.		Property recovered.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under column 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under column 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Number supposed to be convicted in column 2 and 3.						Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.									
Thuggee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ by strangulation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ by poison ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ with murder ...	2	2	2	2	36	20	18	6	6	...	15	55	10	20	64	6	18	11	...	
{ with wounding ...	15	24	14	25	685	130	116	31	70	15	565	46	54	130	41	71	116	9	13	
{ simple ...	74	95	52	118	1,761	415	348	56	231	21	1,346	569	382	415	497	311	368	141	51	
{ with murder ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ with wounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ simple ...	3	8	4	7	78	9	9	...	8	1	69	2	45	9	1	37	9	...	13	
Robbery by ad- ministration of poisonous or de- leterious drugs. { without murder ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	8	1	...	3	
Other professional crimes, viz :--	3	5	4	4	8	5	5	2	3	...	3	1	...	5	1	...	5	1	...	
Kidnapping ...	3	42	29	16	70	69	68	19	32	16	7	23	27	69	23	27	68	10	14	
Cattle theft ...	76	94	80	90	119	116	118	67	45	6	1	111	250	118	110	244	118	69	140	
heft and house-breaking by Moghya Domes ...	.....	13	13	.....	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	10	8	22	10	8	22	8	8	

**STATEMENT D.**

## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.					Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)		
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.			Officers.	Men.		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BURDWAN.	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
	Burdwan ... ..	1	4	83	...	400	...	578	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Bankoora ... ..	1	2	51	...	202	...	340	...	...	...	14,400	1,000	2,532	25,034	
	Beerboom ... ..	1	2	46	...	220	...	268	...	...	...	6,197	630	2,377	18,689	
	Midnapore ... ..	3	0	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,306	708	2,478	15,514	
	Hooghly ... ..	2	3	102	...	813	...	969	...	...	...	11,641	1,811	3,593	53,735	
	Howrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	672	...	779	...	...	...	10,200	1,800	4,709	38,561	
	Howrah including Howrah Municipality ... ..	1	5	65	...	550	...	627	...	...	...	5,694	641	3,014	31,491	
	Total ... ..	9	22	402	...	3,043	4	3,570	...	...	...	54,438	6,590	19,502	1,88,029	
PRESDY.	Central Districts.															
	24-Pergunnahs ... ..	2	0	177	...	1,024	76	1,281	...	...	...	20,196	1,672	4,307	54,060	
	Nuddea ... ..	2	1	87	...	560	...	680	...	...	...	9,000	900	3,582	36,433	
	Jessore ... ..	2	5	73	...	422	14	518	...	...	...	9,599	1,050	3,887	31,515	
	Khulna ... ..	1	3	63	...	302	41	410	...	...	...	6,764	1,117	2,220	22,282	
	Moorshedabad ... ..	2	4	116	...	603	...	779	...	...	...	12,031	1,532	2,898	40,556	
RAJSHAHY.	Total ... ..	10	22	504	...	3,010	131	3,677	...	...	...	57,590	6,277	16,993	1,84,706	
	Dinapore ... ..	2	3	61	...	544	...	414	...	...	...	10,208	1,775	1,850	28,491	
	Rajshahye ... ..	1	3	65	...	354	...	421	...	...	...	8,400	1,191	2,912	26,064	
	Rungpore ... ..	2	4	77	...	380	...	458	...	...	...	11,405	1,091	2,663	32,047	
	Bogra ... ..	1	1	40	...	201	...	247	...	...	...	6,047	811	2,183	15,490	
	Patna ... ..	1	2	57	...	202	...	353	...	...	...	12,825	881	3,124	20,138	
	Darjeeling ... ..	1	3	45	...	223	...	272	...	...	...	14,824	2,162	4,591	18,000	
DACCA.	Jalpigore ... ..	1	2	44	...	244	...	293	...	...	...	5,560	1,059	1,930	15,875	
	Total ... ..	10	19	381	...	2,045	...	2,458	...	...	...	69,262	8,950	19,689	1,50,174	
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ... ..	1	5	80	...	547	14	618	...	...	...	10,309	1,638	2,410	33,017	
CHITTAGONG.	Furzedpore ... ..	1	1	67	...	319	26	417	...	...	...	4,868	1,048	1,848	25,528	
	Backergunge ... ..	2	4	89	...	447	...	542	...	...	...	15,550	1,432	4,008	30,430	
	Mymensingh ... ..	3	6	94	...	517	7	627	...	...	...	15,610	1,783	2,517	40,607	
	Total ... ..	6	16	330	...	1,830	47	2,244	...	...	...	46,436	6,201	10,643	1,36,586	
BHAGULPORE.	Chittagong ... ..	1	4	70	...	392	...	467	...	...	...	6,006	1,100	3,104	29,642	
	Noakholly ... ..	1	3	41	...	255	...	303	...	...	...	4,961	773	2,549	18,940	
	Tipperah ... ..	1	3	48	...	275	...	322	...	...	...	7,268	802	2,056	20,111	
	Total ... ..	3	10	157	...	922	...	1,092	...	...	...	18,216	2,675	7,709	68,693	
PATNA.	Total for Bengal ... ..	40	92	1,867	...	10,850	182	13,031	...	...	...	2,45,942	30,693	74,430	7,28,278	
	BEHAR.															
	Patna ... ..	3	7	127	...	1,086	...	1,223	...	...	...	17,790	1,500	6,182	47,139	
	Gya ... ..	2	4	103	...	607	...	716	...	...	...	14,900	2,100	3,241	30,756	
	Shahabad ... ..	2	4	86	...	508	...	608	...	...	...	15,625	2,415	2,772	28,823	
	Muzafferpore ... ..	1	3	60	...	401	...	471	...	...	...	14,378	1,220	2,939	23,255	
	Durbhanga ... ..	1	3	59	...	370	...	432	...	...	...	9,000	1,100	2,778	22,719	
	Sarun ... ..	1	3	77	...	457	...	538	...	...	...	8,284	1,018	2,396	24,120	
	Chumparun ... ..	1	2	56	...	269	...	328	...	...	...	7,795	877	1,652	19,621	
	Total ... ..	11	26	573	...	3,698	...	4,316	...	...	...	84,667	10,630	21,957	2,02,433	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ... ..	2	3	60	...	424	...	499	...	...	...	15,500	1,100	2,445	25,776	
	Bhagulpore ... ..	1	4	67	...	392	...	464	...	...	...	12,234	810	3,272	25,329	
	Purneah ... ..	2	5	77	...	447	...	531	...	...	...	8,450	1,507	3,378	32,068	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	1	4	53	...	307	...	365	...	...	...	6,000	1,900	3,857	31,909	
	Maldah ... ..	1	2	37	...	222	...	262	...	...	...	12,000	900	2,048	15,300	
	Total ... ..	7	18	294	...	1,792	...	2,111	...	...	...	54,184	6,307	14,000	1,29,381	
BHAGULPORE.	Total for Behar ... ..	18	44	867	...	5,490	...	6,427	...	...	...	1,38,861	17,137	30,557	3,22,614	

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and Employment of Police.

POLICE.														
Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, but included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF MEN					Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					In District						
								Guards at District, Central or Subordinate Jails.		On station duties.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On station, (2)	49	50
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
58,385	.....	.....	7 2	15,382	96,733	96,733	.....	.....	.....	40	182	346	3,401	1 to 14
21,722	.....	.....	6 2	5,031	51,646	51,646	.....	.....	.....	34	122	625	963	1 to 6
15,072	.....	.....	6 1	5,809	46,787	46,787	.....	.....	.....	27	126	815	1,371	1 to 8
59,052	.....	.....	6 8	17,441	1,47,478	1,47,478	.....	.....	.....	101	492	497	3,044	1 to 5
52,870	.....	.....	7 2	8,173	1,16,312	1,16,312	.....	.....	.....	55	218	407	2,808	1 to 10
49,284	.....	.....	7 4	12,212	1,02,911	91,352	11,559	.....	.....	32	150	321	3,221	1 to 17
237,286	.....	.....	6 7	64,048	5,64,832	5,53,303	11,529	.....	.....	228	1,200	425	14,888	1 to 9
83,010	.....	.....	7 2	38,324	2,02,559	2,02,559	.....	.....	.....	75	348	412	5,086	1 to 12
45,355	.....	.....	6 3	10,371	1,05,644	1,05,644	.....	.....	.....	50	212	405	3,052	1 to 10
51,678	.....	.....	6 8	15,153	92,788	92,788	.....	.....	.....	51	221	609	1,970	1 to 7
26,400	.....	.....	7 0	4,046	63,688	63,688	.....	.....	.....	40	163	379	1,645	1 to 8
52,393	.....	.....	6 8	13,718	1,23,128	1,23,128	.....	.....	.....	71	294	433	2,061	1 to 5
2,39,636	.....	.....	6 4	82,515	5,87,807	5,87,807	.....	.....	.....	285	1,205	433	13,814	1 to 8
22,578	.....	.....	6 3	7,640	72,507	72,507	.....	.....	.....	47	194	448	3,460	1 to 14
27,249	.....	.....	7 5	11,889	77,705	77,705	.....	.....	.....	44	184	300	2,027	1 to 8
50,675	.....	.....	7 6	4,953	82,832	82,832	.....	.....	.....	47	202	817	2,133	1 to 5
13,356	.....	.....	6 9	5,122	43,318	43,318	.....	.....	.....	23	96	625	1,256	1 to 10
21,480	.....	.....	7 8	9,070	67,567	67,567	.....	.....	.....	34	140	301	1,859	1 to 11
18,632	.....	.....	8 3	11,090	69,599	69,599	.....	.....	.....	28	98	610	1,532	1 to 12
19,982	.....	.....	7 8	8,685	53,094	53,094	.....	.....	.....	25	101	161	1,413	1 to 7
1,54,258	.....	.....	7 1	58,455	4,66,682	4,66,682	.....	.....	.....	253	1,075	602	13,809	1 to 10
45,081	.....	.....	7 6	20,047	1,22,792	1,22,792	.....	.....	.....	52	186	434	2,234	1 to 9
23,650	.....	.....	6 8	15,911	72,881	72,881	.....	.....	.....	44	173	589	2,080	1 to 9
33,575	.....	.....	6 2	28,283	1,19,344	1,19,344	.....	.....	.....	64	254	711	2,864	1 to 7
34,913	.....	.....	7 8	15,077	1,10,316	1,10,316	.....	.....	.....	68	296	433	4,864	1 to 15
1,37,219	.....	.....	6 7	89,248	4,25,333	4,25,333	.....	.....	.....	223	854	543	11,421	1 to 10
29,934	.....	.....	7 2	9,200	78,980	78,980	.....	.....	.....	46	206	351	1,503	1 to 6
18,843	.....	.....	6 8	8,224	54,280	54,280	.....	.....	.....	20	140	733	753	1 to 4
20,692	.....	.....	6 6	12,203	63,129	63,129	.....	.....	.....	30	180	180	1,810	1 to 11
69,469	.....	.....	7 0	29,627	1,06,389	1,06,389	.....	.....	.....	105	481	474	4,132	1 to 7
8,37,867	.....	.....	6 9	3,33,803	22,41,103	22,29,514	11,589	.....	.....	1,164	4,974	457	58,044	1 to 9
81,212	600	.....	7 6	17,929	1,72,353	1,72,353	.....	.....	.....	50	196	468	5,063	1 to 24
51,488	.....	25	6 8	6,007	1,15,392	1,15,392	.....	.....	.....	57	255	717	3,767	1 to 12
30,633	.....	.....	6 5	11,746	1,00,913	1,00,913	.....	.....	.....	57	200	141	3,254	1 to 12
30,606	.....	.....	6 5	6,638	79,083	79,083	.....	.....	.....	40	162	738	3,623	1 to 17
27,607	.....	.....	7 0	7,050	67,454	67,454	.....	.....	.....	39	153	679	3,351	1 to 17
34,000	.....	.....	6 1	8,360	78,784	78,784	.....	.....	.....	45	171	397	3,126	1 to 14
18,134	.....	.....	7 8	5,399	54,278	54,278	.....	.....	.....	35	150	150	2,721	1 to 14
2,83,746	600	25	6 5	64,023	6,68,256	6,68,256	.....	.....	.....	320	1,287	698	25,905	1 to 16
81,957	.....	.....	6 1	8,512	85,290	85,290	.....	.....	.....	36	172	394	4,133	1 to 19
29,922	.....	.....	6 6	7,579	79,140	79,140	.....	.....	.....	38	164	476	3,042	1 to 15
35,316	.....	.....	7 8	5,398	85,305	85,305	.....	.....	.....	66	222	785	2,871	1 to 10
23,843	.....	.....	6 8	6,042	63,550	63,550	.....	.....	.....	37	132	603	3,362	1 to 19
17,216	.....	.....	6 7	4,394	52,458	52,458	.....	.....	.....	20	105	105	1,256	1 to 5
1,38,254	.....	.....	6 3	31,017	3,65,643	3,65,643	.....	.....	.....	163	603	003	14,664	1 to 14
4,22,000	000	25	6 8	95,940	10,33,899	10,33,899	.....	.....	.....	613	2,085	030	40,469	1 to 15

# STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	OF FORCE.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE.		
										To area. (6)		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
1		2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
<b>BENGAL.</b>												
<i>Western Districts.</i>												
<b>BURDWAN.</b>	Burdwan ... ..	25	125	74	307	106	...	2,637	1,301,823	1 to 4'6	1 to 7'0	7 to 1
	Bankoora ... ..	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,921	1,041,752	1 to 7'5	1 to 10'2	7 to 1
	Beerboom ... ..	19	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6'5	1 to 7'0	8 to 1
	Midnapore ... ..	36	149	187	641	198	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5'2	1 to 6'5	8 to 1
	Hooghly ... ..	29	162	84	380	313	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1'5	1 to 2'4	4 to 1
	Howrah including Howrah Municipality	20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to 7	1 to 1'5	29 to 1
	Total ... ..	146	680	444	1,982	1,135	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3'8	1 to 5'6	8 to 1
<i>Central Districts.</i>												
<b>PRESIDENCY.</b>	24 Pergunnahs ... ..	41	216	114	564	569	31	3,007	1,618,420	1 to 1'6	1 to 2'9	5 to 1
	Nuddea ... ..	25	132	75	374	238	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 5'0	1 to 6'0	7 to 1
	Jessore ... ..	26	103	77	381	55	...	2,925	1,638,375	1 to 5'0	1 to 6'3	3 to 1
	Moorshedabad ... ..	22	136	62	299	48	...	2,077	1,079,943	1 to 5'0	1 to 5'6	1 to 1
	Total ... ..	31	146	102	440	327	8	2,144	1,220,700	1 to 2'7	1 to 3'8	5 to 1
<b>RAJSHAHY.</b>	Dinagapore ... ..	17	126	64	320	28	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 9'9	1 to 10'7	5 to 1
	Rajshahy ... ..	17	108	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,619	1 to 5'6	1 to 6'8	6 to 1
	Rungpore ... ..	20	152	73	354	29	...	3,440	2,097,064	1 to 7'6	1 to 7'7	5 to 1
	Bogra ... ..	14	70	39	175	32	...	1,408	734,558	1 to 6'0	1 to 6'9	10 to 1
	Darjeeling ... ..	21	98	55	298	58	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5'2	1 to 6'2	14 to 1
	Jalpigorce ... ..	16	93	44	191	36	...	1,244	155,179	1 to 4'5	1 to 5'2	5 to 1
	Total ... ..	130	727	383	1,802	263	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7'1	1 to 7'8	1 to 1
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>												
<b>DACCA.</b>	Dacca ... ..	24	142	76	380	240	...	2,797	2,116,850	1 to 4'3	1 to 6'8	34 to 1
	Furzedpore ... ..	24	132	68	303	43	...	2,207	1,631,734	1 to 5'4	1 to 6'0	2 to 1
	Backergunge ... ..	24	143	60	307	53	...	3,649	1,000,889	1 to 6'7	1 to 7'4	1 to 1
	Mymensingh ... ..	24	190	91	420	104	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 10'0	1 to 12'0	2 to 1
	Total ... ..	102	607	325	1,401	440	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6'7	1 to 8'3	4 to 1
<b>CHITTA-GONG.</b>	Chittagong ... ..	23	110	69	325	72	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5'5	1 to 6'5	12 to 1
	Nonkholly ... ..	17	96	46	241	16	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5'4	1 to 5'6	7 to 1
	Tipperah ... ..	13	106	43	236	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7'7	1 to 8'8	2 to 1
	Total ... ..	53	321	158	802	120	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6'1	1 to 6'9	5 to 1
	Total for Bengal ... ..	576	3,134	1,740	8,108	3,104	39	64,980	34,821,373	1 to 5'9	1 to 6'5	4 to 1
<b>BEHAR.</b>												
<b>PATNA.</b>	Patna ... ..	34	220	84	423	673	41	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1'7	1 to 3'9	10 to 1
	Gya ... ..	36	167	94	423	190	...	4,712	2,121,682	1 to 6'5	1 to 9'0	6 to 1
	Shahabad ... ..	24	155	81	355	170	...	4,365	1,964,000	1 to 7'2	1 to 9'9	5 to 1
	Muzafferpore ... ..	18	111	68	273	139	...	3,603	2,582,000	1 to 6'4	1 to 8'8	2 to 1
	Durbhanga ... ..	15	83	51	233	144	...	3,335	2,683,447	1 to 7'7	1 to 11'5	5 to 1
	Saran ... ..	23	123	68	303	170	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4'8	1 to 7'1	4 to 1
	Chumparan ... ..	20	85	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10'7	1 to 11'9	1 to 1
	Total ... ..	170	952	400	2,230	1,535	41	23,647	15,003,041	1 to 5'4	1 to 8'5	5 to 1
<b>BHAGUL-PORE.</b>	Monghyr ... ..	17	120	53	292	143	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8'0	1 to 11'8	14 to 1
	Bhagulpore ... ..	27	120	66	290	108	...	4,268	1,966,168	1 to 9'2	1 to 11'9	10 to 1
	Purneah ... ..	20	123	70	345	105	...	4,050	1,848,687	1 to 9'3	1 to 11'4	1 to 1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	18	151	53	283	26	...	5,456	1,563,065	1 to 14'9	1 to 16'1	5 to 1
	Maldah ... ..	11	83	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,449	1 to 7'2	1 to 8'2	8 to 1
	Total ... ..	93	602	289	1,403	415	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9'7	1 to 12'0	3 to 1
	Total for Behar ... ..	203	1,554	770	3,043	1,950	41	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6'8	1 to 9'9	4 to 1

D FOR 1888.

and Employment of Police.

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN)			PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 21 and 28).
To population (7)			To area			To population				
Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 to 2,412 1 to 2,093 1 to 2,976 1 to 2,606 1 to 1,300	1 to 3,474 1 to 3,800 1 to 3,122 1 to 3,131 1 to 1,846	1 to 346 1 to 625 1 to 815 1 to 434 1 to 497	1 to 6'3 1 to 10'4 1 to 10'3 1 to 6'5 1 to 2'0	1 to 11'5 1 to 16'7 1 to 11'4 1 to 8'5 1 to 4'2	7 to 1 7 to 1 8 to 1 8 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 3,260 1 to 4,167 1 to 4,673 1 to 3,223 1 to 1,722	1 to 5,731 1 to 6,300 1 to 5,101 1 to 4,108 1 to 3,135	1 to 316 1 to 625 1 to 815 1 to 434 1 to 497	3,401 063 1,371 3,064 2,868	1 to 14 1 to 6 1 to 8 1 to 5 1 to 10
1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 321	1 to 9	1 to 2'4	20 to 1	1 to 1,233	1 to 2,820	1 to 321	3,221	1 to 17
1 to 2,075	1 to 2,349	1 to 425	1 to 5'0	1 to 8'6	8 to 1	1 to 2,707	1 to 4,334	1 to 425	14,889	1 to 9
1 to 1,266 1 to 2,410 1 to 3,754 1 to 2,610 1 to 1,576	1 to 2,021 1 to 3,427 1 to 4,147 1 to 2,910 1 to 2,095	1 to 412 1 to 490 1 to 495 1 to 609 1 to 379	1 to 2'0 1 to 5'1 1 to 8'9 1 to 8'2 1 to 3'5	1 to 4'7 1 to 9'3 1 to 10'6 1 to 10'1 1 to 5'7	5 to 1 7 to 1 3 to 1 1 to 1 5 to 1	1 to 1,585 1 to 3,124 1 to 5,980 1 to 4,302 1 to 2,044	1 to 3,255 1 to 5,270 1 to 7,029 1 to 5,176 1 to 3,116	1 to 412 1 to 490 1 to 435 1 to 609 1 to 379	5,086 3,052 1,970 1,615 2,061	1 to 12 1 to 10 1 to 7 1 to 8 1 to 5
1 to 2,060	1 to 2,814	1 to 433	1 to 4'3	1 to 7'5	5 to 1	1 to 2,755	1 to 4,513	1 to 433	13,814	1 to 8
1 to 3,075 1 to 3,187 1 to 4,600 1 to 2,985 1 to 3,737 1 to 572 1 to 1,991	1 to 3,910 1 to 3,694 1 to 4,621 1 to 3,384 1 to 4,382 1 to 618 1 to 2,066	1 to 448 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 625 1 to 308 1 to 610	1 to 15'3 1 to 8'0 1 to 12'5 1 to 9'7 1 to 7'9 1 to 7'6 1 to 14'2	1 to 17'0 1 to 10'3 1 to 13'3 1 to 12'3 1 to 10'5 1 to 9'7 1 to 15'2	5 to 1 6 to 1 5 to 1 10 to 1 14 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 5,629 1 to 4,537 1 to 7,546 1 to 4,709 1 to 5,654 1 to 957 1 to 2,879	1 to 6,231 1 to 5,719 1 to 7,924 1 to 5,985 1 to 7,330 1 to 1,143 1 to 3,035	1 to 418 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 625 1 to 306 1 to 610	3,460 2,027 2,133 1,256 1,659 1,552 1,413	1 to 14 1 to 8 1 to 8 1 to 10 1 to 11 1 to 12 1 to 7
1 to 3,159	1 to 3,432	1 to 502	1 to 10'0	1 to 12'9	1 to 1	1 to 4,500	1 to 5,644	1 to 502	13,809	1 to 10
1 to 3,276 1 to 3,122 1 to 3,520 1 to 4,300	1 to 4,959 1 to 4,300 1 to 3,439 1 to 5,726	1 to 428 1 to 725 1 to 589 1 to 711	1 to 5'3 1 to 8'7 1 to 9'8 1 to 15'4	1 to 11'6 1 to 10'3 1 to 11'3 1 to 20'6	34 to 1 2 to 1 1 to 1 2 to 1	1 to 4,409 1 to 6,275 1 to 5,123 1 to 7,617	1 to 8,389 1 to 7,375 1 to 5,879 1 to 9,900	1 to 428 1 to 725 1 to 589 1 to 711	2,234 2,080 2,234 4,864	1 to 9 1 to 9 1 to 7 1 to 15
1 to 3,908	1 to 4,737	1 to 543	1 to 9'8	1 to 13'8	4 to 1	1 to 5,735	1 to 7,856	1 to 543	11,421	1 to 10
1 to 2,420 1 to 2,708 1 to 4,733	1 to 2,809 1 to 2,832 1 to 5,385	1 to 351 1 to 341 1 to 733	1 to 7'9 1 to 8'6 1 to 12'3	1 to 10'1 1 to 9'4 1 to 15'4	12 to 1 7 to 1 2 to 1	1 to 3,404 1 to 4,342 1 to 7,521	1 to 4,592 1 to 4,687 1 to 9,303	1 to 351 1 to 341 1 to 733	1,563 753 1,816	1 to 6 1 to 4 1 to 11
1 to 3,188	1 to 3,653	1 to 474	1 to 9'3	1 to 11'3	5 to 1	1 to 4,866	1 to 5,421	1 to 474	4,132	1 to 7
1 to 2,680	1 to 3,380	1 to 487	1 to 6'9	1 to 10'4	4 to 1	1 to 3,751	1 to 5,423	1 to 487	58,064	1 to 9
1 to 1,440 1 to 2,975 1 to 3,242 1 to 5,498 1 to 6,110 1 to 4,246 1 to 5,204	1 to 2,811 1 to 3,863 1 to 4,226 1 to 7,321 1 to 8,905 1 to 6,034 1 to 5,714	1 to 408 1 to 678 1 to 717 1 to 1,141 1 to 738 1 to 579 1 to 1,387	1 to 2'1 1 to 9'2 1 to 10'2 1 to 8'8 1 to 10'0 1 to 6'6 1 to 11'6	1 to 8'0 1 to 15 1 to 16'8 1 to 14'5 1 to 17'5 1 to 11'9 1 to 18'9	10 to 1 8 to 1 5 to 1 2 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1 1 to 1	1 to 1,830 1 to 4,167 1 to 4,601 1 to 7,672 1 to 7,908 1 to 5,817 1 to 7,361	1 to 5,782 1 to 6,376 1 to 7,170 1 to 11,996 1 to 13,371 1 to 10,085 1 to 9,050	1 to 408 1 to 678 1 to 717 1 to 1,141 1 to 738 1 to 579 1 to 1,387	5,063 3,767 3,254 3,623 3,351 3,120 2,721	1 to 24 1 to 12 1 to 12 1 to 17 1 to 17 1 to 14 1 to 14
1 to 3,490	1 to 5,151	1 to 638	1 to 7'4	1 to 14'5	5 to 1	1 to 4,732	1 to 8,748	1 to 638	25,805	1 to 16
1 to 4,044 1 to 4,240 1 to 3,494 1 to 4,307 1 to 2,711	1 to 5,451 1 to 5,330 1 to 4,248 1 to 4,578 1 to 3,040	1 to 626 1 to 634 1 to 470 1 to 785 1 to 503	1 to 11'2 1 to 13'7 1 to 12'8 1 to 27'9 1 to 11'2	1 to 19'8 1 to 21'0 1 to 17'3 1 to 32'2 1 to 14'4	14 to 1 10 to 1 1 to 1 5 to 1 8 to 1	1 to 5,627 1 to 6,342 1 to 4,789 1 to 8,641 1 to 4,223	1 to 9,042 1 to 9,367 1 to 6,401 1 to 9,157 1 to 5,171	1 to 626 1 to 634 1 to 470 1 to 785 1 to 503	4,133 3,042 2,871 3,362 1,256	1 to 19 1 to 15 1 to 10 1 to 19 1 to 6
1 to 3,532	1 to 4,025	1 to 603	1 to 14'5	1 to 20'5	3 to 1	1 to 5,728	1 to 7,950	1 to 603	14,064	1 to 14
1 to 3,608	1 to 4,950	1 to 630	1 to 9'0	1 to 16'8	4 to 1	1 to 5,036	1 to 8,408	1 to 630	40,469	1 to 16



## STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF				
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
ORISSA.	ORISSA.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Cuttack .. .. .	1	4	87	...	461	2	555	...	...	...	11,100	1,344	2,507	32,452	
	Pooroo .. .. .	1	2	64	...	316	...	383	...	...	...	6,770	804	2,656	19,065	
	Balasore .. .. .	1	3	69	...	343	1	417	...	...	...	7,846	1,334	3,089	22,410	
	Gurjhat .. .. .	1	2	23	...	139	...	164	...	...	...	6,404	851	1,068	7,248	
	Total .. .. .	4	11	242	...	1,269	3	1,519	...	...	...	32,225	4,423	10,218	81,234	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
	Hazaribagh .. .. .	2	3	84	2	424	...	515	...	...	...	11,294	1,464	2,060	31,892	
	Lohardugga .. .. .	1	2	57	...	257	...	317	...	...	...	9,000	969	1,910	22,474	
	Palamow .. .. .	1	1	32	...	132	...	160	...	...	...	5,712	760	890	10,418	
	Singbhoom .. .. .	1	1	24	...	135	...	161	...	...	...	5,268	1,000	1,838	8,255	
	Manbhoom .. .. .	1	2	68	10	256	...	327	...	...	...	6,068	1,572	2,454	20,000	
	Total .. .. .	6	9	255	12	1,204	...	1,480	...	...	...	38,827	5,705	9,770	91,100	
	Total of districts .. .. .	68	156	3,231	20	18,809	185	22,463	...	...	...	4,55,845	87,958	1,30,975	12,23,426	
	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway .. .. .	1	5	59	...	187	...	251	...	...	9,200	...	...	4,590	29,850	
	Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway .. .. .	...	1	17	...	60	...	78	...	...	...	...	200	1,224	6,577	
	Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Scaldah .. .. .	1	5	53	...	192	...	250	...	...	10,800	...	...	3,156	28,200	
	Dacca Special Reserve .. .. .	...	1	9	...	100	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,875	
	Dumka Special Reserve .. .. .	...	1	11	...	120	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,873	
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve .. .. .	...	...	5	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	
	Inspector-General's Reserve .. .. .	...	3	...	...	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	
	Special Sub-Inspector of drugking cases .. .. .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces. .. .. .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,346	...	...	...	...	
	Total .. .. .	6	16	156	...	739	...	911	...	...	1,32,346	...	200	8,970	81,558	
	GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	6	68	172	3,387	20	19,542	185	23,374	...	1,32,346	4,55,845	88,168	1,39,945	18,04,984	

D FOR 1888.

and Employment of Police—concluded.

## POLICE.

POLICE.														
Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION AND MEN				Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28.)	
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					In		Of towns. (5)				
								Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.	On station duties.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48	49	50
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
37,779 .....	...	...	0-1	12,100	97,384	97,384	...	...	...	50	252	1 to 809	2,880	1 to 9
26,642 .....	...	...	0-5	5,907	62,003	62,003	...	...	...	47	177	1 to 394	2,301	1 to 9
27,341 .....	...	...	6-0	6,958	69,037	69,037	...	...	...	47	217	1 to 675	1,046	1 to 3
9,619 .....	...	...	6-2	2,933	29,021	29,021	...	...	...	16	80	.....	418	1 to 4
1,01,381 .....	...	...	0-8	27,904	2,57,445	2,57,445	...	...	...	166	726	1 to 650	6,583	1 to 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,136 .....	...	25	7-	11,218	89,601	89,601	...	...	...	65	240	1 to 735	1,856	1 to 6
17,060 .....	...	...	6-1	4,392	56,001	56,001	...	...	...	40	158	1 to 603	1,000	1 to 8
9,150 .....	...	...	6-8	5,052	31,988	31,988	...	...	...	25	104	.....	582	1 to 1
9,281 .....	...	...	7-8	2,206	25,903	25,903	...	...	...	10	30	1 to 858	682	1 to 17
18,018 .....	...	25	6-3	7,048	50,120	50,120	...	...	...	37	135	1 to 430	1,580	1 to 9
85,245 .....	...	25	6-4	29,976	2,60,623	2,60,623	...	...	...	176	687	1 to 719	6,360	1 to 7
14,46,493 .....	000	25	6-10	4,77,773	37,93,070	37,81,481	11,589	...	...	2,019	8,455	1 to 550	111,476	1 to 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,125 .....	...	...	7-6	9,832	70,607	21,508	49,689	...	...	58	131	.....	.....	.....
5,417 .....	...	...	6-9	2,259	15,677	15,677	...	...	...	16	45	.....	.....	.....
18,450 .....	...	...	7-3	6,469	67,081	67,081	...	...	...	47	147	.....	.....	.....
7,412 .....	...	...	7-3	1,148	13,425	13,425	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
9,026 .....	...	...	6-9	1,080	15,579	15,579	...	...	...	9	79	.....	.....	.....
4,080 .....	...	...	7-	828	6,571	6,571	...	...	...	5	50	.....	.....	.....
2,580 .....	...	...	7-1	120	6,300	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	480	...	.....	.....	2,400	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	4,500	1,16,846	1,16,846	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
64,096 .....	480	...	7-0	26,226	3,14,476	2,66,387	48,089	...	...	130	454	.....	.....	.....
16,11,189 .....	1,080	25*	6-9	5,03,009	41,07,540	40,46,868	60,678	...	...	2,049	8,969	1 to 550	111,476	1 to 10

excluding Chitta-

...	...	66,589,853
...	...	681,068

...	...	65,905,201
...	...	68,059

Total	...	65,984,160
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divided among the districts of  
and Backergunge.

## STATEMENT

### *Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.		OF FORCE.							Area of whole district in square miles.		Population of whole district.		PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE		
		NAME OF DISTRICT.	District.				On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.					To area (c)		
			Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.								Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (a)	Of towns. (b)
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
1		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
ORISSA.	Cuttack .. .. .	27	133	83	385	77	0	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 6'5	1 to 7'7	5 to 1			
	Pooree .. .. .	14	88	61	265	50	...	2,473	888,497	1 to 6'4	1 to 7'5	18 to 1			
	Hulassore .. .. .	23	99	70	316	30	...	2,006	945,230	1 to 4'9	1 to 5'3	3 to 1			
	Gurjhats .. .. .	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	.....			
	Total .. .. .	72	370	238	1,105	163	0	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6'4	1 to 7'2	6 to 1			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.														
	Hazaribagh .. .. .	19	142	84	382	44	3	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13'6	1 to 15'0	11 to 1			
	Lohardugga .. .. .	15	70	55	228	28	5	7,804	1,124,422	1 to 21'6	1 to 27'6	6 to 1			
	Palamow .. .. .	8	25	33	132	...	...	4,241	484,822	1 to 25'7	1 to 25'6	.....			
	Singbhoom .. .. .	16	95	25	128	...	...	3,763	453,775	1 to 23'3	1 to 24'3	7 to 1			
	Manbhoom .. .. .	20	89	57	223	46	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 12'7	1 to 14'7	3 to 1			
	Total .. .. .	78	420	254	1,093	126	8	26,906	4,226,980	1 to 13'2	1 to 19'9	4 to 1			
	Total of districts .. .. .	980	5,493	3,008	13,048	5,342	07	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6'5	1 to 8'5	4 to 1			
	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway .. .. .	11	54	64	187	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Tirhoot State Railway including Bengal and North-Western Railway .. .. .	2	15	18	60	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Bandish .. .. .	11	45	58	192	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Dacca Special Reserve .. .. .	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Dumka Special Reserve .. .. .	3	41	12	120	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve .. .. .	.....	.....	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Inspector-General's Reserve .. .. .	3	80	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases .. .. .	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Office of the Inspector General of Police Lower Provinces. ....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Total .. .. .	42	285	178	739	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	1,031	5,778	3,180	14,687	5,342	07	145,847 (c) 5,976	65,964,160	1 to 6'2	1 to 8'0	4 to 1				
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .							151,823								

*and Employment of Police—concluded.*

(a) Area as per census, excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..					145,169	(b) Population as per census, excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..					66,580,859
Deduct Calcutta ... ..					31	Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs ... ..					844,358
Balance ... ..					145,138	Balance ... ..					65,005,201
Add Khond Mehal ... ..					709	Add Khond Mehal ... ..					58,959
Total ... ..					145,847	Total ... ..					65,064,160
Add Sunderbuns ... ..					5,976						
GRAND TOTAL ... ..					151,823	(c) Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 21-Berhampore, Khulna and Nadakongura					

(c) Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Khulna, and Backergunge.

## STATEMENT E FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan ... ..	11,286	20'7	18'5	By chakran lands and punchayets ... ..	2,09,463 0 0
		Bankoora ... ..	7,548	22'5	36'9	By ryots, jagir lands, and punchayets ... ..	2,79,872 0 0
		Boerbhoom ... ..	7,331	26'7	32'8	By zemindars, ryots, punchayets, chakran lands, and Government.	2,40,552 4 7
		Midnapore ... ..	9,205	46'2	18'7	By villagers, punchayets, chakran lands, and Government.	1,72,453 0 0
	Presidency	Hooghly ... ..	4,773	45'2	30'7	By chakran lands, villagers, and punchayets...	1,46,561 0 0
		Howrah ... ..	1,406	64'9	41'1	By punchayets and chakran lands ... ..	67,813 0 8
		Total ... ..	41,571	33'7	26'0		11,00,714 5 3
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Pergunnahs ... ..	3,324	67'7	80'9	By villagers and punchayets ... ..	2,09,106 9 0
	Rajshahye	Nuddea ... ..	3,439	101'3	46'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,61,496 0 0
		Jessore ... ..	3,986	56'7	40'4	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,71,830 0 0
		Khulna ... ..	1,948	77'4	45'8	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	91,101 0 0
		Moorshedabad ... ..	3,919	64'2	32'8	By village punchayets and rent-free land ... ..	1,24,874 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,666	72'3	40'3		8,22,307 9 0
BHAR	Dacca	Dinapore ... ..	3,475	77'0	45'9	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	1,59,718 14 0
		Rajshahye ... ..	3,174	70'8	45	By punchayets ... ..	1,45,010 0 0
		Rungpore ... ..	4,209	77'0	50'6	By villagers ... ..	2,13,011 0 0
		Hogra ... ..	1,730	58'6	55'6	Ditto ... ..	95,332 0 0
		Pubna ... ..	2,178	91'7	49'0	Ditto ... ..	1,04,822 0 0
	Chittagong	Darjeeling ... ..	40	686'9	84	By tea gardens, chowdharies, and punchayets	3,360 0 0
		Julpigore ... ..	1,258	76'6	57'3	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	72,110 0 0
		Total ... ..	16,668	77'4	40'3		7,93,363 14 0
		<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ... ..	3,091	81'8	44'9	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	1,65,962 0 0
	Patna	Furriedpore ... ..	3,071	71'8	43'1	By villagers ... ..	1,32,427 0 0
		Hackergunge ... ..	4,671	48'6	48'6	Ditto ... ..	1,27,191 0 0
		Mymensingh ... ..	6,116	67'0	48	Ditto ... ..	2,93,568 0 0
		Total ... ..	17,519	66'1	40'9		7,19,149 0 0
		Chittagong ... ..	2,121	100'4	47'4	By villagers and tea-planters ... ..	1,00,684 0 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Patna	Noakhilly ... ..	1,950	45'6	39'8	By punchayets and villagers ... ..	79,214 1 8
		Tipperah ... ..	7,705	66'3	59'9	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,95,343 0 0
		Total ... ..	6,816	70'0	41'8		2,85,241 1 8
		Total for Bengal ... ..	96,870	55'7	37'7		37,26,861 13 11
	Bhagulpore	Patna ... ..	3,104	76'9	30'7	By villagers and zemindars ... ..	98,359 1 0
		Gya ... ..	6,245	84'8	25'0	By ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,50,345 0 0
		Shahabad ... ..	5,388	54'4	27'9	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,44,895 5 0
		Mozufferpore ... ..	4,431	79'8	31'8	By punchayets, villagers, zemindars, and jagirs	1,41,060 3 0
		Durbhunga ... ..	4,087	84'0	35'2	By punchayets and mahals ... ..	1,44,021 0 0
ORISSA	Orissa	Sarun ... ..	5,150	68'9	22'7	By villagers and zemindars ... ..	1,77,033 0 0
		Chumparun ... ..	2,408	118'8	32'0	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	77,061 0 0
		Total ... ..	30,853	71'8	30'5		8,43,937 0 0
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Monghyr ... ..	3,656	74'3	30'0	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	1,09,099 0 0
ORISSA	Orissa	Bhagulpore ... ..	3,697	85'8	29'0	By ryots and zemindars ... ..	1,07,219 0 0
		Purneah ... ..	5,168	58'3	34'3	By residents of the district ... ..	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	3,952	62'9	13	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	61,376 0 0
		Maldah ... ..	1,636	77'2	45'2	By ryots ... ..	78,968 0 0
		Total ... ..	18,109	60'9	23'7		5,19,763 0 0
ORISSA	Orissa	Total for Behar ... ..	48,962	71'1	20'8		14,62,630 9 0
		Cuttack ... ..	5,742	56'8	12'2	By jagir land and villagers ... ..	70,245 12 8
		Poorah ... ..	2,045	66'9	12'5	Ditto ditto ... ..	25,373 0 0
		Balasore ... ..	2,796	58'3	16'9	By jagir land and villagers ... ..	44,697 0 0
		Gurghats ... ..	375	63'4	12'8	By jagir and villagers ... ..	4,828 0 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore...	Total ... ..	10,958	59'0	15'2		1,45,048 12 8
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Hazaribagh ... ..	3,183	58'7	24'4	By zemindars and villagers ... ..	77,969 0 0
		Lehardingga ... ..	2,495	82'6	27'4	Ditto ditto ... ..	68,375 10 6
		Palamow ... ..	1,205	68'0	14'3	By zemindars and ryots ... ..	17,277 8 5
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore...	Singbhoom ... ..	573	148'6	27	By villagers ... ..	15,471 0 0
		Manbhoom ... ..	3,467	51'2	21'1	By land and villagers ... ..	73,282 0 0
		Total ... ..	10,953	67'5	23'0		2,52,375 2 11
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	169,523	61'1	32'9		55,90,913 6 6

STATEMENT **F.**

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH.						ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.						PUNISHMENTS.						
						Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.			
																	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
	BENGAL.																			
	Western Districts.																			
BURDWAN	Burdwan	4	23	60	400	94	59	420	1	1	18	6	11	32	15					
	Bankura	2	16	33	293	54	31	202	1	1	17	28	41	4	...					
	Bierbhoom	3	11	34	230	44	16	230	1	1	14	34	...	1	...					
	Midnapore	6	44	99	813	105	65	791	3	3	18	37	68	9	...					
	Hooghly	3	32	70	672	63	60	457	5	5	10	33	103	3	...					
	Howrah	2	11	39	247	40	29	230	...	...	3	9	27	1	...					
	Ditto Municipality	5	2	13	309	...	5	322	...	...	13	1	24	1	...					
	Total	22	139	353	3,043	390	255	2,532	1	1	89	72	163	206	1 33					
	Central Districts.																			
PRERIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	6	36	134	1,025	99	30	1,158	1	1	40	24	101	421	2					
	Nuddea	4	33	61	659	79	57	556	...	...	28	35	67	142	7					
	Jessore	5	33	42	422	24	43	434	1	1	13	17	10	66	3					
	Khulna	3	21	42	302	50	42	302	...	...	12	18	25	19	10					
	Moorshedabad	4	32	78	663	61	36	687	...	...	23	11	35	59	8					
	Total	22	155	347	3,012	306	209	3,137	1	2	121	105	244	737	1 30					
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore	3	25	38	348	93	45	351	1	1	13	18	29	37	6					
	Rajshahye	3	20	43	354	16	86	338	1	1	14	12	17	21	3					
	Rungpore	4	22	50	380	83	70	297	2	1	22	1	20	115	1					
	Bogra	2	11	29	204	44	42	160	...	...	4	15	24	51	1					
	Pubna	2	14	43	292	54	26	271	...	...	2	28	39	18	1					
	Darjeeling	3	11	34	223	83	35	172	3	3	8	4	14	17	1					
	Jalpigore	2	14	32	241	104	48	214	...	...	4	10	27	29	4					
	Total	19	115	269	2,045	482	338	1,833	4	8	79	94	170	291	2 17					
	Eastern Districts.																			
DAKKA	Dacca	5	21	59	537	12	30	604	...	...	2	13	18	37	5					
	Do. special reserve	1	1	8	100	100	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...					
	Farrukpore	4																		

(a) Exclusive of 193 Water Police constables distributed thus :—Midnapore 4

### *Internal Management of the Force.*

xxi

### *Internal Management of the Force.*

24-Pargunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Jessore 14, Khulna 41, Furreedpore 26, Mymensing 7, Balasore 1.



## STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Castes of Officers

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.																						
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.														
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.												
		Military or Co-venanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11														
BURDWAN	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
	Burdwan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81	480												
	Bankura	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	54	230												
	Beerbhoom	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	210												
	Midnapore	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	142	814												
	Hooghly	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	630												
	Howrah	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	243												
	Do. Municipality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	300												
	Total	1	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	486	2,088												
PRESIDENCY	Central Districts.																							
	24 Pergunnahs	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	159	1,024												
	Nuddies	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	84	579												
	Jessore	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	75	405												
	Khulna	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	63	298												
	Moorsheadabad	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	107	638												
	Total	.....	10	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	487	2,855												
	RAJSHAHY	Dinagore	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	343											
		Rajshahy	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	63	354											
		Rungpore	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	390											
Borra		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	196												
Pubna		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	57	280												
Darjeeling		.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	45	224												
Jalpigoreo		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	231												
Total		.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	378	1,994												
DACCA		Eastern Districts.																						
		Dacca	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	76	536											
	Do. special reserve	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	91												
	Furroodpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	67	327												
	Backergunge	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	87	445												
	Mymensingh	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	94	503												
	Total	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	333	1,903												
	CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	67	387											
		Noakholly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	255											
		Tipperah	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	275											
Total		.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	113	617												
Total for Bengal											1	37	5	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	2	80	1,838	10,760	
PATNA	BEHAR.																							
	Patna	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	123	1,085												
	Gya	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	101	605												
	Shahabad	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	85	511												
	Mozufferpore	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	401												
	Durbhunga	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	58	389												
	Saran	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	76	457												
	Chumperun	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	269												
	Total	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	22	563	3,697												
	BHAGULPORE	Monkhyr	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	58	419											
Bhagulpore		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	67	362												
Ditto special reserve		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50												
Purneah		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	77	447												
Sonthal Pergunnahs		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	53	300												
Doomka special reserve		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	120												
Maidah		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	220												
Total		1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	307	1,948												
Total for Behar											1	17	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	39	870	5,645			
ORISSA		ORISSA.																						
	Cuttack	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	86	463												
	Pooroo	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	63	313												
	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	68	344												
	Gurjhat	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	21	139												
	Total	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	9	238	1,269											
	CHOTA NAGPORE	CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
		South-West Frontier Agency.																						
		Hazaribagh	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	83	431											
		Lohardugga	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	51	253											
Palamow		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	133												
Singbhoorn		.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	132												
Manbhoom		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58	264												
Total		.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	247	1,203											
Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway											.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1	53	187		
Government Railway Police, Eastern System, Sealdah											.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	40	189		
Tirhoot State Railway Police, including Bengal-North-Western Railway											.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	54		
Total											.....	2	4	1	7	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	119	430	
GRAND TOTAL											2	65	17	2	10	.....	11	8	8	.....	3	134	3,312	19,225

## MENT G.

*and Men employed in the Police during the year 1888.*

[illegible]

## H.

## STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1888.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.		
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.		
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.
BENGAL.	<i>Western Districts.</i>															
	Burdwan ... ..	552	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	47	...	...	11.0	...	...
	Bankura ... ..	344	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	4.4	...	...
	Boerboom ... ..	262	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	4.5	...	...
	Midnapore ... ..	639	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	49	...	...	7.7	...	...
	Hoochly ... ..	702	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	70	...	...	12.4	...	...
	Howrah ... ..	294	...	325	...	...	...	8	...	13	23	...	30	10.5	...	16
	Total ... ..	3,153	...	325	...	...	...	82	...	13	211	...	30	9.2	...	16
	<i>Central Districts.</i>															
	24-Pargunnahs ... ..	1,200	...	...	9	...	...	43	...	...	124	...	...	13.8	...	...
PRESIDENCY	Nudda ... ..	608	...	...	2	...	...	23	...	...	77	...	...	17.2	...	...
	Jessore ... ..	489	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	35	...	...	10.0	...	...
	Bahula ... ..	557	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	22	...	...	9.5	...	...
	Moorsheadabad ... ..	758	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	93	...	...	15.9	...	...
	Total ... ..	3,412	...	...	11	...	...	124	...	...	351	...	...	13.9	...	...
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>															
	Dacca ... ..	583	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	80	...	...	16.2	...	...
	Dacca Special Reserve ... ..	101	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	7.9	...	...
	Farrakka ... ..	391	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	6	...	...	6.6	...	...
	Buckergunge ... ..	535	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	2.4	...	...
	Myinsingh ... ..	554	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	6	...	...	5.2	...	...
	Total ... ..	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	103	...	...	7.9	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... ..	454	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	9.2	...	...
	Nonkholy ... ..	301	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1.6	...	...
	Tipperah ... ..	321	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	13	...	...	6.2	...	...
	Total ... ..	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	37	...	...	6.2	...	...
	TOTAL FOR BENGAL ... ..	12,105	...	325	11	...	...	395	...	13	648	...	30	10.2	...	16
BEHAR.	Patna ... ..	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	36	...	...	3.9	...	...
	Gya ... ..	714	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	10	...	...	4.3	...	...
	Siachabad ... ..	598	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	2.0	...	...
	Muzaffarpore ... ..	467	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1.4	...	...
	Darbhanga ... ..	437	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1.8	...	...
	Sarun ... ..	534	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1.1	...	...
	Chumpan ... ..	318	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1.8	...	...
	Total ... ..	4,283	...	...	3	...	...	58	...	...	60	...	...	2.7	...	...
	TOTAL FOR BEHAR ... ..	6,558	...	...	20	...	...	136	...	...	104	...	...	4.5	...	...
ORISSA.	Cuttack ... ..	606	...	...	52	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	1.3	...	...
	Pooree ... ..	424	...	...	43	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	2.1	...	...
	Balasore ... ..	440	...	...	56	...	...	13	...	...	11	...	...	5.1	...	...
	Gurjats ... ..	162	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	4.9	...	...
	Total ... ..	1,631	...	...	151	...	...	32	...	...	17	...	...	2.9	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>															
	Hazaribagh ... ..	518	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	2.5	...	...
	Lohardugga ... ..	304	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	4.6	...	...
	Palamow ... ..	160	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1.8	...	...
	Singbloom ... ..	157	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	14	...	...	15.2	...	...
	Manbloom ... ..	237	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2.7	...	...
	Total ... ..	1,426	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	30	...	...	4.3	...	...
	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nulhati State Railway ... ..	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	4	...	...	3.9	...	...
	Government Railway Police, Sealdah ... ..	...	250	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	23	...	...	17.0	...	...
	Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal-North-Western Railway ... ..	...	66	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	10.6	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	21,810*	567	325	191	3	...	495	30	13	1,029	31	39	7.5	10.7	16

\* Actual strength as it stood on the 1st January 1888.

# RESOLUTION.

## POLICE.

*Dated Calcutta, the 18th November 1889.*

READ—

The report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1888.

Read also—

The reports for the years 1886 and 1887, and the orders recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor thereon.

The report was, as usual, submitted with commendable punctuality, and it is satisfactory also to note that there was an improvement in the dates on which the reports were received from the various divisions. Colonel Knyvett, who relieved Mr. Veasey on the 13th July 1888, and officiated for him till the end of the year, has drawn up the general report for the province.

### THE POLICE FORCE.

2. The first portion of the report is taken up with matters relating to the organization and discipline of the force. As there is now no separate municipal police, the force is divided into only two main bodies,—the regular police and the rural police,—and at the beginning of the year the former consisted of 23,380 officers and men, the estimated cost being Rs. 41,07,546, and the latter of 169,523 men, whose pay amounts to Rs. 55,86,913 in cash, but some of whom are remunerated also by being allowed the use of land, the total amount of which is not stated, but was, in 1881, 14,453 bighas. The force has not been increased of recent years: on the contrary it has been reduced, and in consequence of this, and of the growing needs of the Administration, the reserves which used to exist in each district have been reduced to mere skeletons, nearly all the men being required for active duty. The average pay of the constable has, during the last five years, slightly diminished, while that of the chowkidar has slightly increased. The following table shows the strength and cost of the police force in the year under review and in the preceding 15 years:—

	AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING			1888.
	1877.	1882.	1887.	
Regular (inclusive of municipal) police—				
Strength ... ..	26,724	25,304	24,064	23,380
Cost ... ..	44,78,948	42,61,607	42,03,387	41,07,546
Rural police—				
Strength ... ..	182,396	175,923	170,935	169,523
Cost (in cash) ... ..	43,97,268	50,41,105*	53,14,518	55,86,913

In 1880 the policy of reducing the land in possession of the chowkidars and of increasing their cash remuneration was introduced.

3. Regarding the weakness of the reserves, Mr. Veasey in his report for 1887 remarked:—"The difficulty which we have had all along to contend with in not being able to keep even a small body of men together for any length of time on account of the extreme weakness of the reserves still exists, and has indeed been aggravated by the constantly increasing demands for escorts for both prisoners and treasure." The demands for escorts for prisoners increased during the year under review owing to the establishment of intermediate jails, and there was also a considerable increase in the demands for escorting treasure. The figures for preceding years are given below:—

### *Total number of officers and men required.*

	AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS ENDING				1888.
	● 1878.	1881.	1884.	1887.	
Treasure, stamps, &c. ... ..	10,306	11,019	11,890	11,418	12,095
Prisoners and lunatics ... ..	10,408	10,645	11,676	12,373	14,020
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,699	2,629	4,331	3,677	4,854

4. The question of strengthening and, if need be, of reorganizing the reserves has for some time engaged the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour has at present under consideration a proposal, submitted by the Inspector-General, to increase the reserves of twenty-three districts at a total annual cost of Rs. 43,128. As regards the general question, the Lieutenant-Governor entertains no doubt that an increase to the district reserves is a desirable object in itself, and the real difficulty is to devise a scheme which will practically give security, and which will yet not prove too costly, regard being had to the very narrow margin of the income of these provinces available to the Lieutenant-Governor for new expenditure. The subject, however, is not free from difficulty, apart from the question of cost. For example, in Behar the reserve police and the station police are practically homogeneous, and transfers can be made from one to the other, and in case of necessity the reserve could be strengthened by drafting men from the station police. In Bengal and Orissa, however, the locally recruited police—and the majority of the force must be locally recruited, for only men familiar with the language can efficiently perform the civil duties of a police—cannot be made to learn their drill as armed men, and cannot be drafted into the reserve except as a punishment. They resent having to practice drill: they, especially those who can read and write, look upon duty in the reserve as a degradation and as reducing them to the level of illiterate sepoys, and if it is forced on them, they resign. The question is thus in reality one of very considerable difficulty; and as Mr. Veasey, who has given considerable attention to the question, has lately rejoined his appointment, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have the advantage of his opinion before passing orders in the case.

5. Another—and by no means unimportant—result of the depletion of the reserves is incidentally referred to by the Inspector-General in paragraph 31 of his report, where he remarks that in former years, when reserves were not mere skeletons, as they are at present, schools were established in many districts, and were productive of much good. At those schools not only was instruction in reading and writing given, but the criminal law and procedure, as also the Abkari Salt Regulations, were explained. The following table shows the state of the police force in this respect at intervals of five years:—

	1873.	1878.	1883.	1888.
Total strength (men) ...	22,911	21,714	20,632	19,576
Total number able to read and write (men) ...	6,208	6,841	5,776	4,678
Total number under instruction (men) ..	3,105	2,954	437	339
Percentage able to read and write ...	27.9	31	27.9	23.8
Percentage under instruction ...	13.5	13.6	2.1	1.7

It is of course possible that the falling off in the number able to read and write may be due to the present recruits being of a more illiterate class than their predecessors, but figures are also given in Appendix G showing the different castes of which the force is made up, and, so far as such statistics can furnish grounds for drawing an inference on this point, it would appear that the composition of the force is very much the same as it was fifteen years ago, in 1874. The largest alterations in this respect, indeed, are in the case of Mahomedans, who now form 23.7 per cent. of the officers and 27.6 per cent. of the men, as compared with 25 per cent. and 30.2 per cent. in the year referred to; and in the case of the Brahmins and high-caste Soodras, who now form 3.1 and 2.8 per cent. more of the men than formerly, and .9 and 3.1 more of the officers.

6. In paragraph 40 the judicial and departmental punishments during the year under review are compared with those of the two previous years. The differences in so short a time are not sufficiently marked to enable any conclusion to be drawn from them; but a larger retrospect shows that, in the case of the men, punishments, both judicial and departmental, are very much fewer than formerly, and that rewards in the shape of money and of good-conduct stripes are much more frequent, while the number of cases rewarded by promotion is less than one-fifth of what it used to be. The diminution in the punishments inflicted is shown in the following table, which compares the punishments of 1888 with

the average annual number under each head during periods of five years ending with 1877, 1882 and 1887 :—

	JUDICIAL.				DEPARTMENTAL.	
	Police Act V of 1861.	Penal Code, sections 330, 331, 348.	Penal Code, chapter IX.	Other offences.	Dismissed.	Punished.
<b>OFFICERS.</b>						
Annual average of five years ending 1877	25	1	5	34	61	683
Ditto 1882	17	1	3	47	69	1,049
Ditto 1887	17	2	2	35	65	1,452
One year, 1888	8	...	...	47	54	1,740
<b>MEN.</b>						
Annual average of five years ending 1877	333	6	16	291	1,071	3,679
Ditto 1882	271	4	22	321	878	3,722
Ditto 1887	222	4	17	289	599	3,348
One year, 1888	183	...	5	215	584	2,771

7. In the body of the report details are given of some of the cases in which the police were parties. Under the head "Torture" seven cases are referred to, in five of which the accused were acquitted. Every alleged case of torture or serious misconduct on the part of the police is now, however, taken up by the District Superintendent in person, unless there is some very good reason for his refraining to enquire; and though the difficulty of getting a judicial conviction seems great, the offenders are in a large proportion of cases punished departmentally. There were also fifteen cases of extortion; the result of which is not given, and four cases of embezzlement by police officers, in all of which sentences of imprisonment were passed. There was also a case, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which a small party of police doing duty at the Surjapur fair were attacked and severely beaten by a party of low-caste men excited with drink. Two of the constables were seriously injured, and one of them died from hæmorrhage shortly after being taken to the police station. Five of the accused were arrested and sent up, but were acquitted by the Sessions Court, as the jury disbelieved the evidence, and expressed their belief that it was uncertain by whom the assault had been committed. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that a separate report, with fuller details, may be submitted regarding this case.

8. It is worthy of consideration how far the statistics of judicial cases against the police can be accepted as indicating an improvement in the conduct of the force. It certainly appears probable that the number of cases brought to trial forms at least as large a proportion of those committed as in previous years, for such considerations as the opening up of the country generally, the spread of education and of information, and the existence of the press, render it less likely than formerly that instances of extortion or oppression on the part of the police are allowed to pass unnoticed. If, however, this conclusion be correct, that the proportion of cases actually brought to trial is at least as great as formerly, the conclusion appears sound that the steady diminution in the number of cases against the police in the last eleven years is, at any rate to a large extent, due to an actual improvement in the conduct of the police themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure such signs of improvement as exist, as the indignation which fresh cases inevitably excite is apt to give rise to the impression that the tendency is towards deterioration rather than improvement.

9. In the preceding paragraph it is stated that in certain districts it is found impossible to secure recruits unless batta allowance is given. The Inspector-General now reports that during the year this allowance has not been extended to any fresh districts, but continues to be given to constables of the two lowest grades employed in the reserves, or on town or guard duty, in the districts mentioned in the report for the previous year; and the diminution of resignations in Howrah goes to show, he considers, that the town police is getting more popular. The percentage of resignations in Howrah is, however, still over 11 per cent., and in Moorshedabad, Dinagepore and Dacca more than 14 per cent., while the percentage for the whole of Bengal Proper is 8 as compared with 1.6 in Behar; and although this is no doubt an

improvement as compared with last year, when the percentage of resignations for Bengal Proper was 9·3, the present state of affairs cannot be considered as in any degree satisfactory. It was to remedy this that the scheme referred to in paragraph 12 of the report was proposed, regarding which the Inspector-General asks that early orders may be passed. The proposal is to treat the rural areas which are included within municipal boundaries on different principles from the town areas, to cut off from the town police the duty of supervising rural areas, and to place these under chowkidars. The intention is, of course, not to replace the present constables by an inferior class of constables, but to employ men actual residents of the towns themselves, who may own land, and will not be available for transfer, and who will be expected to be vigilant, but not to remain on duty for fixed hours; and as they will be called chowkidars, dressed as chowkidars, and paid as chowkidars, they may be expected not to despise the duty of night watch and ward on the ground that it is chowkidar's and not constable's work. This scheme has been introduced experimentally into Midnapore, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to pass general orders regarding it, as the opinions of all the Commissioners have not yet been received.

10. The conduct of the rural police or chowkidars seems to have shown little improvement during the year 1888, as, except in Behar, Beerbhoom and Pubna, where their conduct generally is reported as satisfactory, the reports are unfavourable. In Bankoora they are reported as "very negligent in the performance of their duties;" in Midnapore they are said to have had a hand in nearly all the dacoities occurring during the year; Hooghly is described as an "Augcan stable;" in the 24-Pergunnahs it is said that the chowkidar is now paid with greater regularity, and his wants are attended to, but he does not make a corresponding return in the way of giving sufficient assistance in the prevention and detection of crime; in Dinagepore and in Dacca the chowkidar is said to be too much under the control of the panchayet; and from Khoolna there is what the Inspector-General calls "a melancholy account of the inefficiency of chowkidars heretofore." The accounts which are quoted from other places are likewise unfavourable. On the whole it would appear that there is little or no improvement in the conduct of the chowkidars, but that they receive their pay more regularly. This is borne out by the statistics of arrears of pay and of punishment; for though the number of chowkidars in arrears of pay for four months and over on the last day of December has fallen from 8,183, or 4·8 per cent. of the whole, to 6,580, or 3·8 per cent., the number of punishments has risen from 14,524 to 16,394. In this connection the Inspector-General will be asked to explain the difficulty about pay referred to in his paragraph 15, which he considers calls for an alteration of the Act. There is probably some misunderstanding on the point, and it may be noted at once that if section 44 of the Act is referred to, the pay which that section requires the panchayet to remit is the pay for the current and not for the preceding quarter, so that there is nothing in it justifying the chowkidars being kept four months in arrears before they are paid. In paragraph 18 the Inspector-General refers to the practice at Tipperah of depositing chowkidars' pay at police-stations, which often remains for a long time undistributed, as the Sub-Inspector, who alone is allowed to pay out the money, is frequently away on investigations for a considerable time. This practice the Inspector-General considers open to grave objection, and he recommends that it be discontinued. In this opinion Sir Stuart Bayley agrees; but before passing final orders regarding the procedure to be adopted in such cases, he will await the receipt of the reports referred to in the next paragraph.

11. Act I (B.C.) of 1886, an Act to amend the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870, came into force in June 1886, and has therefore now been in force for a little over three years. Reports on its working were received in 1887, and these showed that the discretion allowed to local officers by the Act had led to great differences of procedure, while the Act had not been sufficiently long in force to test the methods of procedure adopted. The matter was therefore allowed to rest, but two years have elapsed since then, and further reports will now be called for from the Commissioners in whose divisions the Act is in force. The Inspector-General of Police will also be asked to furnish a statement, if the materials for it are available in his office, showing the number of chowkidars in arrear at the close of each year, and the number of punishments inflicted during that year, in each sub-division for the last ten years, and distinguishing the arrears over six, twelve, and eighteen months. On receipt of the Commissioners' reports,



and of the statement from the Inspector-General, the Lieutenant-Governor will be in a position to judge what improvement has been effected under the powers conferred by the new Act, and how far without the Act the energy of individual officers had succeeded in securing fairly prompt payment to the chowkidar for the work done by him.

12. In addition to these questions, there are one or two minor matters which are dealt with by the Inspector-General in this part of his report, and which call for remark. The Inspector-General remarks that lights have been recently supplied in Noakhally town, and additional lights in Barisal, Jhalakati, Monghyr, Purneah, and Chupra; that the number of lamps in Cuttack town was reduced; that nothing was done in the municipalities in Chittagong; that Patna city is very insufficiently lighted, and that the matter seems to have been almost entirely neglected in the towns of Dinapore and Barh. Regarding this he remarks that now that the burden of paying for municipal police has been removed from their shoulders, municipalities might do much more in the way of lighting and illuminating their streets than they are doing at present. Paragraph 29 deals with the appointment of special constables, and His Honour is glad to see that the number of constables so appointed has fallen from 1,559 in 1887 to 543 in the year under report. At the same time in some cases, *e.g.*, in Patna, where a hundred men were appointed in two cases, the number of men compared with the number of cases would seem to indicate free use—in fact indiscriminate use—of the law. In paragraph 45 the Inspector-General deals with the number of escapes from police custody, and regarding this the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him in holding that, in all cases in which culpable negligence is clearly established, exemplary punishment is a necessity. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that an inter-provincial conference on the subject of co-operation between the police of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal took place at Benares, and hopes that the conference will bear fruit. The only other question to which it is necessary to refer is the performance of the police work of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway by the district force. His Honour entirely agrees with the Inspector-General that this arrangement is objectionable, and has under separate consideration a proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to appoint a separate police for this railway.

13. The names of the police officers mentioned by the Inspector-General as having done good service will be noted in the Appointment Department.

#### CRIME.

14. Under this heading the usual table is given comparing the police and crime of each province of India with the population. The table shows that Bengal has fewer policemen and less crime in proportion to population than any other province; but it takes account only of the regular police, and makes no reference to the rural police, and, moreover, there can be little doubt that an increase of police would be followed by an increase of reported crime, so that it is difficult to draw any conclusion from the statistics. A more interesting comparison would be, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, to show how the police of the Lower Provinces are successful in dealing with crime in comparison with those of other provinces.

15. In commenting on the general average of the percentages recognised under the orders of the Government of India as tests of the working of the police, the Inspector-General claims that tests A 3 and 4 and test B 2 (which he considers as probably the most crucial tests of police working) show a slight, but fairly general, improvement as regards general results. These tests were first applied completely to the returns of 1884, and the table which follows compares the results of the year under review with the average of the percentages of the four years 1884-87:—

	Burd- wan.	*Presi- dency.	Raj- shahye.	Dacca.	Chitta- gong.	Patna.	Bhagul- pore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.	1884-87.
Test A 3—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	35.7	34.3	32.6	37.	31.9	31.	30.3	33.7	36.0
Test A 4—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	58.9	56.1	53.9	57.8	55.1	56.4	56.3	59.3	56.6
Test B 2—Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	46.3	45.3	43.3	43.9	45.2	47.3	44.5	45.7	50.7
	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.	1888.
	34.3	32.6	37.	31.9	31.	30.3	33.7	36.0	35.3
	56.1	53.9	57.8	55.1	56.4	56.3	59.3	56.6	58.3
	45.3	43.3	43.9	45.2	47.3	44.5	45.7	50.7	48.7
	33.4	31.	30.3	33.7	36.0	35.3	34.1	33.4	31.
	56.1	53.1	53.1	51.5	55.7	52.0	52.7	51.1	52.1
	48.1	42.9	45.5	46.5	51.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1



The improvement, it will be observed, is neither very general nor very pronounced. This general question of the increase of crime in Bengal, and of the greater or less success of the police in coping with it, is separately under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Veasey is interesting, and bears directly on the point under discussion. He says:—

“It is possible to attach too much weight to a system of classification which, in order to be sufficiently comprehensive, has to show together offences of very different degrees of heinousness, and which is often perfunctorily performed by careless officers. I will not therefore pause to discuss the fluctuations in crime generally, but will pass on at once to what I have always considered the best test, the percentage of true cases in which convictions were obtained in classes I, II, III, and V, that is, to the success attained in dealing with really serious crime, mixed up, though to some extent it is, with minor matters. Defects in the percentage of persons convicted are liable to be made up by challaning to an undue extent offenders concerned in cases, either stale or of no real importance, and defects in the percentage of cases generally are in like manner to be got over by watering the figures with petty offences under class VI.

“Taking, then, the percentage selected, the figures for which are given in Statement I of the Appendices, we find that whilst class I, with a percentage for the five years 1883—87 of 55·72, is the only class exhibiting anything like passable results, classes II and V show respectively only 40·84 and 33·78; whilst class III is as low as 9·6, and is still falling. Dacoity in class III and burglary in class V are the two offences the police have shown themselves as yet unable to cope with: and that they have not increased when the chances of detection are as small as they are is due quite as much to good luck as to management. It is not a matter on which an opinion can be expressed with any certainty, but my own belief is that there is more suppression under these two offences, and especially under burglary, than there is under all other heads of crime put together. The people concerned will not report, as they know from experience how little good is likely to be obtained by it, and the station officer lets it alone if he can, since he knows, in addition to this, that he will, or ought to, be called to account for not looking properly after his bad characters.”

The following table shows the result of the application of the test referred to by Mr. Veasey to the year 1888 and the preceding ten years:—

	AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1882.			AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1887.			1888.		
	Total number of true cases.	Total number true cases in which convictions obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.	Total number of true cases.	Total number of true cases in which convictions obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.	Total number of true cases.	Total number of true cases in which convictions obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,639	1,344	50·18	2,400	1,665	56·72	2,872	1,664	58·2
.. II.—Serious offences against the person and ...	4,174	1,684	40·58	4,574	1,599	40·84	4,022	1,668	42·5
.. III.—Ditto ditto and pro-									
.. IV.—Ditto ditto and pro-	20,302	2,024	9·9	22,564	2,058	9·6	25,247	2,099	8·2
.. V.—Minor offences against property ...	34,814	12,001	31·74	35,736	13,487	33·78	38,381	12,925	33·6

16. The percentage of prosecutions in false cases, which was sufficiently low before, has fallen from 22·4 to 16·9. The percentage of convictions remains nearly the same, being 29·4 against 30·2 in 1887. The results are comparatively good in the Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Presidency Divisions, and in the districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Noakholly, Howrah, Dinagapore, Bogra, Dacca, and Shalabad; but in the remaining districts the results are less satisfactory, and in some indeed show that the matter has been entirely neglected in spite of its importance having been repeatedly impressed upon Magistrates. Conspicuous for such pro-eminnence are Patna, Beerbhoom, Furreedpore, and Bankoorah, which, with 368, 147, 120, and 67 false cases, respectively, had one conviction each, and Chumparun, where out of 324 cases only four convictions were obtained. As regards Patna the large number of false cases compared with the solitary conviction renders the result most discreditable. In Beerbhoom the punishment awarded in the single case in which a conviction was secured was only one month's imprisonment; and the average time taken in disposing of the other cases was 48 days a case, one case taking no less than 125 days—a state of affairs which the Lieutenant-Governor can characterise only as deplorable.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye defends the poor results obtained in his division on the ground that the present system is too cumbrous, and that if the

Magistrate trying a case had power to award compensation when the charge appeared to be false or frivolous, it would afford an easier and more effectual means of checking false charges. It is possible that an alteration of the law, such as is suggested by the Commissioner of Rajshahiye, would have this effect, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to point out that it is the duty of Magistrates to use the law they have got, and not to wait for a better one; and if in the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate can prosecute in 25 per cent. of these cases, and can succeed in 40 per cent. of his prosecutions, no Magistrate should be content with a worse record. His Honour, therefore, agrees with the opinion expressed by the Inspector-General, and desires to impress it upon Magistrates, that the matter is really an important one, and can be dealt with only by the Magistrate personally interesting himself in it.

17. The number of cases in which enquiry was refused under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code has risen from 2,586 to 5,982. The reports from the districts show that the discretion conferred by the section has been exercised with widely different results, but it is inevitable that a discretion of this kind should be exercised within very varying limits, and no rule can enforce uniformity. The responsibility for the police exercising their discretion wisely must be left with each individual Magistrate.

18. The following tables show the results, as affecting persons, of trials in the Courts of Magistrates and in the Courts of Sessions in 1888 compared with the results of the ten previous years—

*Trials in the Courts of Magistrates for ten years, from 1878 to 1887 (as affecting persons).*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of persons under trial during the year.	102,978	197,294	216,302	214,180	213,900	220,100	230,770	216,908	231,154	227,434	248,403
Acquitted or discharged ...	61,740	60,869	65,496	64,127	65,035	69,273	69,754	68,439	73,784	70,007	73,589
Convicted ...	122,472	127,669	142,329	142,060	140,150	148,148	151,808	138,162	149,223	146,045	164,280
Committed or referred ...	3,643	3,711	3,573	3,129	3,260	2,960	3,104	3,100	2,046	2,067	3,400
Died, escaped, transferred ...	307	329	500	324	398	339	353	328	241	260	312
Remaining under trial ...	4,816	4,086	4,496	4,510	5,151	5,444	5,402	5,874	5,960	6,245	6,192
Percentage of convictions ...	67.4	67.7	69.4	69.8	69.3	68.1	68.5	67	67.2	67.4	68.9
	67.92					67.61					

*Trials in the Courts of Session for 10 years, from 1878 to 1887 (as affecting persons).*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of persons under trial during the year.	3,649	3,872	3,750	3,315	3,440	3,205	3,282	3,320	3,102	3,248	3,533
Acquitted or discharged ...	1,181	1,173	1,166	1,155	1,224	1,158	1,302	1,229	1,181	1,171	1,320
Convicted ...	1,900	2,096	1,987	1,626	1,690	1,641	1,537	1,571	1,511	1,573	1,683
Committed or referred ...	114	93	124	117	97	89	81	92	71	74	63
Died, escaped, transferred ...	25	58	28	24	27	13	26	18	31	28	29
Remaining under trial ...	429	461	459	393	393	402	430	413	368	397	436
Percentage of convictions ...	62.0	64.6	63.9	59.4	58.8	57.7	56.8	56.6	57.2	57.9	59.4
	61.74					57.28					

19. It is worthy of notice that while the percentage of convictions in Courts of Magistrates in 1888 is higher, that in Courts of Sessions is lower than in any of the preceding ten years. In part explanation of the former fact it may be noted that the number of cases classed as "Public and local nuisances," in which there is invariably a very large percentage of convictions, has risen from 9,086 in 1878 to 21,662 in 1888. As regards cases in the Courts of Sessions, however, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor very serious that there are, as pointed out by the Inspector-General, now twenty districts which show an excess of acquittals over convictions. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, propose in the present Resolution to discuss the question of the general increase or decrease of crime in Bengal, and the greater or less ability of executive and judicial officers to cope with it, as this question has been separately raised by the Government of India, and will be fully dealt with hereafter; and His Honour at present, therefore, confines himself to merely drawing attention to the state of affairs depicted in the report of the Inspector-General.

20. The following remarks taken from the Inspector-General's report give the explanations and remarks in some cases of the local executive officers regarding the crime committed in their jurisdiction during the year under review. Regarding Hooghly the Commissioner of Burdwan says: "In Hooghly the results are deplorable. In four out of five cases of murder the jury

returned a verdict of "not guilty," and in the remaining case they convicted the accused of simple hurt, although his act amounted to a cold-blooded murder." The Magistrate of Rungpore says regarding his district: "Out of 17 persons sent up for trial for murder, two only were convicted: but it must be noted that three persons died while awaiting their trial. One was offered a pardon and made a witness, and the five persons in two cases who were convicted by the Sessions Court were acquitted by the High Court on appeal." With reference to the results obtained in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, the Inspector-General says:—

The percentage obtained in Dacca was only 31·6, and the poor results there are attributed to the acquittal of 18 persons in 2 cases and of 14 others in some cases in which the other accused were convicted!

The Commissioner remarks:—

"This explanation, which amounts to an admission that in many cases persons were committed to the Sessions without due regard to the evidence against them, is not very satisfactory.

In this district the verdict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in 4 out of the 42 cases committed to the Sessions.

In one the accused, who was pronounced *guilty* by the jury, was let off by the High Court, and in three others the verdict of acquittal was upset and the accused *convicted* by that Court.

In one of these latter cases the verdict of the jury was, to say the least, *very unreasonable*."

One of the cases in which the verdict of acquittal was upset, as noted by the Commissioner, was a remarkable one, and is detailed in the return of sessions cases for the fourth quarter of 1888. A case under section 302 was tried by the Sessions Court on 27th September 1888, and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge, disagreeing, referred the case to the High Court, and the said Court sentenced the accused to death under section 302 on the 10th November 1888.

In Backergunge the percentage declined from 64·1 to 44, attributable to the acquittal by the High Court of several persons who were convicted by the Sessions Court.

In Noakhally the return is unfavourable, only 10 cases having been convicted to 20 acquitted.

The district report mentions that in four cases in which convictions were obtained, the convictions were set aside by the High Court.

In the Patna Division, Patna (a jury district) takes the lowest place, with a percentage of 38·6 convictions.

The Commissioner says:—"The fact that Patna is a jury district may be accepted as an explanation, though an unsatisfactory one, of the low percentage of convictions."

The Magistrate of Durbhunga, in which district the percentage of convictions is only 44·4, writes:—"Out of 11 acquittals in class II, seven were in a case of riot with murder. The advisability of instituting an appeal in this case is under consideration." At the late sessions eight cases were committed, five ended in absolute acquittal and one in detention of the accused till the rising of the Court. In two of the remaining cases habitual offenders who had been previously punished four and three times, respectively, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment only—a punishment the Magistrate could himself have inflicted!

21. The following table shows the result, as regards persons, of sessions cases and Magistrates' cases taken together:—

YEARS.	PERSONS.						
	Total number of persons brought to trial.	Total number of persons convicted.	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.				
			Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine. *	Whipping.*	TOTAL.
1878 ... ..	192,967	97,208	29,069	992	63,565	3,598	97,224
1879 ... ..	197,454	129,859	29,458	1,905	84,384	3,016	118,143
1880 ... ..	216,575	144,408	27,361	954	98,485	2,307	122,127
1881 ... ..	214,377	143,772	24,074	994	102,421	1,913	130,009
1882 ... ..	214,187	141,901	25,404	883	102,584	1,291	130,161
1883 ... ..	220,437	149,752	24,036	1,000	108,542	1,063	134,640
1884 ... ..	230,954	153,440	27,008	848	111,506	1,522	140,904
1885 ... ..	217,119	140,798	26,271	899	101,000	1,568	129,828
1886 ... ..	231,374	150,783	24,441	914	111,628	1,350	138,733
1887 ... ..	227,718	148,553	24,026	1,060	111,465	1,143	137,714
1888 ... ..	248,630	164,004	25,407	921	129,076	868	156,264

\* Whippings in addition to other punishments are not shown in this table.

The falling off in the number of whippings inflicted is noticeable. The six worst districts had the following percentage of convictions to men brought to trial in Sessions and Magistrates' Courts:—Chittagong Hill Tracts 30·9, Purneah 41·6, Pubna 43·1, Jessore 43·6, Balasore 45·9, and Furreedpore 46·8. In this connection it may be pointed out that the table given in paragraph 70

showing the result of sessions trials would be more suggestive if jury districts were shown with an asterisk, and the Inspector-General will be requested to make this alteration in future reports.

22. A table has already been given showing the results of the cases under the different classes, and it remains only to notice more particularly some of the cases which go to make up the net result, and some questions which arise incidentally.

23. *Class I.*—In Midnapore 1,346 persons were sent up for rioting in 97 cases, which gives an average of nearly 14 persons to each case. In this district there were convictions in 92 out of 128 true cases. In Bancoorah there were convictions in 21 out of 31 true cases, but, on the other hand, the number of persons acquitted was 102 against 94 convicted. In the district of Hooghly three persons gave out that they were peons of the Calcutta High Court, and, exhibiting certain forged documents purporting to have been issued by the High Court, demanded one anna a head from the villagers to form a fund for the prevention of the flooding of that part of the district by the Damoodah river. One of the three was allowed to turn Queen's evidence, and the other two were convicted, one of false personation, and the other of forgery. In connection with the cases of rioting which occurred in Mymensingh, the question is raised whether all cases which come technically under the definition of rioting should be shown in the returns as such. The main result of the controversy is to show that the cases in question are very petty, and that though they come under the Penal Code definition of rioting, they are not of the serious nature which that term connotes in common parlance. The only rule which can be adopted in such cases is to follow the finding of the Court in each case; and, when the accused are acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate enters the case as true, for him to enter the case as he would have decided it if he had obtained legal proof of what he believes to have occurred. In Tipperah there were 8 cases of serious rioting, 3 of which ended in loss of life. Regarding these the Inspector-General says:—

In two cases, however, in which the parties to the riot were convicted on both sides, 4 separate riots have been shown, whereas in reality there were only two. The correct number of serious riots is therefore 6, and they were most successfully dealt with. In 5 cases convictions ensued, and in the sixth case, which was pending at close of the year, a large number of arrests had been made on good evidence. The case which was apparently the most serious one may be briefly mentioned, as the punishment inflicted on the rioters was exemplary and should have a wholesome effect. There had been ill-feeling among certain villagers who were divided into two parties, and the quarrel culminated in the rescuing of some cattle by one party while the cattle were being taken to the pound by their opponents. Four men of the party taking the cattle to the pound were badly wounded, two of them subsequently dying in hospital. Twenty-one men of both parties were sent up for trial under sections 302—304, 149, &c., and out of these 18 were ultimately convicted at the sessions and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 5 years to 3 months!!

24. *Class II.*—There was a net increase of 77 cases over the previous year, the figures being 4,622 and 4,545. In the table given in paragraph 15, the percentage of convictions in 1888 is compared with the percentages of the preceding ten years. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to discuss at present how far these figures bear out the theory either of serious crime increasing, or of the ability of the executive and the Courts to deal with it decreasing: but they obviously do show that the percentage of convictions stands persistently at a discreditably low level. It appears from the statistics already given that the failure is chiefly in sessions cases, and it is stated that the failure is most conspicuous in districts in which there is trial by jury. Under this class the Inspector-General draws attention to a case in which a police constable in Hooghly shot dead a fellow-constable of the Treasury Guard, and then went to the jail and confessed the deed to the jailor. He subsequently confessed before the police and the Deputy Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions under section 302. The jury found him "not guilty," but the Judge, differing, referred the case to the High Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. He notices also the following singular case from the 24-Pergunnahs:—One Gopal Mundle disappeared, and ten days afterwards a chowkidar over-heard the brother of the missing man saying to a fellow-villager that a certain bit of land was being ploughed up, and that his brother's body would doubtless be discovered. This led to the discovery of the body which, though headless, was clearly identified. Both men confessed before the Joint-Magistrate,

and the case is said to have been clearly proved, but the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge appears to have dissented, and he remanded the prisoners to custody, but the next morning he discharged them, and no reference was made. The following case is also from that district:—

“Three men in a boat on the Hooghly on their way home from the Sunderbuns where they had been cutting wood had an altercation with a fourth, one Kanta Mundle, complainant, about a share of the wood cut, and when he was asleep they threw him overboard; and notwithstanding all his entreaties they refused to take him into the boat again. He swam to shore and climbed up a high tree in the dense Sunderbuns, where he remained three days without food or drink! He was at last rescued by the Captain of the S.S. *Agra*, who fed him and produced him before a Magistrate at Goalundo, who sent him to Midnapore, his native district.”

In that case two of the men were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The third is still at large. Another case also from the 24-Por-gunnahs was that of two married girl who were decoyed away, doubtless for immoral purposes, and sold to certain receivers of girls at village Chainpârâ in the jurisdiction of the Srinagar police-station. The Inspector-General adds—“Some sort of system of dealing in girls in this way appears to exist, and the District Superintendent is giving his attention to the subject, which will not be lost sight of.” In Dacca there was a remarkable case of a murder of a prostitute by a man who had been living with her for three days. The noise occasioned by the murder attracted the attention of another prostitute, who actually saw the murderer hacking his unfortunate victim to pieces. She raised the alarm, and the murderer was caught on a hue-and-cry. His clothes were wet with blood, and he had the jewellery of the deceased, valued at Rs. 101, on his person. The jury unanimously acquitted, the foreman saying: “We are unable to find him guilty of anything.” On a reference to the High Court the man was convicted and hanged. Amongst Backergunge cases the following is singled out as apparently resulting in a failure of justice. A local zemindar was shot dead, and suspicion lighted on one Raham Ali against whom he had a decree; and it was found that Raham Ali had borrowed a gun from his brother-in-law, and in company with one Ahmed had returned it on the night after the murder, saying it should be hidden as search would probably be made for it. The gun was found, and Ahmed made a confession, implicating another Milan, who also confessed, and their depositions were taken down on the spot by the Joint-Magistrate. Other strongly corroborative evidence was found, and all three men were sent up for trial. Raham Ali was sentenced to death, and Ahmed and Milan to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. All three were subsequently acquitted by the High Court. From Tipperah a brutal triple murder is reported. A man transferred his affections from his widowed cousin, with whom he had formed a criminal connection, and on the cousin interfering to prevent the new intimacy, he, in a fit of rage, killed her and the girl and an infant, and severely assaulted another girl. The defence set up was insanity, the prisoner alleging that he had been ordered to take as many lives as he could by a demon of immense height whom he met in the jungle. He was sentenced to transportation for life. Two cases in the Patna Division are deserving of mention. In Chumparun a murder was committed by a Domic from one of the settlements. Two Domes had broken into a house, and when running away were pursued by the owner, who was thereupon stabbed by a knife. Two men were sent up, and the man who stabbed the house-owner was hanged, the other being acquitted. The other case is that of a gomashita of dissolute character in Chumparun, who was caught intriguing with a man's daughter-in-law, and who had also intrigued with many other women in the village. All the villagers conspired to kill him, and 8 men waylaid him coming from a woman's house early in the morning, threw him down, and forced a bit of wood up his anus, afterwards trampling him to death. The whole 8 were sent up: 1 was transported for life, 1 died in jail, and the other 6 were acquitted.

25. *Class III.*—In paragraph 15 a table is given showing the convictions and percentages of cases under this class in the quinquennial period 1884-88. The same remarks apply to it as to the general statement under class II. Everything remains approximately stationary during the quinquennial period, though the year 1888 shows considerable increase over the preceding year, notably in dacoity and lurking house-frespass. Under the head Dacoity the Patna

Division which is numerically weaker in its police force than Bengal proper or Orissa leads with 20 cases, followed by the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, with 18 and 17 cases, respectively; and in this connection the Inspector-General very rightly draws attention to the fact that it is these three divisions which in the past year have suffered most from deficient and unreasonable rainfall, floods, &c., and from consequent scarcity and distress. In one case in Midnapore a band of 15 or 16 dacoits attacked a house which was bravely defended by its owners, who succeeded in killing one of the dacoits, and though he was subsequently overpowered and became senseless, the identification of the dead body led ultimately to the conviction of two men of the gang; and as some of the remainder were proceeded against for bad livelihood, it was ultimately broken up. The Inspector-General adds—

“I give this case prominence, and have mentioned it in some detail because I am convinced that the most effectual way to stamp out dacoity in these provinces is to encourage a spirit of active resistance on the part of house-owners and villagers to the attack of dacoits, and to back them up in repelling force by force. This is nothing more than the law clearly and explicitly allows.”

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that cases of successful resistance by villagers to attacks of dacoits should always be brought to the notice of Government at the time.

In one case in Tipperah the dacoits are said to have numbered 50 or 60; and though they were opposed by the villagers, and some of their number wounded, no clue could be obtained during the year under report, and this notwithstanding the fact that the District Superintendent, the Divisional Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors were engaged on the case for upwards of three months. The gang was, however, eventually traced after having committed two more dacoities in 1889, and for their share in this dacoity eight of them were sentenced to transportation for life; and for their exertions in connection with this and the other two cases three men were rewarded with a watch and chain each, and four men received money rewards.

In Patna, as already stated, there were 20 cases, or 8 more than in the preceding year. The 20 cases were distributed as follows:—Gya 6, Patna and Durbhunga 5 each, and Shahabad 4. Of the Gya cases, only one was detected, but one remained under trial at the close of the year. The five cases in Patna were all undetected as far as ultimate results were concerned, though three were acquitted by the Sessions Court. In one Patna case one out of a gang of 25 or 30 was knocked down by the villagers and arrested, but, though identified, he refused to name his associates, and died. In another eight men were committed, two of them under section 412, but all were acquitted by the jury. The Sessions Judge expressed his opinion that one man should have been convicted under section 412, Indian Penal Code, but it does not appear that any reference was made to the High Court. Of the Shahabad cases, three ended in conviction. In one of these opium was being conveyed to Buxar for weighment and the persons carrying it were attacked near a village, but the villagers turned out and arrested two of the dacoits, who, together with one other of the gang, were convicted by the Sessions Court. The following case, also one of the three from Shahabad, is said by the Inspector-General to have no doubt originated with the kine-killing movement, and is therefore deserving of special mention :—

“A ticcadar of the Commissariat Department reported to an Inspector at the Berhampur Fair that some 150 persons were assembled on the road at a named spot in readiness to rob him of his cattle, which he had bought to take to Benares. The Inspector, with other police officers, started at once to prevent the commission of the offence, but before they could arrive, the attack had taken place, and 96 head of cattle driven away. Seventy-three head were recovered, but only 4 out of the offenders were arrested. Three of them were eventually convicted under section 395, and sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.”

Regarding Purneah the Inspector-General remarks that the continued prevalence of dacoity in that district is much to be regretted, but he hopes the efforts to put it down will prove successful, as only one case occurred in the first quarter of the current year. That one district is answerable for 13 out of the 16 dacoities which occurred in the Bhagulpore Division. In one case, in which the dacoits, 20 or 25 in number, were armed with axes and a gun, the villagers did not offer active opposition, but they were able to identify some of the dacoits, and ultimately six were convicted. In another case, which occurred in the



district of Bhagulpore, a band of dacoits, who are stated to have been probably 15 or 20 in number, attacked a house, beat the inmates so severely that one died, and carried off property valued at upwards of Rs. 13,000. Most of them had come all the way from Chupra, and they were detected owing to a railway police constable, who, at Sahebgunge railway station, on suspicion arrested a Chupra Dosad, whose bundle proved to contain part of the stolen property, viz., jewellery valued at Rs. 565. Five of the gang were sentenced to transportation for ten years. The railway police constable was liberally rewarded. One other dacoity case may be mentioned. This occurred in Balasore, and one of the dacoits, who was wounded by the nephew of the man whose house was attacked and ransacked, was tracked up and the detection of the remainder of the gang followed. One man, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to transportation for life, and five others to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.

26. *Class V.*—Burglary was worst in the Patna Division, where the number of cases rose from 5,423 in 1887 to 6,125 in 1888. The worst district was Monghyr, in which 1,890 true cases were reported. Regarding this the Lieutenant-Governor certainly agrees with the Inspector-General that "a bad season is at the root of all mischief." In illustration of this it may be noted that Sarun is the only district in the Patna Division in which there was no increase of burglaries, and the only district in which cases under class V were less than in the preceding year, and it is also the district which had the best crops. The steady increase in house-lurking cases in Patna City is, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in thinking, very unsatisfactory, as is also the large number of cases reported as "attempts" and "burglaries without theft." Such figures are obviously untrustworthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed whether such cases are ever enquired into locally by the Assistant Superintendent in the city. The state of affairs at Monghyr is similar. There were 535 cases with theft, 779 without theft, and 560 were attempts. Regarding this the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in accepting the District Superintendent's view, that this is "a most improbable and incredible result of the labour of thieves, who are admitted to have effected an entrance." With reference to the improved reporting of crime at Monghyr, to which the District Superintendent of that district has devoted so much attention, the Lieutenant-Governor does not agree that a mere improvement in reporting leaves the chowkidars as far from being efficient and useful coadjutors as ever: on the contrary this is, in Sir Stuart Bayley's opinion, a first step towards detection and ultimate prevention of crime. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with approval the introduction of the crime maps, which are said to have greatly facilitated the detection of crime, into Dinagepore in 1887, and agrees in thinking that they might be more generally adopted with advantage. These maps are made by tracings from the survey maps, and cases are entered as they occur, each in its correct position on the map, the form of the crime and the result of the enquiry in each case being indicated by certain recognized initial letters. The following remarks are made regarding their utility:—

"Actual results have been marked. The Palamow gang was run down solely by the use of the map; another gang of cattle thieves was similarly brought to justice, and quite recently enquiries resulting from the study of the map have brought to light a regular system of hat thefts in Kaliagunge."

In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a comparison might usefully be made between neighbouring districts, and perhaps even between neighbouring subdivisions and thanas, showing the ratio which the number of thefts and burglaries reported bears in each case to the population of the district, subdivision or thana. Such a comparison would probably have the effect of directing attention to those places in which the system of reporting required looking after.

27. *Class VI.*—Referring to the delay in disposing of bad livelihood cases, the Inspector-General says it is clear that the practice is not uniform in different districts, the time occupied in disposing of a case being reckoned in some districts from the date on which the report is first made to the Magistrate, and in others from the date on which the first process is issued, and he suggests that some order should be issued on the subject. A separate report should be made regarding this. The general question referred to in the same paragraph, of a great deal being left to the discretion of the

local officers in the matter of trying these cases locally, was disposed of by circular No. 3JD, dated 3rd June 1887. A copy of this circular will be sent to the Inspector-General. The results of those cases in the Presidency Division were very bad, for, although there were 190 cases, only 16 convictions were obtained. With reference to the co-operation of the district and railway police, the Inspector-General says:—

“I am strongly of opinion that much more should be done than is done at present by the *district police* in co-operating with and assisting the railway police in watching railway stations, and in noting the arrival and departure of bad characters, and, when necessary, following them up or notifying their movements by telegraph to the district officers interested.”

The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees in this view, and approves of the action which the Inspector-General has taken, and proposes to take, in furtherance of it.

28. *Non-cognizable cases.*—With reference to the employment of the police in these cases, the Inspector-General brings to notice a difference of procedure in reporting the number of such cases. In some districts, only the number of cases of non-cognizable crime referred by the Magistrate to the police for enquiry is shown, while others show cases sent up by the police, but transferred to non-cognizable section by order of the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that the former procedure should be adopted generally, and instructions will be issued accordingly. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the orders passed by the Magistrate of Durbhunga for the purpose of checking the unnecessary employment of the police in the investigation of non-cognizable cases. The Magistrate says:—

“At head-quarters I allow no cases to be referred to the police without my counter-signature, and I find this acts as a most wholesome deterrent against unnecessarily employing the police on duties which the Magistrates have no right or occasion to shift from their own shoulders.”

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that this procedure is already in force in many districts, but desires that the necessity of exercising strict supervision in this matter should be more generally recognised.

The worst returns of non-cognizable crime are furnished by Lohardugga, where only 24 out of 292 nuisance and Arms Act cases were disposed of at the first hearing, and only 283 after fewer than five remands. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in considering it an insufficient explanation that the district was under-officered, and in holding that the subordinate Magistrates had not been properly supervised. On this subject the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that in many other districts besides Dinagepore Magistrates now call for the case-books of subordinate Magistrates at stated intervals once a week, or once a month, and satisfy themselves that remands are not unduly or unnecessarily granted, taking notice of the matter where the contrary is found to be the case; and if this procedure were adopted generally, a very decided improvement in the provincial returns would soon follow. Another method of supervision is adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, under whose orders the records of every case in which there have been more than three remands is submitted to him after disposal. Under some such system as these subordinate Magistrates would not remain entirely unchecked, as appears to have been the case in Lohardugga. The Commissioners of divisions will be requested to look into this matter in the course of their inspections.

29. Sir Stuart Bayley desires to acknowledge the careful administration of the department by Mr. Veasey and Colonel Knyvett during the year under review.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution and extract paragraph 51 from the report be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

JOHN EDGAR,

*Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*



( 14 )

No. P 5  $\frac{R}{4}$  2.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. P 5  $\frac{R}{4}$  3.

Copy, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

No. P 5  $\frac{R}{4}$  4.

Copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 51 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

No. P 5  $\frac{R}{4}$  5.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

L. P. SHIRRES,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 18th November 1889.









